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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

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Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 1, 1931 — Number 1

STATE LABOR TO CONSIDER BIG PROBLEMS

Major Matters Face Delegates in Convention.

SESSIONS WILL OPEN MONDAY AT JACKSON

Three-Days' Meeting Promises to Be History-Making Gathering.

Thirty-fifth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor will be called to order Monday at Jackson for a three-day session, and indications are that it will prove to be one of the most important gatherings in the history of organized labor in Tennessee.

Abnormal conditions have brought new and greater problems, and the rank and file of the various crafts are fully cognizant of the need for intelligent and constructive consideration of labor's present position.

Renewed activity of coal miners throughout the state, who have recently shown unmistakable signs of staging an industrial rebellion against conditions called indescribable and untenable, will in all probability have the attention of the delegates, and plans will be made to assist these sorely-tried workers in every possible manner.

Unprecedented conditions brought about by incompetence of Gov. Henry Horton and the manipulation of state funds by political bosses is another major problem which will be considered, together with the legislative program of the federation, which will cover a wide range.

Unemployment, wage cuts and hours of labor will all have a part in the deliberations of the workers' representatives.

Possibly never before has there been manifest in Tennessee a more general conviction that serious, thought-compelling problems must be solved. Patriotic, intelligent and militant discussion and action is required in this the greatest of all emergencies, and that such will guide the deliberations of the delegates as well as the working out of the program to follow.

Reports from over the state indicate that attendance at the Jackson sessions will be somewhat reduced, due to unemployment conditions. Many local unions have during the past year crossed stormy financial seas in their endeavor to care for unemployed members, and some are compelled to depend upon their fellow trades unionists and central and district body representatives to present their views in the crisis.

Sessions of the federation will be held at the Southern hotel. The Jackson labor movement has planned a splendid program of entertainment, workers of that city being noted for their ability to take care of their guests, and the tension of the business meetings will be relieved by enjoyable events during the spare time.

Local delegates will for the most part go by automobile, some leaving Sunday morning. A few have expressed the intention of driving to Nashville, witnessing the baseball game between the Lookouts and the Volunteers, and continuing the jaunt to West Tennessee after the game.

Paul J. Aymon, president of the federation, went to the convention city Thursday.

Porto Rican Kiddies Ravaged by Disease

New York.—The claim that Porto Rican conditions are improving is not sustained by Dr. Samuel J. Crumbine, of the American Child Health association.

Dr. Crumbine returned from a two-months' investigation in Porto Rico. Economic conditions in the island, he declares, "are worse, if possible, than a year ago." The condition of children is especially deplorable.

"Poverty and the anemia-producing diseases of malaria and hookworm have made these people an easy prey to tuberculosis, which is literally epidemic in Porto Rico."

Good Pickings

No. 2

Standard Gas 1930 net earnings just reported were $38,052,933. That is surplus after payment of all charges, including preferred dividends, and equals $6.04 a share on common. It is about a million dollars above the previous year's takings.

STATE PLUMBERS IN CONFERENCE

Stacy and McKeehan Participate in Second Meeting of New Organization.

Second meeting of the State Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters was held Sunday at Nashville, Local 43 being represented by E. S. Stacy and J. R. McKeehan.

Mr. Stacy, who is vice-president of the organization, formed in April, told a representative of The Labor World this week that the principal business taken up by the delegates at Sunday's session was the adoption of by-laws, consideration of general conditions of the craft in the state, and plans for a solidification of local unions, with a co-operative program during the months to come. Reports from the various disctricts, he said, showed that while little major work is in progress, union plumbers and steamfitters are doing by far the largest part of such construction. Particularly is this true, he added, in Memphis and Nashville.

The sessions were held in the Labor Temple, with President G. Foley, of Nashville, presiding. The next meeting is called for Sunday, July 12, Mr. Stacy said, and members of the state body are confident that reports at that time will show progress for the members of this craft.

Radio Musicians In Chicago Get 30-Hour Week

N. B. C. Studios Sign Contract With Union Providing Record High Pay and Short Working Periods for 400 Men.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, April 30.—A step toward a six-day week and a five-hour day for musicians throughout the United States was taken with the signing of a two-year contract by James C. Petrillo, president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, and C. F. McClelland, vice-president and general manager of the National Broadcasting company.

The contract assures the short working day for 400 musicians in six broadcasting studios in Chicago. It calls for the highest wage scale ever paid to union labor, according to Mr. Petrillo.

Two types of orchestras are considered in the contract. Playing members of a commercial orchestra, working in conjunction with an advertising program, are to receive a minimum scale of $150 a week for 30 hours' work. The leader will get $300 a week. An overtime scale of $10 an hour is provided.

The other type of organization considered in the contract is the sustaining orchestra which is provided by the broadcasting company to fill in between advertising programs. The contract calls for a scale of $120 a week for the men and $240 a week for the leader of a sustaining orchestra. An hourly scale of $8 is provided for overtime.

The new agreement governs both local and network programs and prescribes that at no time shall a sustaining or commercial orchestra be used to dispense with the services of orchestras regularly employed on local stations in the Chicago jurisdiction.

Another innovation in the contract is the provision that an orchestra member's weekly day off need not be Sunday or a holiday, but is at the discretion of the studio manager. Another clause prohibits the reduction in pay of any orchestra if the full number of hours are not played. It is also provided that the five playing hours may be extended over any period of eight hours in the day.

A three-year contract continuing the prevailing agreement was signed with the Chicago Symphony orchestra by Mr. Petrillo. The contract calls for the services of 98 men, each to be paid $90 a week.

Family Relief Cost Jumped 89 Per Cent.

Washington.—In 100 cities reporting to the federal children's bureau the amount disbursed to needy families increased 89 per cent from 1929 to 1930.

Approximately $40,000,000 was spent in 1930. This does not include sums expended by missions, municipal lodging houses or other agencies providing individuals with temporary shelter or food, nor agencies giving relief only to war veterans.

The proportion of relief cost met by private philanthrophy and by the public through taxation varies. The largest proportion met by the public (in 75 cities) was in Detroit, where 84.9 per cent came from public sources.

In Washington, D. C., and New Orleans the money was raised by private contributions.

RAILS CAN'T OWN BUSES.

Austin, Tex.—A bill making it unlawful for a railroad company to own an interest in a motor bus or truck line doing an intrastate business in Texas is constitutional, according to Atty.-Gen. Allred.

Principles of Organized Labor Best Safeguard for Our Future Says Veteran Union Advocate

(Editor's Note—The following article by Hon. Jerome Jones, editor of the Atlanta Journal of Labor, was written for the Convention Supplement to this issue. However, it was received too late for that section, and due to its constructive value is given this position in our regular issue. Mr. Jones is a veteran of many labor battles, and has brought to our movement during a long and useful life much of intelligent thought. He is a civic leader in the Georgia city, as well as a labor advocate, and his conclusions on "What's Ahead?" are worthy of every consideration by trades unionists as well as other groups who are striving for a solution to our present economic problems.)

HON. JEROME JONES
Editor Atlanta Journal of Labor.

(By Jerome Jones)

The immediate future of Organized Labor in the south cannot be said to be as roseate as one would desire. There are some things appearing in the path of its progress which have been and will likely continue to offer serious obstacles. It is not necessary to point out all of these but it might be worth while to consider some of them.

One of the most deterring factors and one of the most difficult ones to meet is the extreme individualism of our people. Coming up for the most part as agricultural people and from a class of people who have in the main been managers of their own business they have been trained and schooled in the theory and practice that it is nobody's business how each man runs his own business. Perhaps this originated during slavery times when a common problem brought the slave owners together but in a manner which was a protest against any interference with the property rights of individuals. Individual property rights, therefore, as against human or social rights have predominated in the economic thinking in the south. This has had its place, to be sure, but it has also had its evils—evils which we are now beginning to reap in full measure since we are not only allowing but actually inviting organized capital into our midst.

Another factor closely allied with this is the lack of training in co-operative enterprise of our people. A group of people working in a shop may come to feel their common interest, but a group of farmers each in his own field hardly feels the same degree of dependability upon each other. They do not realize their common problems. Hence, despite the very worthy efforts of some to organize the farmers it must be admitted that only here and there have such efforts brought much success in the form of a real working organization of farmers. Then, too, we have unfortunately lagged behind in education and have, therefore, perpetuated ignorance and illiteracy. Hiding behind the negro we have stunted both the negro and the white in their mutual development until even now we are scarcely more than children in the intellectual level. Hence, it has been difficult to make any appeal that would overcome the prejudice, indifference and hostility naturally growing out of our economic doctrines and lack of educational progress.

These naturally have resulted in a third hindrance to organized labor, viz., the overwhelming odds which it faces in its efforts. On the one hand we have a class representing capital that is strongly entrenched financially, socially and religiously. It is becoming more so until today labor is finding it very hard to break the wall. But shall we say that these odds are insurmountable? Not at all. They must be recognized and our plan of campaign must always keep these in mind. There are certain helpful factors which give us hope of financial victory.

The first of these that may be mentioned is the fact that the security of our economic system and the stability of industry depend upon the very principles which organized labor can best promote. Under the individual contract plan, the laissez-faire theory, there is bound to develop two class systems. The predominant employer class and the submerged employe class, the free and the slave. Industry is a profit-making and not a philanthropic enterprise. Its primary motive is pecuniary gain to the owners. The social good is of secondary importance. There is no place in such a scheme for good will and common interest. Co-operation is impossible and the highest efficiency is impossible. The inevitable result, as history will show, has been revolution. Organized labor, however, points the way to an industrial order in which co-operation of all factors involved is the key word; in which common interests are recognized and given fair place and in which everyone is encouraged to make his highest and best contribution. In other words, organized labor appeals to self-interest in a broad, social way rather than in the spirit of greed. Little by little industrial leaders are beginning to see the inevitable doom of the whole so-called "open shop," individual contract scheme and are coming more and more to realize that only in unity—and there can be no unity without a recognition of common rights and obligations—is there strength. Organized labor wherever it has had a chance has demonstrated the soundness of this argument. The south of all sections should be able to reap the highest benefit from such an order because we are a more homogeneous group.

A second factor in our favor is the fact that organized labor is really the promoter and the standardbearer of the American home and the American standard of living. Industrial history will attest the fact that where the principles advocated by organized labor have not been recognized the result has been the degradation of the American worker and his confinement to a very low standard of living. The millions of people in this country who are forced to live on a level that is below the recognized American standard of living, are living—and starving!—testimony to the inadequacy of the old capitalistic theory. Wherever organized labor has been given a chance, in those organizations in which the rights of the workers have been recognized and respected, there has come a higher standard of living, a group of home owners, a group of people who see to the education of their children.

Closely allied with this factor, therefore, is the third factor which is bound to lead us to triumph, industrial democracy. Political democracy is very dear to our hearts and has been for a hundred and fifty years. But each year we are beginning to realize that political democracy is impossible among enslaved workers, among a class of people who must work under conditions in which they have no voice, who must work for wages which they have no power to control, who must work, if indeed they work at all, according to the dictates of another, and who must live in houses built, owned and managed by another at rentals which they have no power to regulate. And perchance if they have one day in seven free they must play or attend church according to the provisions made by someone else. The man who is tied to another during his waking and even his sleeping moments cannot possibly be a free citizen. He cannot possibly exercise the prerogatives of citizenship in a democracy. Hence, our efforts, therefore, are directly in line with the efforts to perpetuate the principles of democracy itself and to enthrone the ideals of American freedom in the hearts of the American people and to make permanent those American institutions which have thrilled the world by their human appeal.

And finally the labor movement is coming to be realized by those who understand it as something more than a selfish wage-raising, work-decreasing policy, something more than an effort to match the greed of capital, and is being understood as a great human movement having for its immediate effects the freeing of a large portion of our people and for its ultimate effect the elevating and ennobling of the people as a whole. Trades unionism as interpreted by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations undertakes to promote better living and a better life through justice and fair dealing, co-operation and good will as concerns the relation of employer and employe; the bettering of our standard of living and the promotion of health and education in the relation of the workers to home and community and the exercise of intelligent, socially minded, socially trained, economically free citizens in relation to our government, and finally the establishment of the Golden Rule in our relation of one man with another.

There are some things against which organized labor and its promoters must guard. Chief among these is the danger of our substituting political for economic methods in our efforts to further the success of the movement. Having for our primary purpose the freeing of man by first making him economically free we must not make the mistake that has been so fatal elsewhere and seek some short cut, easy route. Not discounting the necessity for being keenly alert at all times politically, not for one moment saying that we should not make full legitimate use of the ballot, never admitting that we can afford to ignore the great part which our government can and must play, we must nevertheless remember that our success depends upon our reliance in and the use of economic weapons and our sticking to economic forces as our major channels of activity.

A second thing against which we must guard in the future is the tendency to allow organized labor to become involved in political problems and issues which are not strictly economic. In taking sides in such issues we are not only expending our energies in directions which lead us nowhere in our program, but may even vitiate the whole movement. Particularly is this true with respect to the anti-prohibition movement or the efforts to repeal or modify the Eighteenth amendment. The most distressing thing about this is that it is destined to alienate those forces which are most useful to us just now and upon which we must rely most heavily in the future in our campaign of justice and fairness and right dealing, the church.

The future is indeed fraught with dangers and possibilities for good, but we must set our faces toward the future. Dangers must not deter us. Temporary failures must not shake us from our faith. Temporary success must not make us proud. We must go forward by standing by the principles which have formed the foundation of the labor movement and upon which any permanent structure must rest.

Women's Work Bill Signed by Roosevelt

Governor Approves Measure Limiting Hours of Minors and Female Employes in Mercantile Establishments.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Albany, N. Y., April 29.—Another labor law was added to New York's progressive labor code when Gov. Roosevelt signed the bill providing a basic schedule of working hours for women and minors employed in mercantile establishments. A basis of eight hours for six days, a total of 48 a week, is established by the measure.

Under a provision in the bill mercantile employers may require six additional hours twice a year, but only for the purpose of inventories. As an alternative to this straight 48-hour week, with an equal distribution of working hours for each day, provision is made for a half-holiday each week in return for a strictly limited amount of overtime.

Ten hours of overtime in addition to the two six-hour periods would be permissible annually under the terms of the bill, but only on condition that an equivalent time off must be given by the employer for any overtime exacted under this clause.

Discussing the half-holiday provision in the bill, the governor said that women employed in mercantile establishments vigorously advocated it.

"It is my definite conviction that a desirable social policy, already largely a custom in industry, is thus given the sanction of law and encouraged to develop while at the same time the underlying principle of a limitation based on the eight-hour day is observed," Roosevelt added.

"The bill is an agreed measure, the fruit of long negotiations between the merchants and the women's organizations favoring hours regulations, and is believed by all of them to embody sound and fair provisions and to represent a forward step," the governor said.

NO WOMEN AS JURORS

Concord, N. H.—The house of representatives rejected a bill which would make women, with certain exceptions, subject to jury duty.

TEAMSTERS CUT HOURS.

Oakland, Cal.—Teamsters' Union No. 70 installed the eight-hour day. This is a reduction of 30 minutes each day and affects 1,000 employes.

Secretary of Labor Attacks Pay Cutting

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, April 29.—Attacking suggestions that there should be reductions in wage levels because of lower commodity prices, Secretary of Labor Doak said:

"If there was such a thing as a properly fixed wage rate for various industries and trades, then there might be some reason in the suggested reductions. But there has been no such properly fixed rate."

The only serious proposal for general wage reductions had come from the bankers, Doak pointed out, and said that "the administration has done everything that can be done to prevent adoption of such plans."

"If you haven't got foreign markets," Mr. Doak contended, "the only way to bring back prosperity is by increasing domestic consumption. How that can be done by reducing the present level of wages, is too much for me."

TO FIGHT SPREAD OF TUBERCULOSIS

Local Unions Will Urge State Body to Do Battle Against Plague.

Tuberculosis was called the principle health problem in Tennessee, a disease of poverty and a poverty-making disease, in resolutions adopted by Central Body in regular session Monday night, and delegates to the annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor were instructed to present the matter before that body at Jackson and urge a constructive battle against the ravages of the "great white plague."

The resolution was fathered by "Jack" Hurley, member of the Journeymen Tailors' union and at one time president of Central Body. In presenting the matter Mr. Hurley delivered an interesting address, which was well received by the assembled delegates.

It is the hope that the resolution will mark the beginning of an effective fight against conditions which help to spread the dread scourge, and the state labor representatives will be petitioned to start the battle at once.

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted Monday night, follows:

Whereas, tuberculosis (the great white plague) is at the present time the principal health problem in the state of Tennessee. It is not only a disease of poverty, but it is a poverty-making disease. Notwithstanding Tennessee's equitable climate, tuberculosis stands today the most poverty-making of all our diseases.

Whereas, industrialism is making great progress in Tennessee, this dreadful scourge usually follows where industrialism is most manifest, affecting the happiness, endangering the lives of every strata of society. Reduced to material basis, the loss in dollars and cents is enormous.

Whereas, medical science has proved this dreadful scourge can be eradicated if proper methods are adopted, and proven methods are: First, proper housing conditions, isolation of the diseased patient when possible; second, good food, sunshine, pure air, proper rest and an aroused enlightened consciousness to dangers which beset us from this terrible industrial parasite; tuberculosis can be conquered if taken in time; prevention is more important than cure. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this State Federation of Labor go on record to do everything in its power to prevent the fatal progress of this dreadful scourge, known as the Great White Plague, and it instructs its delegates to conduct a never-ending campaign in every town, city and county in this state that this scourge be eradicated; and be it further

Resolved, That our legislative committee be instructed to urge upon our state senators and representatives the urgent need for them to work for county tuberculosis sanitariums, especially in those counties where industrialism is further advanced.

Texas and Illinois Labor Editors Dead

William M. Reilly, Dallas, and Frank A. Leven, Danville, Pass On — Reilly Veteran Member of I. T. U.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 29.—Word has just been received here of the death of two well-known labor editors, William M. Reilly, of Dallas, Tex., and Frank A. Leven, of Danville, Ill.

Mr. Reilly, who died April 15, was editor of the Dallas Craftsman, one of the ablest edited labor papers in the country. He was a veteran member of the International Typographical union and frequently represented his organization at American Federation of Labor conventions. He was active in the work of the International Labor Press of America. He attended the last convention in Boston.

Mr. Leven was managing editor of the Vermilion County Star, published at Danville, Ill. He died suddenly April 13.

Mr. Leven was a lifelong resident of Danville. Early in life he became interested in labor organizations. He assisted in organizing many local unions, both in Danville and elsewhere, and represented these organizations at many state and national conventions. For more than fifteen years he was secretary and treasurer of the Danville Trades and Labor council.

CIGARETTE MACHINE WILL TRIPLE OUTPUT

New York.—The American Machine and Foundry company is working on a cigarette machine that will turn out three times as many cigarettes as is now possible.

Patents on the present machines are expiring. These machines produce 600 cigarettes a minute. The new machine, it is believed, will produce from 1,600 to 2,000 cigarettes in the same time.

SAYS PAY CUTS ARE DRYING UP BUYING POWER

Senator Couzens Assails Wage-Slashers.

PROTESTS PLACING BURDEN ON LABOR

Michigan Solon Asks Business Men to Maintain Standards.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, April 30.—Setting up by employers of unemployment funds to provide security of income for the workers was urged upon the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by Senator James Couzens of Michigan in an open letter to the organization. The letter strongly protested against placing the entire burden of unemployment on the wage earners, and asked the chamber to go on record against wage reductions.

"Does the chamber realize," Senator Couzens asked, "that to reduce wages would simply bring around a maladjustment of the distribution of the earnings of capital and labor that existed before this depression?"

In a statement recently, Senator Couzens discussed methods to prevent unemployment and assured industrial stability. He suggested consideration of his suggestions at the forthcoming meeting of the chamber. President William Butterworth of the organization replied, saying that the senator would be invited to discuss his program before the convention. The invitation was not issued to him, Senator Couzens said, and his open letter, addressed to Mr. Butterworth, followed.

Criticizes Barnes' Suggestion

In his letter, Senator Couzens said in part:

"Mr. Julius Barnes, in a recent statement, stated that there were normally about 45,000,000 persons employed receiving wages of $50,000,000 daily; that there were 5,000,000 out of work, with the 40,000,000 still employed receiving about $46,000,000, and therefore suggested that this $46,000,000 be spread over the entire number of 45,000,000 usually employed.

"In other words, there is to be taken from those employed approximately $5,000,000 daily to be distributed in wages for employment of those now unemployed.

"Does this not place the entire burden of unemployment on the wage earners and relieve capital of any expense in taking care of the 5,000,000 unemployed?

Workers' Instability Stressed.

"Does the chamber visualize that what is causing the failure of business to recover is the instability of the income of those already working?

"Does the chamber realize that this some 40,000,000 of workers in self-preservation must conserve every dollar possible in fear of having their incomes reduced or cut off entirely by further unemployment?

"Does the chamber realize that those employed only on part time cannot play any part in bringing around the recovery of business? Will the chamber at its convention please go on record whether or not they believe in a reduction in wages or a possible increase or at least a maintenance of existing wage scales?

How Would Pay Cuts Help?

"Does the chamber realize that to reduce wages would simply bring around a maladjustment of the distribution of the earnings of capital and labor that existed before the depression?

"How will a reduction in wages increase the purchasing power, which is so badly needed at this time?

"Does the chamber, with the constant increase in productivity of manpower, believe that the workers are to get less of their productivity rather than more?

"Statistics show that the value of manufactured products in 1929 was $6,699,168,000 more than in 1927, and yet wages in 1929 were only $572,828,000 more than in 1927. They also show that wages paid in 1929 were $413,779,000 more than in 1923, and in the same period manufactured products increased by $8,887,941,000 for the same period.

Buying Power Would Be Hit.

"Does not the chamber believe that this development is drying up the springs of consumption?

"Would the chamber approve of a curtailment in the orgy of installment sales, and would they further approve of the state passing legislation such as exists in France, which makes it impossible for a merchant to hold the title to merchandise after it has been delivered to the purchaser?

"Would not such legislation by the states act as a check on the tremendous development of what is now politely called 'consumers'' credit?"

WOMEN'S 44-HOUR WEEK REJECTED IN WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis.—The state assembly defeated the Nixon bill that would establish an eight-hour day and 44-hour week for women wage workers. The vote was 65 to 30.

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FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1931.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

THE domestic system in England's industrial life (discussed last week) evolved into the mercantile system by almost imperceptible stages. With the rise of the mercantile system the state took over the task of looking after industrial details that were formerly the concern of the guilds. This paternalistic attitude of government toward industry was for the purpose of creating and solidifying national trade. In brief, the state set the price of commodities, prescribed laws for apprenticeship, laid down rules governing the relations of master and servant, passed on the quality of cloth and measured it, tested silverware, weighed the loaves of bread, passed poor laws, made wage scales and appointed justices to guard labor. The governing powers at times went so far as to arbitrarily fix the price of grain in an effort to stem the decline of production of corn (President Hoover's wheat commission is a modern example).

The distinction between the domestic and the mercantile systems is clearly seen when we remember the domestic system was an industrial order where entire villages were, so to speak, like enlarged factories, the component parts (departments) of the separate plants being the workingmen's cottages, while the mercantile system was the whole nation turned into an immense group of factories under one management, idealized in an attitude of watchful motherliness on the part of political government. It was the broadening as well as intensifying of national industry; the awakening of a people to real nation-conscience and nation-mission, and their first realization of their ability as a national working force. It was a nation's coming of age. As for its lasting place in industry's history the mercantile system was the first faint signs pointing to the great Industrial Revolution.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the first federal child labor law passed?

A.—Sept. 1, 1916. It was held unconstitutional by the United States supreme court in 1918.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The labor press is one of the best avenues of education available to the trade union movement?"

A.—This is from a declaration on the labor press made by the 1909 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

What Next!

An electrical instrument that "feels" the thinness of the thinnest piece of material has been developed in the Westinghouse research laboratories at Pittsburgh. Its purpose is the detection of imperfections in workmanship or fraudulent reproductions of articles. It can tell instantly whether a doubtful document, stock certificate or check is printed on paper of the same thickness as the genuine or pick out faked historical documents, costly tapestry and silks by comparing their thickness with the original.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

E-124

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

WAGE CUTTERS PRESENT SORRY FIGURE.

Low wage business men, economists and financiers present a sorry figure. Some, however, are discreet in their attack on present wage levels. They discuss the inevitableness of lower rates, in the hope that this system will eventually be accepted without fastening responsibility on them. This flank method is called "psychological"—it craftily creates a low-wage sentiment without the authors being discovered.

Wage reducers held a contrary position a few years ago. They gloried in high wages that was necessary for mass production. So-called "high" wages, however, did not keep pace with increasing mass production and the top-heavy structure collapsed. Millions of workers are unemployed and the nation's history has been scarred by hunger and its allied ills.

These former high wage advocates now swing to the other extreme. Without vision or ideal, they accept the philosophy of surrender and are waiting, Micawberlike, "for something to turn up." They have no plan, except wage cuts. They resort to meaningless phrases and essays to conceal their white flag. They hope that the depression will create a commodity shortage which will, in turn, end unemployment. This hope ignores forces that brought on this depression. These forces will continue to function and the next depression will appear more quickly and will be more acute because of low wages, long hours, automatic machinery, combines and scientific processes.

These economists, business men and financiers should be considered the nation's comics. Their intellectual bankruptcy is complete. They dare not refer to their former position of high wages to buy mass production.

No other citizen denies that a lack of purchasing power has closed the nation's factories. Low-wage business men sound the depths of nothingness when they say that a still lower purchasing power will open the nation's factories.

These men "have been weighed in the balance and found wanting." They do not possess even a superficial knowledge of things vital to them. They want returns on their investments, but they refuse to see low wages will intensify present conditions that, if continued, will make payment of principle, as well as interest, impossible.

No thinking citizen will give serious consideration to popgun remedies for our national debacle. Low-wage advocates are blind leaders who would land the nation into a ditch.

Organized labor will stand by its philosophy of high wages and shorter hours. This will save the very men who would tear down our social structure and make the millions of unemployed a permanent institution. Labor must prove that its opponents are wrong.

NO MIDDLE GROUND.

There is no such thing as neutrality.

Every man or woman, whether or not they are brave enough to admit it, is on one side or the other of every issue touching human life.

Frequently the expression is heard that the interest of a Hamlet's ghost called the "neutral public" is that or it is this, or we may hear people smilingly remark that they are in nowise concerned in a public issue because it is not necessary for them to take side.

And there are many professional men and women—doctors, lawyers, architects, druggists, etc.—and people of small business interests and a legion of clerks, salesmen and white-collared office help who disdain to express their sentiments on issues before the public and defend their lack of courage and indifference with the plea of being "neutral."

But there exists no "neutral public" to have any special interests apart from the rest of mankind. Individuals who keep silent when others are advocating far-reaching changes or battling for economic right are not maintaining neutrality—they are quietly supporting one side or the other.

There cannot be any neutrality in human society—the destiny of each one of us is too closely linked to that of our brother humans to permit of that. It is the inalienable right and duty of every man to choose on which side of a public issue he will take his stand. If he prefers, he may choose the side to which he will throw his moral support as his conscience or interests dictates—but if he does not do so voluntarily he inadvertently supports one or the other sides by his silence and aloofness.

The Bear Growls

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Russia has remobilized. For the 'steenth time the soviet-trained dancing bear is performing a new line of antics. By a few sharp jerks on the chain attached to the iron collar of communism about its neck the poor driven beast is now doing an entirely new dance, something its masters at Moscow announce as a Five-Year two-step. Since having been forced to do this latest shuffle-along the bear has also changed faces—its animal grin has changed of a sudden to one of human leering and its natural throaty growl to an ominous roar of smothered rage. That Moscow is having trouble keeping the bear dancing is indicated by numerous "decrees" it has issued of late, especially the ones establishing the piece-work system for the nation, drafting of ship repair labor and seamen, and disciplining of rail workers. No such harsh handling of the bear would ever have been necessary had the bear been dancing happily. The Moscow higher-ups are applying the steel prod to old bruin in their rage over its sullen attitude toward their national and international policies. From the shipping repair activities going on it begins to look like the soviet regime leaders will in their rage turn on the rest of the world, too. Maybe they're getting ready to sic the bear on us. Who can tell, anyhow? Not knowing for certain just what Moscow's intentions are it will pay world-public opinion to continue to refuse to countenance the philosophy and labors of the soviet crowd.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XIV.
MARK 6:7-9, 12

WM. L. MOSS

It is unfortunate that anyone would use Jesus' direct reference to money in Mark 6:7-9, 12 as having any bearing on His teaching about the pay of ministers, missionaries or men's possession of wealth. Those who quote this passage as a teaching of Jesus concerning money do so because of a misunderstanding of the nature of the first three gospels. They regard them merely as detached sayings held together by just enough semblance of narrative to make them interesting reading. The gospels are really the record of a continuous life, its mission not being disclosed through single incidents or detached sayings but reveals itself in the quality, forcefulness, habit and movement of the great Teacher's mind. If we would find what Jesus taught on any subject whatever we must search out, compare and weigh all He had to say on the subject in the first three evangelists, then get a clear-cut impression of how He habitually thought and taught about the subject, then cast aside altogether the letter of His teaching on the subject and sum it all up from a spiritual viewpoint.

There is in the first three gospels a definite and extraordinary difference of emphasis in the teaching of the Master concerning the rich and the possession of money. Rather than be confusing in his treatment of the entire subject of these articles the writer has hitherto deliberately omitted even casual mention of this fact, not with the intention of deceiving but with the plan in mind at some time to use a saying of our Lord as the starting point in explaining the whole matter. The Mission of the Twelve, recorded in Mk. 6:7-9, 12, serves our purpose admirably. We will now begin a study of the difference in the emphasis in the teaching of Jesus about money that appears in Matthew, Mark and Luke:

1. The first three gospels are called Synoptic Gospels because their structure and contents present an almost identical triple parallel synopsis of the life of our Lord. True, no two of the three evangelists' accounts agree exactly, but their contents and narrative structure follow the same general lines—closely enough in fact to be regarded as independent accounts of the life of Jesus.

2. The order in which these three books appear in the New Testament of our Bible is not the order in which they were originally written. The men who fixed the canon of the New Testament and gave the books their present order of precedence did not know as much about certain internal evidence in the books pointing to their actual dates of writing as scholars of the last couple of centuries. For centuries after the Christian church accepted the first three gospels, as canonical an antipathy existed against a genuine critical study of them, but within the last two or three hundred years critical scholars have out of the theories advanced and evidence discovered sifted much that has added to our knowledge of the true facts surrounding the writing of Matthew, Mark and Luke, as well as the fourth gospel, John.

(To Be Continued)

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

There is grave doubt as to whether Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and perhaps Mr. Albert H. Wiggin isn't playing the violin either, just now.

But Rome did burn and Nero didn't stop the fire at any rate.

If Nero did actually pour out the strains of some good old Roman prewar music, he did no worse than is being done by Mr. Wiggin and such other banking men as Rome C. Stephenson.

For these bankers are all set to destroy the foundations of national well-being. They are doing what they can, by striking at wage standards, to make a crippled economic system limp the more painfully and visibly.

Perhaps some future historian, getting his allegory straighter than his detail, will write:

"While the United States shook and shivered in the desperation of a terrific economic crisis, Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, one of the gilded Neros of the time, climbed out upon the parapet of his banking building and on his violin sought to display his joy by playing with much zest the then popular tune, 'I want my gold when I want it.'"

* * *

Getting into reverse again and returning to allegory, it may be that bankers, such as Mr. Wiggin, tempted as was Joseph, but in a different field of action, are not lacking in desire and so yield to the tempter who beckons them to seek more power.

The glamor of the golden Mrs. Potiphar beckons them and they are willing enough to risk the safety of the whole world about them.

Always there have been temptations to cause men to lose their senses—and sometimes their heads.

However, in every field and to all men there comes an end of orgiastic conduct and the bankers will either forsake greed or lose their graft.

* * *

But now comes the question of whether men like Wiggin are, from the economists' standpoint, or the workers' standpoint, any worse than men like Babson, once called Babbling Babson by the late Samuel Gompers.

Babson is quoted as having said: "I believe that the resistance that organized and unorganized labor is making against a readjustment of wage scales is distinctly retarding a return to prosperity."

Now that's Babsonism. Babson is one of the most expensive financial advisers in the United States. He maintains a great establishment from which advice pours into the mails day by day, going to those that pay for it.

"Lower wages are inevitable," he tells the wide world.

That's Babson. Let it be remembered, even unto the fourth and fifth generation!

And there ought to be some power somewhere able to require an explanation as to how and why a man so minded can call himself an economist and get away with it.

* * *

Turning aside for a moment, let us pay attention to the reports that union men are rebating part of their pay, for the sake of getting work. Back-handed wage-cuts are reported.

These reports may be true. Undoubtedly in some cases they are.

It is not unnatural. There is no use expecting the impossible.

As a matter of act, many openly regard this more or less secret method as better than open acceptance of reductions, which cannot be tolerated.

The rebate can be stopped. It is not on record. The official scale remains. As long as that stands ground has not been lost definitely.

The thing that is rotten in this situation is the urge to wage-reduction from men like Babson—and the boob economics that come from men like Wiggin. Put a pin in such things and keep it there. Forget not!

Ford's Tractor Plant in Ireland Doubles Output

Produced 16,214 Units Last Year, of Which Nearly Half Were Shipped to U. S., Commerce Department Reports.

Washington, April 9.—The Ford tractor plant at Cork, Ireland, produced in 1930 a total of 16,214 units, of which 6,815 were shipped to the United States. Production was almost double that of 1929 (8,537 units), when the number shipped to the United States was 1,409.

No exports to Russia are noted in 1929, excepting of tractor parts; and in 1930 the total shipment of tractors to Russia was one unit. It is reported in the commerce reports of the commerce department that an anticipated contract from Russia could not be accepted, for lack of underwriting—which means lack of cash and credit. But there were considerable shipments of tractor parts to Russia, amounting in 1930 to a value of $1,767,893.

On account of the failure of the Russian contract it is stated that the plant at Cork reduced its employes from 7,000 to a skeleton force of 250; until production was gradually built up during the summer, increasing at one time to about 2,700 employes.

The product was shipped to all parts of the world, the principal consignments being to Great Britain, Germany and Australia, each of which took over 1,000 tractors, and included also 901 units to Argentina.

Charity for Labor Rather Than Work

Minneapolis, April 29.—Charity for labor was urged by large taxpayers at a public hearing on a bill that would permit this city to issue bonds for $5,000,000 to build badly needed municipal buildings.

A representative of the Taxpayers' association declared that it would be cheaper to spend $1,000,000 for charity than pass the bond issue.

O. B. McClintock, anti-union head of a burglar alarm factory, said his business is improving. He didn't understand why his statement was received with laughter.

He declared that the Community Chest raised $1,500,000 last year, and a woman trade unionist replied that half of this amount had been collected from the poor to feed the poor.

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We are looking forward to a pleasant summer with all our old customers back on our list along with many new ones, and we know that they will be satisfied with the service rendered by the Miller Ice and Coal Company. Won't you let us number you among our customers this summer? We'll be glad to have you.

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7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

Real Wages Last Ten Years One-Half Less Than Output

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, April 29.—High wages that American living standards and domestic markets may be maintained, was called for by William Green, president A. F. of L., in an address to the Harvard Business School club, Harvard university.

During the ten-year period ending 1929, the trade unionist pointed out, productivity increased 48.5 per cent, while real wages increased only 33 per cent. During the 30-year period ending in 1929 the cost of living increased 147.5 per cent, while real wages in manufacturing increased 23.9 per cent.

"It is of no value if we develop our productive facilities to the highest possible point and at the same time neglect to give the consuming masses the purchasing power corresponding with our facilities to produce," said Mr. Green.

"The United States, long ago, moved forward from a low wage standard. Low wages has long been considered economically unsound. A constant increase in wages corresponding with an increase in the efficiency and productive ability of working people is an economic necessity.

"A general reduction in wages at the present time would be of the greatest injury that could be inflicted upon our social and economic order. Nothing could happen that would so thoroughly convince the masses of the people of the complete breakdown of our existing industrial and economic system as would a widespread reduction in wages at this time."

President Green said a reduction of hours is inevitable because the introduction of machinery has made it impossible to find employment for workers six days a week.

"We shrink from the thought of creating a permanent army of unemployed, yet such a social state will be reached unless there is a general readjustment of the hours of labor that conform to our productive ability," said Mr. Green.

"Industry ought to meet the present situation with a reduction in hours and in the number of days worked per week, rather than through wage reductions. Industrial management will do well if they give this subject the consideration it deserves and if they will progressively apply it as circumstances and conditions permit."

Income Taxes Are Diverted To Pay Secret Steel Bonuses

(By International Labor News Service.)

Newark, N. J., April 29.—The government, and not stockholders, paid out $32,000,000 in bonuses that officials of the Bethlehem Steel corporation secretly voted to themselves during the last fourteen years, said Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem board of directors, at a meeting of stockholders in this city.

Mr. Schwab said this money was saved from tax payments by "charging liberally for depreciation."

"By this process, the company returned to the government that its plant was excessively depreciated in value and profits were thereby lessened. The money, however, remained in the company's strong box, but was placed in the depreciation fund, from where it found its way into the pockets of stockholders.

"During 1917-18, when "the federal taxes were particularly high," said Mr. Schwab, "the management charged off for depreciation $31,510,366."

"Whatever is charged today for depreciation," he continued, "reduces to that extent the net income of the corporation subject to federal income taxes and results in a saving in federal taxes of $125,000 in cash for every $1,000,000 of depreciation. This saving is made for the benefit of the corporation and does not in any way benefit its stockholders."

Mr. Schwab's confession of how income taxes are evaded by his corporation increasing depreciation, or lessening plant value, and thus saving $125,000 per $1,000,000 depreciation, has given little publicity.

The steel magnate was grilled by a group of minority stockholders for paying bonuses that were unknown until the recent court contest over a proposed merger of Bethlehem and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company. Schwab was asked why Bethlehem managament waited fourteen years before they called upon stockholders to approve the bonuses. Schwab was cornered and feebly replied:

"I can't answer that. It appears to be a legal question."

The bonuses were approved by the stockholders, as the company management secured proxies for 74 per cent of the shareholders, who were voted in favor of dodging income tax payments by the bookkeeping trick of lessening profits by increasing plant depreciation.

Postoffice Deficit Caused by Subsidies

Washington.—Has the postoffice department abandoned its policy of blaming wages for the postoffice deficit?

A break in this defense was made by Frederic A. Tilton, third assistant postmaster-general, who declared that the deficit is caused "to a great extent by the subsidies of the department to the shipping and airplane industries."

Government aid is given American merchant ships and airplanes that carry mail on the theory that these can be used in the national defense.

Postal workers do not deny the need for building up a national defense, but they insist that the subsidies should not be charged to their department any more than to the department of agriculture, for instance.

Postal workers, for years, have urged that the department be placed on a business basis by separating costs of handling mail and money used for other purposes.

Officials count national defense as a charge against the department, and then, when workers ask for higher wages or improved work conditions, the deficit is used as an alibi.

The department favors increasing the cost of first-class postage to meet the deficit. Business interests oppose this plan and the fight may result in a popular understanding of the postal workers' position.

Wage Based on Output Is an Employers' Aid

Washington.—Wages based on output, from a theoretical standpoint, is the fairest and most satisfactory way of remunerating employes, but it doesn't work out that way, according to Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner federal bureau of labor statistics.

When a man steps up production to a point where he makes a comparatively high wage and a good living, employers in many instances cut the rate of pay, said Mr. Stewart.

"If employers were to set a definite cost for labor on each piece of work and stick to it, the output basis of paying workers might realize its potentialities," the commissioner said.

OIL ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

San Francisco.—The Standard Oil Company of California placed its production department on the five-day week. Several affiliates of the company work under this system.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45178
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...ley H. Tindell vs. Maggie May Tindell

...appearing from allegations in complaint's bill, which is sworn to, that Maggie ...Tindell is a non-resident of the state of ...nessee, so that the ordinary process of ...cannot be served upon her, it is ordered ...publication be made for four successive ...s in The Labor World, a newspaper pub...d in Hamilton county, notifying said non...dent to appear at the next June rules of ...court, to be held at the courthouse in ...attanooga on the first Monday in June ..., the same being a rule day of said court, ...make defense to said bill or the same ...be taken for confessed, and the cause ...for hearing ex parte as to her.
...10th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Dixon, Atty. 5-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45209
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Henry Wise vs. Mary Wise

...appearing from allegations in complaint's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Wise ...non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so ...the ordinary process of law cannot be ...served upon her, it is ordered that publication ...made for four successive weeks in The ...World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to ...at the next June rules of said court, ...held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga ...first Monday in June next, the same ...a rule day of said court, and make de... to said bill or the same will be taken ...confessed, and the cause set for hearing ...parte as to her.
...26th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
...Dixon, Atty. 5-22

Roger W. Babson Declares Lower Wages Inevitable

Wage-Cutters' Ranks Wobble With Powerful Factors Joining Labor in Opposition to Further Wreckage of Industry.

Washington, April 29.—Wage reduction discussions raged hot and heavy this week, with some new wage-cutters coming to light.

Perhaps the outstanding recruit to the Chase National bank position was Roger W. Babson, "big shot" economist, whose views, wired from Lake Wales, Fla., were given prominence in Editor and Publisher.

Babson came out flat for wage-reductions. He said general business has "seen its low point," declared that "disquieting" dividend reports for the last quarter were "water over the dam" and generally looked for better things. But he sided with the wage-cutters.

"I believe," said this high-priced prophet, "that with the present low commodity prices, the low interest rates and the low cost of living, lower wages are inevitable. The sooner that is recognized the better off for all concerned. The department of labor can no more peg the scale of wages than can the federal farm board peg the price of wheat."

Takes Rap at Hoover.

Babson held that Hoover, in trying to keep up wages, "may have retarded employment."

It was reported during the week that a delegation of railroad executives had sought the government's ear for a suggestion of wage-cutting on railroads, but had been discouraged.

Perhaps the most pointed and illuminating evidence of the week was offered by William Hard, noted Washington correspondent of many newspapers, in a national radio broadcast. Hard asserted that within the week leading bankers had met in New York with a representative of British bankers to discuss wage-reductions. He asserted further that George C. Roberts, of the National City bank, had stated the position of bankers for wage reductions, thus bringing a new figure into the picture. Hard declared wage reduction proposals would constitute the big issue of the year. No other evidence has made clearer the tremendous battle confronting organized labor.

Stresses Hoover's Stand.

Hard emphasized President Hoover's continued alarm at the tactics of wage cutters and indicated that the president is in complete opposition to those tactics.

The A. P. business writer, who should have certain inside information, asserted this week that informal meetings to talk wage-cutting have been held by big executives in New York "within recent weeks." It is reported that these meetings did not head up into a concerted move, but they are believed to have helped along the reactionary bank idea to some extent.

On the other side of the picture, Alfred P. Sloan, of General Motors, said there was no idea of wage-cutting for General Motors employes for the present, but he left an open door for a future change of policy. On the same side of the picture Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods, said, "We see no necessity for wage reductions."

Several Cuts Reported.

"Business Week" says several large companies have cut wages during the past few weeks. These include Goodyear and Goodrich, in the rubber industry, with the prediction that Akron manufacturers in the same line will follow suit. Republic Steel and Colorado Fuel and Iron are reported by "Business Week" as having cut salaries of higher-ups, maintaining their basic wage scale, but Corrigan & McKinney has cut wages 10 per cent, in common with some of the small Pennsylvania and Ohio steel concerns.

Col. Arthur Woods, in charge of unemployment relief measures for President Hoover, added his denunciation of wage cuts. "My personal theory," he said, "is that wage-cutting would be most unfortunate."

Mr. Woods expressed the belief that there are fewer wage cuts in this depression than in previous times, and that while some of the smaller employers are practicing it, the big employers are not doing so. He said he believed that industry generally is trying to follow the lead of the president, as given a year and a half ago.

Road Contractors To Pay Living Wage

Denver.—The state highway engineer talks of the eight-hour day and a 50-cent hourly rate on road construction work.

The state federation of labor wants assurance that such rate will be paid and is urging passage of necessary legislation.

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Pathe Talking News

VITAPHONE VARIETIES

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.

"My Past"
(Feature)

—o—

Pathe Talking News

Vitaphone Variety

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Sequence: Hunger, Strife, Violence and Overthrow

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, April 29.—Opening the national D. A. R. convention, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, national president general, said:

"Men and women are asking for work in this country. One of the fundamental principles of this nation is—'the right to work.' Upon lack of work is built dissatisfaction. With dissatisfaction comes turmoil and strife. In the wake of strife comes violence. Violence unseats government."

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

Having been absent from this corner a couple of weeks, was requested to brush up and write something with a kick, but while eschewing mediocrity of expression through platitudinous phraseology, it behooves one to beware of ponderosity, and to be mindful that pedantry being indicatory of an inherent megalomania frustrates its own aim and results merely in nubilous reiteration. (Editor's note—Our good friend Crosby later completely sobered up, and has now returned to normal.)

* * *

Was out and saw Ed Carroll's garden. It's a fine one. Looks like a 5 and 10c store—5c these, 5c those, and 10c them seeds. He'll tell you all about it.

* * *

Don't know what to say about Trundel and Fournier, but they can see what their name looks like in print.

* * *

Maybe you have forgotten the special meeting for next week. Well, say "I saw it in The Labor World" and be there.

* * *

Can't call W W. Berry a tea hound, he has too many fox hounds—about six, they tell me.

* * *

Looks like W. B. Dyche changes autos with the seasons; swapped the Ford for a Chevy; saw him minus a coat; think he gave it for boot.

* * *

C. E. Cofer now lives at 403 Lyerly street. Guess he didn't like the North Chattanooga buses.

* * *

I see E. E. McDaniels has struck some pay dirt. Yes, he had four sacks full in the back of his car last week.

* * *

W. D. London has been around explaining just how he planted the potatoes and how he expected them to turn out. Wait until he finds he has to dig 'em.

New Industries Can't Absorb Labor; High Wages Urged by Federal Chief

(By A. F. of L. Direct News Service.)

Washington, April 23.—Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of federal bureau of labor statistics, does not accept the claim that new industries are absorbing workers let out by old ones. The radio and phonograph industry in 1927, he pointed out, employed but 3,000 more than in 1923.

The commissioner said increased wages would bring a greater measure of prosperity by increasing buying power, but the problem is to make employers want to raise wages.

A return to business prosperity is linked more closely with the problem of finance than with production, he said.

In rejecting the claim that new industries are absorbing displaced workers, Mr. Stewart agreed that there is an element of truth in the statement, but he referred to the thousands of extras in Hollywood, few of whom average five days' work a week for a year.

"In the manufacture of phonographs and radio," said Mr. Stewart, "census figures show that the number of employers rose only 3,000 from 1923 to 1927. Three thousand would not go far toward absorbing the shrinkage of employment in manufacturing plants.

"In the attempts to prove that our industrial and commercial life, taken as a whole, is taking care of everybody, our attention is directed to the large increase in the number of students in high schools and universities. My answer to that is this: Those people are not employed and never were. They do not come from the class that is thrown out of the factories, and the question of their employment under present conditions is not solved; it is simply postponed for four years or perhaps longer.

"The increase in the number of persons employed in retailing, in the life insurance business, and occupations of that kind, is not very encouraging as an answer to the problem. The average life of insurance agents as such is rather brief, as is also that of the corner grocer, who is becoming more and more short-lived as the chain stores expand. Chain stores do not employ as many people as the old-time store. One chain grocery system, for example, has only one man in many of its stores."

Legislature Lauded for Barring Night Work for Girls Under 18

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Durham, N. C., April 30.—Commendation of the general assembly for prohibiting night work for girls under 18 years of age and insistence that the house concur in senate amendments to house bill No. 287, were expressed in a resolution adopted by the women's auxiliary to the Medical Society of North Carolina, meeting here.

The text of the resolution follows:

"In view of the fact that for seventeen years the American Medical association has been on record for a workday not to exceed eight hours, and the prohibition of labor at night or in any hazardous employment for children under 16, the women's auxiliary to the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina commends the North Carolina general assembly, now in session, for having enacted a statute prohibiting the employment of girls between 16 and 18 at night.

"The auxiliary further urges the house to concur in the senate amendment on H. B. 287, now pending in the legislature, thereby establishing an eight-hour work day for all girls from 14 to 16, and most boys of like age, and prohibiting the employment of children under 16 from a specified list of dangerous employments."

House bill No. 287 is one of the most needed pieces of legislation in the state, but it has had a stormy time in the 1931 general assembly. Since its introduction in the house, many weeks ago, it has been in the hands of more than half the standing committees. The house finally passed it and the senate amended it, thus necessitating its reference to a committee of the house for concurrence. That committee has delayed reporting it out of committee so that the house may vote on the senate amendments.

Many of the women's groups in the state are rising up and insisting that the general assembly quit its foolishness and pass the measure.

Power Trust Is in Every Field; Aims to Control Popular Mind

Washington.—"The power trust has spent literally millions of dollars to control public sentiment," said Senator Norris, in discussing exposure of power trust methods by the federal trade commission.

"Every school child who has in any degree followed disclosures made by the commission knows that there is a power trust; that it is not only nation-wide, but that it is reaching out into various foreign countries," said Mr. Norris.

"The power trust would not only control public opinion, but opposes municipal ownership of electric light plants. They have done this secretly, by methods and means which are disgraceful and dishonest.

"They have undertaken to control elections, from the presidency down to municipal officials in towns and villages. They have spent thousands of dollars to control legislatures. They have not hesitated to control the pulpit. They have secretly sent their emissaries into communities to visit women's clubs, to influence Boy Scout organizations, to control farmers' organizations, to subsidize college professors and school superintendents.

"They have, likewise, indirectly attempted to control newspapers and have sometimes purchased. All these things are disclosed by the official investigation of the federal trade commission. They have sent their emissaries into Canada to bring back misleading and often untrue reports and conclusions as to what is being accomplished in Ontario by the publicly-owned electric light and power system. There is no doubt about these things. Further denial only adds to the already large accumulation of incriminating evidence which has been produced and which stands uncontradicted."

Senator Norris said that "every student knows" regulation of the power trust has broken down. "It has not been a success," he said. "As too often happens, the public regulators have been regulated by the trust by various methods."

Too Much Output, So Wages Were Cut

Raleigh, N. C.—Wages of textile workers have been reduced because they produced too much, according to J. W. Cates, of the Eastern Carolina division of the Southern Textile association.

The textile men met in this city. With wages cut and a surplus of output on their hands, they are asking, "What next?"

Wages, it is believed, cannot be reduced much lower without a risk of state-wide strikes.

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LABOR BILL SIGNED.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gov. Pinchot signed the Mansfield bill which awards double compensation to any minor under 18 who is injured while illegally employed. The employer and not the insurance carrier must pay the extra compensaiton.

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ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

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READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

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Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 8, 1931 — Number 2

STATE LABOR PLEDGES AID TO MINERS

Calls on Governor to Investigate Conditions.

GROSS VIOLATIONS STATE LAWS CHARGE

Delegates Declare Public Welfare Demands Immediate Probe.

Jackson, Tenn., May 6.—Gross violation of state mining laws, and living conditions in various mining communities in Tennessee, justify and demand an immediate and searching investigation, according to a resolution adopted by the Jackson convention Tuesday, and the incoming executive council of the federation is charged with the duty of personally presenting the resolution to the governor of the state and asking that a commission be named at once to probe conditions surrounding these workers.

Supporting the resolution, William Turmblazer, president of District 19, painted a vivid and dramatic word picture of suffering of women and children forced by circumstances to endure privations, even though, in many cases, the family bread-winner is regularly employed.

Starvation wages, un-American working conditions and denial of constitutional rights were all included in charges which indicted mine owners and operators.

It is declared that the public welfare requires immediate action, and the situation, with all its hideous details, will be impressed upon the governor in the executive council's appeal for a searching probe.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, living conditions are such in the mining counties of our state warrant immediate investigation; and,

Whereas, in many instances there are gross violations of the state mining laws that may cause a large disaster to be visited upon the coal miners of this state; and,

Whereas, certain constitutional rights of the coal miners are being violated; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the delegates to this thirty-fifth annual convention, That we respectfully request the governor of the state to appoint a committee or commission of disinterested citizens to make an investigation of these matters immediately, the public welfare requiring same; and be it further

Resolved, That the incoming executive board upon the adjournment of this convention carry the resolution to the Hon. Gov. Henry Horton in person with the request that he give consideration to this all-important matter.

U. S. Child Labor Bar Approved by Colorado

Denver.—Both branches of the Colorado legislature passed a concurrent resolution ratifying the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

That is the first favorable action in several years on the long-pending amendment. It was rejected by a score of states following a bitter campaign that was marked by much misrepresentation.

The proposed amendment would give congress the power to "limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years."

Congress believed it had that power when it denied the products of child labor to interstate commerce. This was declared void by the United States supreme court. Congress then passed a tax law, levying on the products of plants that employ child labor. This, also, was held to be void. Congress then passed the amendment and has submitted it to the states for ratification.

Would Railroad Alfred Hoffman For Second Term

Militant Hosiery Workers' Organizer Faces Prison for Activities.

ALFRED HOFFMAN

Stroudsburg, Pa., May 5.—What impartial investigators here regard as a more glaring case of conspiracy and persecution against a labor union leader than any that has happened in the south in recent years is the effort now being made to railroad Hosiery Workers' Organizer Alfred Hoffman, on a conspiracy charge, in this picturesque little Pennsylvania town. Organizer Hoffman recently served a month in jail at Marion, N. C., as a sequel to the strike of cotton mill workers. It is admitted that the jailing of Hoffman was not carried out because there was any real evidence that this burly young trade unionist had been definitely proven guilty of a crime, but because the manufacturers of North Carolina had given orders that some labor organizer pay the penalty for having blazoned the shameful labor conditions in the southern mills before the whole world.

Because he went to jail for the sake of the miserable "slaves of the spindle," under-cover agents have spread the propaganda against Hoffman that he is somehow a dangerous and lawless character. The vicious type of slander is used by the labor spies and anti-union agencies with great effectiveness in the

(Continued on Last Page)

Labor Injunction Harms Free Press

Washington.—The principles of free press is involved in the labor injunction, William Green, president A. F. of L., reminded delegates to the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

The trade unionist declared that labor stands for a free press, even though workers may disagree with what is often printed.

"Injunction orders are a transgression upon freedom of the press," said Mr. Green. "Labor views with grave concern the encroachment upon this principle by equity courts.

"Even the slightest encroachment may prove a wedge which, if unopposed, will permit a further abuse of the restrictive powers of equity courts. It is but a step from the suppression of news circulated by hand bills, circulars and through the labor press to the hampering of newspapers in their expression of news relating to industrial disputes. This is a matter of vital interest to the press and to labor. Our mutual interests compel labor and the press to stand together in support of the freedom of the press, a cardinal principle upon which our government rests."

President Green said trade unionists ask no favors of the press. They only ask justice and fair play.

"In all human interest stories relating to labor and labor's experiences they covet only that it shall all be presented without bias and in a truthful, just and interesting way," he said.

Retirement of W. C. Birthright Recalls Record of Able Service To Tennessee Trade Unionists

(By R. M. Cooke)

Jackson, Tenn., May 7.—In the retirement of William C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor since 1917, who resigned his post today following acceptance a few months ago of a similar position with his international union, the federation loses one of its most valuable assets.

In his many years of conscientious service to the cause of organized labor, this valiant trades unionist has brought to our movement many splendid qualities, and no faults for which any member has ever had need to apologize.

Mr. Birthright was born at Helena, Ark., on April 27, 1887, and two years later his family moved to Nashville, where in due course of time he learned the barber's trade. Upon the completion of his apprenticeship he quickly became interested in the cause of labor, and from the first he has brought to the movement an intense but intelligent zeal. His first experience as a trades union officer, following his initiation in Local 35 on February 17, 1908, was as secretary-treasurer of that office, which position he filled with credit for ten years. He served eleven years as secretary-treasurer of the Nashville Trades and Labor council. His outstanding civic work in his home city, his service to the government during the world war and his unusual executive ability displayed in his activities in connection with political and legislative matters in which the organized workers are concerned, attracted the attention of his international union, and a few years ago he was elected a member of the general executive board of that body. Again his worth was proved, and when President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, was faced with the task of naming three competent, outstanding men to direct the southern organizing campaign Mr. Birthright was among the trio, and needless to add his ascending star was not dimmed by the importance of this assignment.

About one year ago President Shanessy, of the Barbers' International union, one of the ablest executives in the American labor movement, was forced by ill health to take a leave of absence of several months' duration. The general executive board then called the Tennessean to serve in that responsible position, and his service in that capacity was so outstanding that he was named to the post vacated by the general secretary-treasurer, which appointment by the board the membership later unanimously ratified. Although the new office necessitates Mr. Birthright's residence in Indianapolis, the headquarters city, he was prevailed upon by officials of the Tennessee Federation to remain as secretary-treasurer of that body until this convention.

In the formal passing of William C. Birthright as an officer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, the rank and file of this state labor movement lose an able advocate, whose place will be hard to fill. There will be none, however, who would deny him the promotion to which he is so justly entitled, and hundreds of friends in the state will watch his career with confidence and pride.

I do not believe that a word of personal tribute is out of place just here. During my humble service in the state body of some fifteen years I have been associated with "Bill" Birthright under all manner of circumstances. May I not say now that I have always found him able, sincere, cool-headed, thoughtful, and above all—at all times—an honorable, home-loving Christian gentleman.

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT

Text of Resolutions Adopted By State Labor Representatives Indicates Spirit of Determination

Demand for Prevailing Wage Scales and Employment of Home Labor on State, County and Municipal Works Included In Program Which Covers Wide Field of Activities for Coming Year.

Jackson, Tenn., May 6.—What proved to be one of the most interesting and constructive conventions held by the Tennessee Federation in many years deliberated earnestly and thoroughly dissected and discussed resolutions covering a wide range of subjects. Although the provisions of some brought about sharp disagreement and debate, an air of serious determination pervaded the sessions at all times, and it was plainly evident that unprecedented economic conditions have brought about a realization that unity of intelligent action is the first necessity to meet this emergency.

Among the most important of the resolutions adopted were:

Declaring that the system of free textbooks has proved highly successful, and calling upon the state legislature to extend the system throughout Tennessee;

Recalling that the labor movement has always favored the primary; branding as reactionary the present movement to repeal the state primary laws, and urging upon progressive groups throughout Tennessee to oppose the effort to return to the antiquated convention plan;

Declaring that certain vicious elements are conducting a systematic campaign to shift the burdens of taxation upon the shoulders of the workers, and calling upon central bodies and local unions to unite in support of proven friends for public office;

Instructing the legislative chairman to seek state laws which will insure employment of local citizens on all public works;

Favoring enactment of the Davis-Bacon bill providing for payment of prevailing wage scales on all state, county and municipal projects;

Favoring the Norris bill for the operation of Muscle Shoals;

Favoring legislation safeguarding workers against occupational diseases;

Urging investigation of an article appearing in The Labor World which quoted Charles M. Schwab as admitting the diversion of funds which should have gone to the federal government to the payment of private bonuses to officials of U. S. Steel;

Favoring legislation for proper taxing and regulation of buses in Tennessee;

Declaring "Duck Head" overalls and work clothes "unfair" products;

Formally removing Sterchi stores from "unfair list."

"Canned Music" Will Be Feature Of Discussions

Musicians to Consider Many Problems—William Green to Be Guest.

When delegates to the thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians meet in Chattanooga on June 7, one of the principal subjects for discussion will be "canned" music.

Decrying the practice of using musical robots in preference to personally conducted music, the musicians' organization, in a pamphlet sent out to various branches of the federation and individual members, urges a representative attendance at the convention.

Among the complaints made by the federation is that a large number of musicians have been added to the army of unemployed by the elimination of orchestras in the motion picture theaters.

In various speeches before the convention proper the subjects will be presented the delegates and some action seeking the re-establishment of personally conducted music will be taken.

Harry S. Kennedy, chairman of the committee on arrangements, anticipates an attendance of between 1,000 and 1,200 at the convention.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has accepted an invitation to attend and address the convention. Mr. Green is to be in Nashville on June 11 for an address before a joint meeting of the legislature and his itinerary will be arranged so that he may visit the Chattanooga convention.

Joseph M. Weber, of New York, for thirty years president of the federation, will preside at the general sessions. Convention headquarters will be in the Hotel Patten, and all sessions will be held in the Memorial auditorium.

Work for Uncle Sam Is Not "Bed of Roses"

Washington. — Government employes, as a whole, are not lolling in luxury, nor do they draw princely salaries, according to a study of the 10-year history of the federal retirement law made for the National Federation of Federal Employes.

The great bulk of employes who have been retired received salaries of less than $1,800 a year.

Far from being a life-time sinecure for employes, the government service has a large and costly labor turnover each year.

The study shows that contributions by government employes to the retirement fund have exceeded all expectations and soon will average $30,000,000 annually. Employes contributed $223,598,899 since the law became operative in 1921. Of this amount $22,961,907.16 represents interest on the deposits.

Against this total the government contributed only $40,450,000, of which $19,950,000 was paid into the fund on July 1, 1928, and $20,500,000 paid on July 1, 1929.

Retired employes receive $13,492,984 annually. This is divided among 17,768 persons. Analysis of pensions paid shows that 12 persons receive less than $100 retirement pay a year, 127 less than $200, 437 less than $300, 842 less than $400, 1,643 less than $500, 1,678 less than $600, and 1,735 less than $700.

BROTHERHOOD CHIEFS DENY RAIL WAGE CUTS

New York.—Executives of railroad brotherhoods deny that they or their members will accept wage reductions.

President Johnson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, declared in no uncertain terms that "there will be no reduction."

"There is no justification for these reductions," he said.

"There is no truth in the rumor that we've discussed wages with any one," said President Robertson, of the locomotive firemen. President Whitney, of the trainmen, takes the same position.

AYMON BESTS LABOR EDITOR IN CLOSE RACE

Named President of State Body Fourth Time.

JAKE COHEN PUTS PEP INTO CONTEST

George Forbes Chosen Local Executive Board Member—Nashville Next.

PAUL J. AYMON
Re-elected President State Federation for Fourth Time.

Jackson, Tenn., May 6.—Paul J. Aymon, Chattanoogan, whose activities for and in behalf of organized labor cover a period of many years, was today chosen for the fourth successive term as president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Mr. Aymon's election was an outstanding tribute to his sincerity, honesty and ability, given emphasis by the fact that he defeated, by the narrow margin of one vote, another "old-timer" who has rendered good service to the labor movement—Jake Cohen, editor of the Memphis Labor Review and former fellow-townsman of Aymon.

The contest for the honor of heading the federation was one of the hardest-fought in the history of the state body. Partisans of both candidates spent much of their spare time during the three-days session in strugling with their fellow-delegates for preference for their respective choice.

The contest was remarkable in that the intense partisanship was absolutely free from bitterness or personal feeling. When the result was announced Mr. Cohen immediately moved to make the election unanimous, and was the first to grasp the victor's hand in congratulation.

W. E. Cheek, Nashville carpenter, was elected to succeed W. C. Birthright as secretary-treasurer, in a contest with C. O'Riley, Jackson barber, and David Hanly was the unanimous choice of the delegates to succeed himself as legislative chairman.

The executive council for the coming year will be composed of the following members:

Chattanooga—George Forbes, Postal Clerks.
Memphis—E. E. Bynum, Steamfitters.
Jackson—B. C. Blackmon, Machinists.
Knoxville—Sam C. Godfrey, Railway Carmen.
Nashville—J. O. Neville, Pressmen.
United Mine Workers—T. J. Smith.
Nashville was selected for the 1932 convention.

TAILORS STOP WAGE CUT.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Organized journeymen tailors checked a 10 per cent wage cut. Three employers did not believe the workers when they said they would strike. The "Doubting Thomases" applied the reductions, but they changed their minds after a two-day tie-up.

MILLIONAIRES' "WAGES" COMPARED WITH INCOMES OF LOW-PAID LABOR

Duluth, Minn., May 7.—The 1929 income of 504 millionaires was compared with the income of farmers and industrial workers by William E. McEwen, editor of the Labor World, in a radio talk over station WEBC.

"These 504 millionaires paid taxes on net incomes of $1,185,135,330," said the labor editor. "This is equal to the wheat and cotton crops owned by 2,932,000 wheat growers and cotton planters.

"The net income of these 504 millionaires for a single year exceeded the life wages of 40,000 factory workers with average earnings of $1,000 a year. It exceeds the wage of nearly 40,000 union bricklayers, the highest paid American building mechanics, if they are fortunate enough to work 200 days a year, which they are not. It is greater than the incomes of 700,000 union carpenters.

"In low-wage, anti-union shop Duluth it would take 504 laborers 2,600 years to earn as much as these millionaires netted in a single year.

"The 504 Duluth anti-union shop laborers would have to start at the time of Jeremiah the Prophet, nearly 700 years before the birth of Christ, and work continuously at their present wages until today to earn as much money as the 504 favored Americans 'earned' in 1929, and whose incmes for that year amounted to all the money on deposit in all the banks of twenty cities the size of Duluth.

"I make these comparisons for the purpose of visualizing the tremendous incomes of the super-rich. And while wealth is rapidly concentrated into fewer hands each year, international bankers have entered into a conspiracy to force the wages of the workers still lower."

Newly Organized Labor College In First Session

Detroit.—The newly-organized labor college held its first session recently. Thirty-five students registered for the class studying "The History of the Labor Movement." That this history will be taught in the class from a strictly A. F. of L. point of view is evidenced by the fact that the instructor is Samuel Tobin, president of the Building Trades council.

Twenty-five students enrolled for the class in economics. Harry Riseman, a young attorney, is the instructor.

An educational committee, appointed by President Martel, of the Central Labor body, will have complete supervision of the educational work.

MILL WORKERS CUT; WAGE $1.80 A DAY

Everett, Wash.—Several hundred mill workers employed by the Robinson Manufacturing company are on strike against a 10 per cent wage cut that would bring rates in many cases down to $1.80 a day. Others would be paid $2.10.

The company, last fall, cut wages 20 per cent. The latest cut is being resisted and the employes favor organization. They are aided by the local trade union movement.

Women's Work Bill Signed by Governor

Albany, N. Y.—A bill providing for a 48-hour week for women and minors in mercantile establishments was approved by Gov. Roosevelt.

A half-holiday each week in return for a strictly limited amount of overtime is provided. Employers may require six additional hours twice a year for the purpose of taking inventory.

The half-holiday provision was vigorously urged by these women workers, said Gov. Roosevelt.

"It is my definite conviction," he said, "that a desirable social policy, already a custom in industry, is thus given the sanction of law."

WAGE CUTS HAMPER RECOVERY; DEFLATION COST ON WORKERS

— United States Senator La Follette.

Boston, May 7.—"Wage reductions is a bold proposal to make the worker pay the most of deflation," said Senator La Follette in a speech before the Ford Hall Forum in this city.

"It means a debased standard of living and degradation of citizenship," he said.

"To avoid the evils of unjust distribution of wealth and anarchic control of industry, progressives in congress contend for federal aid to meet the emergency of unemployment relief, a shorter work day and shorter work week, maintenance of wage levels, stabilization of industry, rehabilitation of agriculture and exercise of the power of taxation through the graduated income and inheritance tax laws to meet the increased burdens and responsibilities of government."

The Wisconsin senator challenged the president's recent speech congratulating the Red Cross for relying exclusively on voluntary private aid in its drought relief operations.

"Federal labor department data," continued Mr. La Follette, "show that while the spirit of those able to give charity was being well nourished, the meager physical nourishment of those unemployed was being obtained primarily out of government funds.

"The federal government and the federal income taxpayers escaped, it is true, but as a result a staggering burden has been thrown upon municipal, county and state governments, which are forced in all too many cases to obtain a heavy share of their income from taxes on real estate."

"The philosophy of laissez faire, applied during the last ten years, has brought disaster. It is obvious that we cannot manage our highly developed and intricate machinery upon the basis of ideas developed in a predominantly agricultural and individualistic society of 150 years ago. These ideas have, in fact, been abandoned by our more advanced economists and industrial and financial leaders."

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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1931.

JUST A DISTRESSING THOUGHT!

The financial situation in our fair state is very much like the weather. There seems to be a great many people saying quite a lot about it, and nobody ever does anything about it. It is very sad!

* * *

PASSING THE BUCK.

Having led the country into the howling wilderness of a nation-wide depression and feeling the loss of profits their blind policies have incurred business men are making the atmosphere blue with accusations hurled at the politicians. "Political violations" and not lack of business judgment, they cry, brought about our present economic disaster. In fact, every effort ever made by national and state legislative bodies to regulate industry is now coming in for sharp criticism, although business men maintain a discreet silence concerning the fact they have always taken full advantage of statutes giving them control over labor through the courts.

If politicians have meddled too much in industry isn't it fair to ask whether they found in their imaginations the issues upon which to legislate or were prompted to take action at the insistence of big business? The answer is plain enough to any sensible person when it is remembered business men have always attempted to use the legislative powers of our country to further their own selfish interests. It is an indisputable fact our law-making bodies have generally been partial to big business—freely subscribed to its mandates and influence and been led by its economic philosophy. The courts especially have been guilty of this.

While the country prospered and no menace loomed on the horizon that would swoop down on business and destroy profits business men were content to walk hand in hand with the politicians. But since the crash has come—well, that's something for which the politicians alone are to blame, says big business, for was it not they who passed the laws which should have safeguarded the nation's prosperity against calamity and depression and have not their laws failed to protect? From this warped viewpoint it is easy for business men to blame the lawmakers for the breaking down of our prosperity, but we cannot help but feel it would be better sportsmanship—and far wiser—if they would come forward and take upon their shoulders a share of the onus.

* * *

It would be interesting to know the details connected with the ways in which the five hundred or more American citizens amassed their fortunes of a million dollars in 1929. We wonder how many of them could be found whose own methods—or the methods of the companies their money was invested in—were entirely above reproach. It would be also interesting to know how many of these millionaires gave their employes a fair share of the riches that came in to them during the course of the year. Undoubtedly few of them worried in the slightest about the methods they used—far fewer gave a thought to the methods of the companies in which they had invested their money. None, we can safely say, turned to those of the wage group and gave them over and above their wages a share of the profits they so laboriously helped piled up!

Our whole plan of present-day industry seems to be based on the policy that's "it's yours if you can get away with it"—and stay out of the penitentiary. As the chief end of American life, "getting away with it" is imbibed straight or in a slightly diluted form by practically every American child by the time it reaches the age of ten. James Truslow Adams says we Americans are "essentially lawless." Probably he has overdrawn matters a little—and probably he hasn't when we look things squarely in the face. Yes, it does force us to do some downright hard thinking about our "essential lawlessness" when we see so many around us who do nothing but try to "get away with" all they possibly can. At least we can say this, that our present industrial policy—label it by whatever name you please—which takes the work and the best hours of the best days of the lives of men and women and gives them in return barely enough to hold together body and soul while immense fortunes are coming to their employers is needlessly causing misery, grief, pain and destroyed hopes which might easily be avoided.

GET THE TRUTH.

For a long time this newspaper has been digging out and publishing facts about the business system and what has made it go wrong. We do not apologize for the statement that no other agency has offered more rock-bottom truth about the causes of our present than has been offered by this newspaper. This week we offer more. Next week we shall offer more. And then more.

But all the truth in the world isn't worth much, in this connection, if it is merely stored up in the heads of people. Great masses of men and women must take this truth and do something about it.

* * *

We are showing our readers where the big trouble lies. We are showing where the big money goes. We are showing the big pay-off. We are showing who takes the bill toll out of labor. We are showing why the masses cannot consume enough of American output to keep the wheels going. We are showing why, with things as they were and are, a crash had come.

By the facts we show why another and another crash will come, unless the American people do something about it.

* * *

A great many go ramping around crying, "there' ought to be a law.' They say, congress should have done this and that.

They center attention on congress, which can do only a limited little bit. By doing that they take attention away from the industries that did the damage and made depression inevitable. They likewise take attention away from the big bankers who are even today trying their best to make confusion worse confounded, depression more depressed.

This crash came in and because of industry. Center attention where the trouble is! Level the angry finger of accusation at industry and banks!

* * *

Industry has been run as if it were in operation for the sole purpose of piling up fabulous loot for a very few. It has been run largely by private dictators. It has been run in a lop-sided manner to a lop-sided crash. Finally, after much telling of truth we begin to hear discussion of conscious control, of balanced production, of economic councils, and other devices of many names, but all founded on the thought that the masses must have a voice in determining whether there shall be prosperity or breadlines.

For many months we have talked about the imperative need for the development of democratic methods and process of industry. Away back of that the American Federation put it all into an official declaration called "Industry's Manifest Duty."

* * *

Such power as today rests in the hands of a few big executives, a few big bankers and a few tightly interlocked boards of directors must be modified by the processes of democracy.

If democracy is good in political life it is just as good in industrial life. And perhaps equally important.

If another depression—and still others—are to be prevented, the men and women in American industry must organize for prevention. We shall not get safety by wishing for it, no matter how much knowledge may be in our heads while we wish. There must be sound, democratic action.

WAGES AND DIVIDENDS.

Why should wages be reduced to assure dividends? The latter is called "wages of dollars" by those who see no difference between dividends and wages.

Men talk of "putting dollars to work." This flippancy is intended to place the dollar on a level with labor—with human beings. The dollar does not work. It is a medium of exchange. It is used, for instance, to buy a shovel or a ditch digging machine. Both must be operated by labor. The dollar, the shovel and the machine cannot, by themselves, create wealth.

A portion of the resultant wealth that follows the application of labor to the machine is given to workers. This is called wages. Because of its social effect, there is no similarity between this transaction and the payment of dividends.

When wages are cut, workers' living standards drop. This is felt by the entire country. If wages of Montana copper miners are reduced, boot and shoe workers in Massachusetts and Missouri are affected. It means less work for eastern and southern textile mills. The same theory applies to every industry and calling.

This situation does not apply when dividends are postponed. Small stockholders are few, as compared with the millions of wage earners. Living standards of large stockholders cannot be affected. The small number of stockholders is indicated by a recent statement that 4 per cent of the people own 80 per cent of the nation's wealth.

When dividends are not paid, this does not mean that a corporation is in the same condition as a worker whose wages are cut. Managers of this corporation may pass dividends to "provide for future contingencies." This means that earnings are placed in other funds, such as "reserves," "replacement" and "depletion."

Dividends may be used to carry inventories at lower market costs—that is, as the market price of this commodity drops, sufficient funds are set aside to equalize this drop. The passing of dividends may also mean that payment cannot be made on excessive (watered) capitalization and extra plant capacity that are evidences of unwise management, and which workers are now called upon to pay.

Wages is a first charge on industry. Wages are woven into the people's lives and are apart from dividends. Wage reductions mean greater concentration of wealth. Under this system the 4 per cent who now own 80 per cent of the nation's wealth will secure an increasingly larger share.

At The Change
A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.
"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.
My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.
"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*
Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.
E-176
CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXV.
MARK 6:7-9, 12

WM. L. MOSS

In studying the difference of emphasis in the teaching of Jesus about money that we find in the gospels we soon discover that we can eliminate from all consideration the gospel of John. If you will take the trouble to look in a good concordance form the words "rich," "poor," "wealth," "poverty" and "penury" or any word of this class you will find that with the exception of two unimportant passages the references are all taken from the first three gospels and none from the fourth.

Then what is the gospel of John, and what is the explanation of the difference between it and the other three gospels, for doesn't it look like them in all outward respects? Yes, it most certainly does look like the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke. But, internally, between it and these three gospels there is a wide difference. Then what is it? In answer to this question the writer is going to choose the language of his definition very carefully and for a purpose: The gospel of John is a philosophical dissertation, a spiritual biography, based on the life of Jesus Christ. Speaking from a personal standpoint, the fourth gospel has always had an attraction for this writer that makes it easy for him to turn again and again to it when reading for spiritual refreshment—but as a life of Christ he does not even consider it!

Yet, without the gospel of John how poor would our understanding of Jesus really be in some respects. Without John we would not have Jesus' words revealing God's nature (Jn. 4:24), we would have been left in the dark as to how a man can be born a second time were it not for Jesus' explanation (Jn. 3:4-8), and we would not have known how Jesus regarded Himself in relation to those who believed on Him—as the Bread of Life on which believers are to feed (Jn. 6:47-58), as the Door through which the sheep (humanity) must pass to safety to salvation (Jn. 10:7-18) and as the Interceder in prayer before the Father beseeching Him that He will bestow the Holy Spirit upon those who keep the Son's commandments (Jn. 14:15-26). All this—and even more—is to be found only in the gospel of John and nowhere else. Still we cannot regard the gospel of John as being basically a narrative of the life of our Lord. The nature of the superstructure that has been reared upon the events of His life recorded in that gospel forbid it, as well as the purpose of the writer of the gospel when he sat down to compose it.

Thus we have our attention narrowed down to the first three gospels when we would seek to know Jesus' mind concerning the rich and what He thought about the question of money in general.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

THE great obstacle to prosperity in ancient European commerce was the lack of internal free trade, which meant a native merchant was forced to pay customs duties on his goods when he sent them from one to another of the different political and geographical divisions into which his country was divided. These internal customs duties were the same as present customs duties levied on goods passing between nations today. France as late as 1766 had three different sets of customs in addition to local duties, while the tiny duchy of Milan was divided into six provinces with different systems of commercial taxation.

Adam Smith declared England's free trade within her national boundaries one of the chief causes of her prosperity. And it was also one of the two chief reasons why the mercantile system so easily and rapidly brought about the industrial revolution, the other reason being the nature of the society that emerged out of the bitter struggles of the seventeenth century. Primarily it was a working society, a people who wanted to do something better than live off each other, and at its top was a commercially inclined aristocracy. Voltaire said with a great deal of surprise in the eighteenth century that the "gentlemen" of England—the aristocracy—were not ashamed of being engaged in commerce. In fact Walpole and Pitts, two of the greatest statesmen of the period, while they disagreed on details at least were in agreement on fact that the sovereign end of their country's government was commerce! In eighteenth century France commerce and industry had to support an idle and parasitical aristocracy that went untaxed, but in England, as we have seen, while its aristocracy was the governing class yet it was an aristocracy that did not hesitate to follow its commercial inclinations.

Bottom!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

March 3: I met another one today. He wanted a dime. I gave him two-bits. Said he was an upholsterer, hadn't worked over a day or two a week in three months—sometimes he didn't catch a day a week. A kindly man, well past the 50 mark, wore a celluloid collar and a grey suit that needed pressing. The lines on his face spelled worry. . . . April 12. I saw him again today. He needed a shave badly and the lines in his face were deeper. A harried look has crept into his eyes. Said he was still making the rounds of the upholstering shops—but no work. Was having to beg money for every meal he ate. He's getting bitter. . . . May 6: I saw him yesterday. H—— and I gave him half a dollar between us. His clothes are shabbier, he still has on that celluloid collar and it is dirtier than ever. Hasn't worked a single day since we last met. He's going down fast. The lines in his face are deeper. When I first met him a couple of months ago his language had "sirs" and "if you please" and "thank you" in it—yesterday it was spiced with "hell" and "damn" and bitter, bitter words. He is at last one of the nation's "unemployables." He has hit bottom! And he knows it—that's the tragedy of the whole business. Unemployment insurance would have saved him from this—and would have saved us, too, from his possible derelictions in the future.

What Next!

A company in Hamburg, Germany, is supplying five-room cottages fabricated of standardized metal sections. The roof and outer walls are copper, the ceiling and inner walls are of sheet steel. Between these outer and inner metals is an aluminum-asbestos insulation, said to do wonders in shutting out winter cold and summer heat. The metal wall, 10 centimeters in thickness, is certified to absorb fluctuations in temperature to the same extent as would a brick wall 222 centimeters thick.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who was the first American labor organized to use amplifiers in organizing work?
A.—This distinction is claimed for Edward F. Callaghan, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, who is using amplifiers in organizing meetings held before the gates of hosiery mills in Reading, Pa.

* * *

Q.—What is one of the queerest strikes on record?
A.—A strike of executioners of China, who complained that unless they got more money per head they would starve.

* * *

Q.—In what country are women employed in mining?
A.—In India, where at the end of 1929 there were still 70,656 women working in the mines, out of a total of 269,701 employes. Employment of women as miners is now restricted and is expected to be abolished entirely by 1939.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Ruskin Offers Scholarship for Union Women

London.—A scholarship is offered by the governing council of Ruskin college, Oxford, for women actively engaged in trade union, co-operative, labor party or similar work.

This scholarship will be tenable at Ruskin college for the college year beginning Sept. 28 next and ending on July 2, 1932, and will be of the value of £160 (£125 college fees, inclusive of board, lodging and tuition, and £35 for the student's personal expenses). Candidates must be above the age of 20.

Teachers Must Vote For "Right" Party

Harrisburg, Pa.—Public school teachers in the anthracite coal region are discharged when they fail to work for the "right" political leaders, said Miss Barbara McGlynn, a union teacher from Wilkes-Barre township, in testifying before a legislative committee.

Miss McGlynn, who presented a copy of her dismissal as a public school teacher, urged adoption of the teachers' tenure bill, which would make it impossible to discharge teachers except after proper hearing and for clearly stated reasons.

Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer United Mine Workers, and John A. Phillips, president State Federation of Labor, urged passage of the bill.

Unionists pointed out that boards of education are mainly composed of wealthy men, former employers, who serve without pay. They are used to firing and hiring at will and the pending bill is opposed by them because it challenges their autocracy.

Pension Laws Useless, Is Employers' Verdict

New York.—There is comparatively little old age dependency of such nature as to require state action in the way of old-age pension legislation, according to the National Industrial Conference board, representing a score of anti-union employers' associations.

The public is assured that the general economic status of wage earners does not justify any assumption of lessened opportunity for individual thrift. These opportunities still exist, saith the conference board, adding that where the individual has neglected to provide for old age the family is ordinarily expected to provide for its aged members.

The board also states that though a long period of years wages have increased more rapidly than the cost of living. The inference is plain that workers do not save their money and neglect opportunities that they now believe has relieved them of the duty of self-support.

Industrial pensions, maintained by employers, are approved.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Shifting conditions make shifting demands. An industry thrives one year and a change of fashions, especially the mutations of feminine fancies, makes that industry a failure the next season.

Southern cotton farmers suffer from lack of consumers as well as from the ravages of the little black boll weevil. The rise of silks and rayons has meant the decadence of cottons and, to some extent, of woolens.

The American woman wears fewer clothes. So do her brothers, her cousins and her uncles. The textile industry suffers.

Once the mark of respectability and prosperity was the ownership of a piano in the home. Now the radio brings the melody and the automobile is the social measurement of the family's importance.

Many millions ride in cars and wear out fewer shoes, thus making life harder for shoemakers in Lynn and Brockton. Women wear reptile skins on their feet, making death more certain for South American pythons and other luckless ophidians.

People ride and get less exercise and eat less bread by a slice at a meal. Less wheat is thus consumed and the farmer finds his income diminished. Next, when if and as the nation takes to the air, road builders and automobile builders will suffer. Labor will be displaced and transferred but, without a scientific plan for production, industry will continue hodge-podge and planless and there will be much suffering and needless pain.

* * *

One hundred American cities spent over 40 million dollars in the year 1930 in caring for families that were in need. This was an increase of 89 per cent over the amount spent for the same purpose in 1929, according to the statement of Glenn Steele, in the Monthly Labor Review for April.

Perhaps the most significant part of the report lies in the statement that 72 per cent of this total amount was paid out of the public funds, as compared with 60 per cent in 1929. Private relief agencies raised 48 per cent more than in the previous year; but the public departments increased their relief grants by 146 per cent over the 1929 figures.

In the Detroit area, where the relief funds were nearly all derived from taxation, the public expenditures for relief in 1930, $8,680,017, more than equaled the combined contributions from the public treasuries of seventy-four cities.

It is also stated that "on the whole the cities of from 50,000 to 100,000 population experienced less severe conditions last year than the larger industrial centers."

* * *

No American with a sense of justice can read of the Mooney-Billings case in California without a feeling of outrage. As Lillian Symes points out in a fine analysis of the Mooney-Billings affair in Harper's Magazine the case is really an American Dreyfus case, only justice has not been triumphant in California as it was in France.

"The Dreyfus case," she writes, "had its belated happy ending after twelve years. After fifteen years nothing short of a violent awakening of the state's long dormant sense of social indignation can save us from the disgrace of having these men die in prison—and from having some future generation shudder at California's callous indifference and stupidity."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45178
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Cauley H. Tindell vs. Maggie May Tindell
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Maggie May Tindell is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 16th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 5-8

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45238
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mamie G. Tucker vs. Joseph R. Tucker.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Joseph R. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 30th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
5-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45209
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Henry Wise vs. Mary Wise
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Wise is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 24th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET.

Ottumwa, Ia.—The annual convention Iowa Federation of Labor will convene here Tuesday, June 9.

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

HEADACHE, Digestive Disturbances

"I used to suffer a great deal with sick headache. These headaches seemed to come from biliousness. I would be very dizzy and sick at my stomach, and sometimes I would have to go to bed.

"I found that Black-Draught would relieve these headaches very quickly. It seemed to cleanse the system.

"Now I do not let myself go so far—I take Black-Draught as soon as I begin to feel bad and avoid a lot of suffering."—Mrs. L. R. Little, 41 W. High St., Gainesville, Ga.

Costs only 1¢ a dose. E-177

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

Chattanooga's Best Entertainment

BIJOU

Chattanooga Owned and Operated

MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.

"KISS ME AGAIN"

—with—

Bernice Claire

—o—

Pathe Talking News

Vitaphone Variety

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.

"THE PUBLIC ENEMY"

—o—

Pathe Talking News

Vitaphone Variety

PARAGON CAFE

(Circle Club Headquarters)

11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

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Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

DON'T BE SELFISH Tell Your Neighbors!

Take a Light Dose of

BL & KR

at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."

Try This on Puny Children

BL & KR is Sold by Druggists

Accept No Substitutes

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Cigarettes—2,600 a Minute—And Profits?

Business Week describes a new cigarette-making machine made by American Machine and Foundry Co. that nearly quadruples present cigarette-machine speed. Built to average 1,600 perfect cigarettes a minute, tests show a production of 2,600. Three of these speed demons have been in operation a year to get all "kinks" and "bugs" out before general use. Present machines, little changed in 25 years, average but 600 cigarettes a minute. The tobacco trust, already a colossal profit-maker, exploiting underpaid workers and tobacco growers, may now pile up even higher heaps of wealth—unless workers find a way to increase wages enormously.

High Pay Scales Held Big Factor In Child Health

William Green Points Out Adequate Incomes for Workers Promote Children's Physical, Mental and Spiritual Welfare.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 7.—Adequate wage scales for the workers promote child health and happiness, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in a radio address given as part of the observance of May 1 as "Child Health day." Mr. Green directed attention to the suffering of children during the unemployment crisis and said that it must be made possible for fathers and mothers to earn a wage sufficient to supply children with the things which make for health, development, education, happiness and usefulness.

"The children of our nation," Mr. Green continued, "are the most precious treasures we can claim, and it is our duty, and should be considered our privilege, to provide them with the finest and happiest living conditions possible. The purpose of the White House conference on child health and protection 'is to set forth an understanding of those safeguards which will assure to them health in mind and body.' Embodied in the American Federation of Labor program is much the same ideal; for the child, the right to live the life of childhood, unhampered by industrial work, and with the opportunity for an education which will prepare him to become a useful and happy citizen, capable of earning a living when he reaches maturity."

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

Ohio Governor Approves Bill to Bar Yellow Dog

State Becomes Fifth to Deprive Slave Contract of Standing Before Courts — Labor Long Fought for Measure.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Columbus, O., May 8.—With the signing by Gov. George White of the anti-yellow dog contract bill, Ohio becomes the fifth state to have legislation outlawing the yellow dog. Similar legislation has been passed by Colorado, Wisconsin, Arizona and Oregon.

The bill signed by Governor White makes illegal any labor contract which attempts to forbid either employe or employer from organizing.

Organized labor has waged a long fight for the bill, which becomes law in 90 days from May 2.

Assemblyman Joseph Cassidy, union linotype operator on the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was the leader in pushing the legislative fight for the bill.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Hoskins Van Hooser vs. Leonard Barker and Wife, Betty Barker

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiffs, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one lot of household goods, being lot No. 3648, in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This 8th day of April, 1931.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
E. R. Zane vs. Leonard Barker

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one lot of household goods, being lot No. 3648, in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

This 8th day of April, 1931.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Hubby—What in the world do you call that, a vase or a bowl or what?

Wifey—I don't know dear. The salesman just called it a bridge prize.

* * *

Creation took but seven days,
But such cosmetic gestation
Could not occur if it had need
Of senate confirmation.

* * *

Broker—We feel that there are some very "good buys" at the present time.

Customer—Yes, I have heard that before, and I think what you mean is "Good-bys."

* * *

Some of those modern writers ought to lift their minds out of the gutter. After all, we must keep our gutters clean.

* * *

A man seldom meets another man who is smarter than himself.

* * *

Willis—Have you got one of these home refrigeration plants?

Gillis—You bet; and I've got a whistle on it, too, to razz the iceman when he goes by.

* * *

A little girl saying her prayers kept referring to "Andy." When she had finished, her mother inquired who she meant by "Andy."

She answered—Well, mother, at Sunday school they said, "Andy walks with me, Andy talks with me, Andy tells me I am his own."

* * *

These gangsters may be able to get away with murder in Chicago, but they get into trouble when they forget to pay their income tax. We are a patient people, you understand, but there are some things that we just won't stand for.

* * *

Binks (to storekeeper)—Have you any eggs in which you can guarantee that there are no chickens?

Storekeeper (after pausing a moment)—Yes, sir; duck eggs.

* * *

Excuse me! More riddles. True fans never tire of guessing them, and never give up so long as there is a chance of getting the right answer. Are you a true fan?

1. What is bookkeeping?
2. Do you know what they call small gray cats in Canada?
3. What do people in China usually do when it rains?
4. How did the whale that swallowed Jonah obey one of the biblical commandments?
5. How does an auctioneer look when conducting a sale?
6. Which is the left side of a baked potato?
7. Who is the most distant relative?
8. When a young man calls upon his sweetheart, what should he shun?
9. How do gamblers justify their practice in the Bible?
10. Brothers and sisters have I none, but that child's father is my father's son. What relation am I to the child?

Answers: 1. Forgetting to return borrowed books. 2. Kittens. 3. They let it rain. 4. Jonah was a stranger and he took him in. 5. Forbidding 6. The side that is not eaten. 7. Adam. 8. Affection in his heart, perfection in his manners, and confection in his pockets. 9. They say Adam and Eve threw up a paradise (pair o' dice) for an apple. 10. Father.

* * *

Mistress (discovering butler helping himself from a cellarette)—Robert, I am surprised.

Butler—So am I, madam. I thought you was out.

* * *

Craige—I'm doing research work.

Thayer—How's that?

Craige—I'm working with the sheriff. He stops the cars and looks for liquor. I'm a little farther down the road and I research them.

* * *

A farmer and his son were working in a field when the old man tripped on the stump of a tree and fell. He got up and said:

Farmer (angrily)—Gosh darn that stump. I wish it was in hell.

Son—Pop, I wouldn't say that, you might stumble over that stump again some day.

* * *

Our idea of a man with a "pull" is our dentist. . . The man who is in love with himself has no fear of being jilted. . . The only conspicuous red movement in this country is the lipstick business. . . A lot of people are hard to please. Some others are just hard.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

R. M. Long has returned to work after ten days' vacation.

* * *

A friend asked me what Herschel Massey was doing off so much. Well, I don't know, he may have to report to the squire.

* * *

M. M. Echols has had his car repainted, which makes it shine like new.

* * *

Harry Sagasser is bringing in some fine tulips, while Supt. John S. Walker brings in California poppies.

* * *

When you put mail in letter boxes, if you get your fingers sticky, it's only paint, as they are receiving their annual new dress.

* * *

W. A. Myers has returned to work after a siege of flu.

* * *

M. M. Echols came in the other morning grinning from ear to ear, shouting, "I am a grandpa."

* * *

Brother Dailey is still bothered with his teeth. He has one pulled occasionally, but I guess he needs to lose them.

* * *

Received card from Harry Gribben, who is on a trip up east. Will visit Washington, Philadelphia and New York before returning.

* * *

Frank Brooks told Echols not to visit his grandchild too often, as he was speaking from experience as his children's granddady. Henry Oehlsen makes it an excuse to come and see the children, but always stays for supper. He don't have to be asked.

* * *

Pat Connor says that he is not bothered so much with the back seat drivers (as he calls them when they try to help his opponent of the checker game) since a certain thing happened.

* * *

The editor failed to inform me that he was going to issue last week's Labor World earlier than usual, so I had my notes returned.

WORKLESS THRONG BOULDER DAM; NO PROSPECT FOR EMPLOYMENT

Los Angeles, May 7.—Job-seeking workers should avoid Biulder dam, advises Don Cameron, general representative Brotherhood of Carpenters, on returning from an investigation of Las Vegas and the dam site, under instructions of General President Hutcheson, of the Brotherhood.

Las Vegas, 31 miles from Boulder dam, is crowded with unemployed, most of whom are penniless,' said Mr. Cameron. The telegraph office and the postoffice are filled with men seeking money from home.

Hundreds of workers are camped along the Colorado river. Those who have flivvers have no money to buy gasoline. They cannot move their autos and they have no food.

The Six companies, who have the construction contract, receive thousands of letters every day from applicants for positions. A regulation reply, that "we regret there is nothing we can offer you at present," is forwarded to the job-seeker.

"The Six companies," said Mr. Cameron, "are now working 200 men, about 30 of whom are carpenters, in the erection of 30 cottages. The other employes are mostly laborers. Carpenters' wages is $5.60 a day; laborers, $3.50. Deductions are $1.60 a day for board and room; hospital and insurance charges of 15 cents a day, and $3 for poll tax.

"It will be noted," continued Mr. Cameron, "that while the employers have dug up the Nevada law regarding payment of poll tax and hospital fees, they have overlooked the state law of Nevada calling for a minimum wage of $4 a day."

Nevada citizens favor enforcement of the minimum wage, said Mr. Cameron, "but they are unable to cope with the rush of people to Las Vegas.

"Organized labor should insist that no further appropriations be made for this work unless wages are adjusted to meet present living costs.

"With improved machinery and the few men employed, this project can afford to pay a better wage."

The federal employment agency has registered 2,800 workers and has received 8,000 applications by mail, but the agency has received few calls for men.

Wage Slash Urged By Another Banker

Chicago.—George E. Roberts, vice-president of the powerful National City Bank of New York, is the latest banker to join wage slashers.

In an address to the Illinois Manufacturers' Cost association the eastern financier urged wage cuts to bring about what he termed "an equilibrium in industry."

He has the bread-basket outlook, as far as workers are concerned, and insists that when commodity prices drop, wages should be shoved downward.

The banker stated that "a great reduction of actual wage payments has occurred," but these reductions do not reduce the cost of production or the cost of living and, therefore, do not stimulate consumption or increase employment. Real wage reductions is favored.

Old-Age Pension Plan Passed in New Jersey

Trenton, N. J.—The state legislature passed a bill that provides financial relief for needy persons of 70 years and over. Gov. Larson has said he will sign the measure.

Senator Stout sought to amend the bill to provide relief for persons 65 years and over, but withdrew the proposal when it was stated that this is contemplated when funds are available.

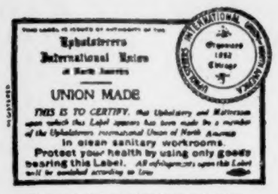
Senator Richards said $3,800,000 would be required for the first year of the pension plan on the basis of 70 years, whereas $5,600,000 would be required at 65. A general tax would be required to finance the difference between the two amounts, he stated. If the age limit is kept at 70, he declared, a capital fund can be built up from receipts of the inheritance tax department.

KNOW Your Union Label

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Tobacco Workers



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

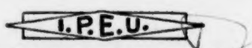
Coopers' Union Label

United Leather Workers Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label



International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Store Card of Retail Clerks

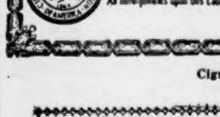
Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

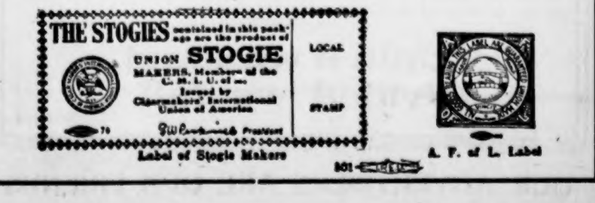
Machinists' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

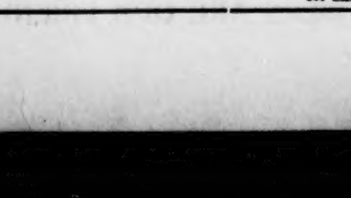
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union



Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union



Cigarmakers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

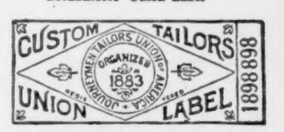
(REGISTERED) Bartenders' Button

REGISTERED Waiters' Button

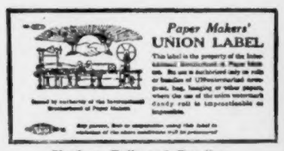
Card of Union Bartenders

Card of Union Waiters

Bookbinders' Union Label



Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America



Used on Rolls and Bundles

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label — Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

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ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

AN ENGLISH EDITOR'S TIP TO AMERICANS, "RISE AND WALK"

Herbert N. Casson, of Efficiency Magazine, Wants to Know How It Can Be Possible That 120,000,000 People Can Be Wrecked by Handful of Wall Street Fools.

You are depressed. You think you are crippled. You are afraid of the future. You are full of years. You have half the gold of the world and half of the machinery and most of the automobiles and all the sky-scrapers.

You have the greatest home market in the world and the largest corporations that the world has ever seen.

You are ruled more by ideas and less by tradition than any other people in the world. You have usually done what you thought you could do.

How can it be possible that a progressive nation of 120,000,000 people can be wrecked by the speculation of a little handful of fools in Wall street.

The prices that were forced too high had to come down. Today all the prices are too low. There is now a golden opportunity for every man who has eyes to see it.

Dollars are now being sold for 30 cents. Practically every security in the United States is being sold at less than its value.

The way to create a fortune is to buy from pessimists. Pay your money and take the risk. Frick started his career by buying coke ovens in the slump of 1873. Carnegie made $300,000,000 by buying steel plants in slumps.

Hundreds of fortunes have been made by buying from pessimists. Ye gods! What a chance there is at this moment!

In five years from now, most American business men will belong to the "I-Wish-I-Had-Club." Then it will be too late to buy a dollar for 30 cents. The opportunities will be gone.

When a horse balks the balk is in his head not in his legs. He moves on when he thinks he will. And when an American business man is depressed, the slump is in his head. There is nothing serious to prevent him from making money if he thinks he will.

When fear rules the will, nothing can be done, but when a man casts fear out of his mind, the world becomes his oyster.

To lose a bit of money is nothing, but to lose hope—or lose nerve and ambition—that is what makes men cripples.

The silly depression has gone on long enough. Get rid of it. It is inside you. Rise and walk.

LIVING FORCED TO EUROPE'S BASIS WILL ASSURE PAY OF BANK LOANS

New York, May 7.—A European standard of living for American wage workers was predicted by Congressman Snell in a sensational speech at the annual dinner of the St. Lawrence County society. He referred to our high living standards as "artificial."

Mr. Snell's utterance is significant because he is chairman of the powerful committee on rules, that dictates legislation in the national house of representatives.

The speaker of the house, recently deceased, and Congressman Tilson, majority leader, together with Mr. Snell, were referred to in the last congress as the "triumvirate." Mr. Snell's prediction referred to "the next generation," although it might be asked if the European standard of living is good enough for the next generation of American workers, why not now?

The speaker's theory fits into the philosophy of bankers who have loaned billions of dollars to Europe and who would admit foreign goods to this country that the loans may be paid.

"For many years," said Mr. Snell, "on account of our natural resources and by means of a protective tariff, we have artificially maintained a higher standard of living than in any other countries, but we have gone the limit on a tariff. Our natural resources are being depleted and it will be necessary that the next generation govern its economic standards and living conditions more in accord with world-wide conditions than we have done in the past.

"In this country we have gone the limit of artificial stimulation and my prediction is that in the next few decades living conditions in America and the rest of the world are going to be much nearer the same level than they are today."

Mr. Snell abandoned the theory that American standards should be the pattern for the rest of the world. He took the opposite position and insists that because 10 per cent of our output is exported we should accept the living level of Europe. He favors the five-day week—in principle. But he rejects it as a practical proposition because of the long work day abroad. He ignores the greater productivity of American workers.

The speech is in line with recent utterances by international bankers, and is another indication of a growing rift in Mr. Snell's party over the tariff. He appears to be in accord with eastern international financiers who would admit foreign goods that interest on their European loans may be paid. In that event, these bankers reason, lower living standards for American workers is necessary.

American Job Holders 'Racketeering" Haiti

New York.—"A gang of American racketeering job holders in Haiti cause increasing tension in that country," declared Ernest G. Chauvet, editor of a Haitian newspaper, at a luncheon in this city.

The editor said that his countrymen accepted recommendations of the Forbes commission, but deplored that the proposals have not been carried out.

"Haiti is pro-American, but anti-occupationist," he said. "Haitians feel that American job holders, the so-called American experts, have become an object of derision throughout our country. Their blunders are injuring the economic life of Haiti.

"Not only are Americans holding most of the important offices, but they do not even speak the language. Gross inefficiency is the result. With the end of the mailed fist military rule of Haiti by marines the civil occupation has broken down in the face of governmental and economic problems.

"Haitians understand that it is not the American nation, but a gang of racketeering job holders who are deceiving the American people, who are creating the present serious situation. For example, an American typist, without qualification, is given the highly technical position of road engineer.

"An instance of gross maladministration is furnished by the Service d'Hygiene, where marine corporals with no medical training are made officers, although Haitians with five years of medical training are kept waiting and jobless."

Radio Trust Bumped By U. S. High Court

Washington.—The federal supreme court declined to review a decision by two lower courts that the Radio Corporation of America is engaged in unlawful practices when it forces independent radio manufacturers to use its vacuum tubes.

The court's refusal to reconsider the decisions is the hardest blow ever dealt the radio trust. It has forced independents to buy its tubes, and has terrorized these manufacturers by threats of endless and costly litigation.

The decision will strengthen the fight against the radio trust for its attempt to monopolize radio communication. Radio manufacturers may also sue the trust for treble damages under the anti-trust law.

Auto Makers Asked To Aid Detroit Poor

Detroit, Mich.—A resolution calling upon auto manufacturers who draw their labor from Detroit to share the city's burden of supporting families of the unemployed was unanimously adopted by the city council.

Mayor Murphy told the council that 40 per cent of the amount expended for relief goes to unemployed men who ordinarily work in factories outside the city limits, but whose homes are in Detroit.

Councilmen asserted that the city cannot continue to pay for relief without going bankrupt within a year.

Industrial Safety Urged in New York

Albany, N. Y.—Wage workers, as individuals, must become more interested in industrial safety, declared a committee that is studying this question. John Sullivan, president New York Federation of Labor, is chairman.

The committee recommended that each local union in every industry appoint a permanent safety and health committee to report on unsafe habits and practices within the control of the individual worker, together with safe and healthful habits which should be adopted.

If the accident is caused by lack of proper safeguards, the matter should be reported to the state department of labor.

"The keynote of this campaign," said the committee, "is to be the responsibility of each worker for the safety of himself and fellow workers."

Gov. Roosevelt said it is imperative that the workers assist "in stemming this rising tide of suffering and loss."

"During this year there were 109,848 compensated accidents, an increase of more than 9,000 from the year 1928-29," said the governor.

"There are thousands of persons injured at work every year who do not receive compensation because their disability did not last seven days, or their work did not come under the compensation law."

Davenport P. O. Job On Low Wage Basis

Davenport, Ia.—Work on a basis of 30 cents an hour features the new postoffice building in this city.

The Tri-City Labor Review asks "where is that pledge that was given the president by employers that there would be no reduction in wages?"

"That a contractor, hiding behind the technicalities of the law is permitted to work on federal jobs and enforce a 30-cent wage scale on working men simply because of an industrial depression, reflects no credit on government officials," says the labor paper.

Wisconsin to Require Jury in Contempt Cases

Madison, Wis.—Gov. La Follette signed a bill which provides for jury trial in all civil and criminal contempt cases. The measure does not apply to direct contempts committed in the presence of the court.

"All contempt proceedings," the measure reads," "whether civil or criminal, brought for the alleged violation of any such restraining order or injunction, are hereby declared to be independent, original, special proceedings, and shall require a unanimous finding of the jury."

A criminal contempt proceeding—which involves violation of criminal law—is a rare occurrence. The United States supreme court ruled in the Michaelson case, that jury trial in such contempts, is "the best practice of the court."

Civil contempts, however, have been held by courts to be within their jurisdiction. This right is challenged by the new law. The power of the court to punish for direct contempt—such as improper language to, or in the presence of, the court—remains untouched.

Publishers Oppose Five-Day Work Week

New York.—The five-day week is "uneconomic," declared the American Newspaper Publishers' association at their annual convention in this city.

The resolution sounds familiar to printing trades unionists who have reduced the work day during the last generation.

These employers reaffirmed their former position that five-day requests on individual publishers be referred to the next meeting of the association "and in the interim adhere to this resolution."

Harry Chandler, publisher of the anti-union Los Angeles Times, was re-elected president of the association.

CHANGE IN THEATER LAW HOLDS ONLY PRODUCERS

Albany, N. Y.—Gov. Roosevelt approved an amendment to the Wales theater padlock law by removing actors, stage hands and musicians from prosecution in connection with alleged obscene plays and placing responsibility solely upon producers and authors.

"The propriety of making a wholesale arrest of an entire cast, including some actors who may not have anything to do with that part of the performance which is claimed to be obscene, is, of course, questionable," said the governor.

"Inasmuch as there is suitable provision in the law for the indictment and conviction of the actual offenders, it is not only just but proper that the law be amended to exclude those who may possibly be non-offenders."

75,000 IDLE AIDED BY SPORTS CARNIVAL

St. Louis, Mo.—"There are 75,000 idle persons in this city," said Scott R. De Kins, director-general citizens' committee on relief and employment, in an appeal to patronize a huge sports carnival.

"The relief agencies, through which the citizens' committee gives relief for needy persons, have been caring, the past several months, for 12,000 families, representing 50,000 individuals, keeping roofs over their heads, furnishing them with food and clothing, preventing actual starvation," said Mr. De Kins. "The calls for help are increasing and will do so until employment on a large scale is resumed."

URGE IDLE INSURANCE.

Madison, Wis.—A state unemployment insurance bill to be financed one-half by employers and one-half by a surtax and doubled inheritance taxes has been introduced in the state legislature by Assemblyman Hampel.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

MORE ABOUT ALFRED HOFFMAN

(Continued from First Page)

smaller towns such as Stroudsburg, where the citizens have alreay been trained to believe that trade unions are criminal organizations. In Stroudsburg, ever since the strike at the Mammoth mills broke out, the local industrial bureau (a sort of chamber of commerce), has most industriously striven to break the strike by every and any means.

The sort of lurid and infamous rubbish for which Dave Clark, of the Southern Textile Bulletin, has been notorious has been industriously strewn about Stroudsburg in an effort to develop a hatred of a union which had enterprise and ability enough to carry on a most successful strike in the face of all kinds of obstacles.

While union leaders do not feel that the effort to make a criminal out of Hoffman will get very far, nevertheless, an expensive and troublesome legal fight will have to be made. Furthermore, the anti-union forces are making capital out of the fact that an indictment was made.

ANDRIES MEYER DIES.

New York.—Andries Meyer, president Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, died at his home of heart disease. He was 62 years old and was president of the union for more than a quarter of a century. He is survived by a widow, three daughters and a son.

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MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE Limit 2 lbs.—Lb. 27c
APPLE BUTTER "Maiden Blush," Large 38-oz., Full Quart—Jar 15c
PINK SALMON No. 1 Tall, 15c Size, Can 10c
TOMATO SOUP OR HOMINY Van Camp's, Tall Can 5c
BAKING POWDER Calumet; 10c size 2 for 15c; Lb. Can 22c

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OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA

THE LABOR WORLD

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 15, 1931 — Number 3

MINE WORKERS OF TENNESSEE SEEKING PEACE

Hope to Avoid Repetition Kentucky Trouble.

PUBLIC AGENCIES ASKED TO INTERCEDE

Desperate Workers Continue Efforts for Relief From Conditions of Serfdom.

Colorado and Ohio Oust "Yellow Dog"

Denver, May 14.—Governor Adams signed a bill that outlaws the "yellow dog." The measure originated in the house and was later approved by the senate.

Columbus, Ohio, May 14.—Organized labor won its long fight against the "yellow dog" when Governor White signed a bill that outlaws this alleged contract.

* * *

Efforts to avoid, in Tennessee, such unfortunate disturbances as have plagued the mining districts of Kentucky during the past fortnight, are continuing, and it is reported that, while little has been found to encourage the belief that a satisfactory mutual agreement will be reached, the workers and their representatives have not lost hope that somehow something will be done to take from them the un-American and impossible burdens which have been placed on their shoulders by what they regard as arrogant and foolish policy of the employers.

It was pointed out to The Labor World this week that, prior to the walkout in the Kentucky fields, William Turnblazer, of Jellico, president of District 19, made personal appeals for investigation to the United States Department of Labor, the National Red Cross, the governor of the state and other agencies, without avail. In Tennessee, it was recalled, the Tennessee Federation of Labor organized sent a long telegram to President Hoover, describing conditions in the mine fields of this state and appealing for an investigation. Mr. Henry Horton was also appealed to, but in lieu of the telegraph, the executive council of the federation was instructed to present the petition of the starving workers to his excellency personally.

However, in spite of a "yellow dog" contract, and a house-lease which makes a virtual state of serfdom, the workers of various camps are prepared to leave their jobs, it is said, on a moment's notice. "If we must starve," they are alleged to have said, "we might as well die working as working." Up to the present time, cooler heads among the workers and earnest advice of representatives of the United Mine Workers of America have prevailed, and there have been no walk-outs in this state. George H. Van Fleet, conciliator of the United States Department of Labor, is endeavoring to effect an adjustment of the threatened disturbances in Tennessee fields.

The "yellow dog" so-called "contract," the instrument which buried Don Parker, of West Virginia, deep into his political grave, is used in the strict, and The Labor World's informant offered, as evidence of this discredited evil, a copy of an alleged contract of employment," which was signed by both parties.

The "contract," forced ruthlessly down the throats of honest American workmen, taught from their childhood that their homeland is the home of the brave and the land of the free," reads as follows:

CONTRACT OF EMPLOYMENT.

I am employed by and work for the.....Coal and Coke Company with the express understanding that I am not a member of the United Mine Workers of America, and will not become so while an employe of the.....Coal and Coke company; that the.....Coal and Coke company is run non-union and agrees with me that it will continue to run non-union while I am in its employe. If at any time while I am employed by the

(Continued on Last Page)

GREEN AND WOLL DENOUNCE "RESIGNATION" STORY AS WITHOUT SEMBLANCE OF TRUTH

Trade union circles throughout the nation were stirred last week by a newspaper story, published first in a Washington daily, to the effect that President Green was becoming "weary of his difficult post" and would shortly resign his office as chief executive of the American Federation of Labor. The story continued that "Matthew Woll clubs" were being organized in various cities, with the purpose of having Mr. Woll succeed the president.

Both President Green and Vice-President Woll have vigorously denied the allegations in toto, and each declares in prepared statement that there was absolutely no foundation for the story, which was "based entirely upon premeditated assumption and ruthless presumption."

In view of the sensation caused by the report, which was followed by a veritable flood of protest from all sections of the country, statements of both Mr. Woll and Mr. Green are particularly interesting.

Mr. Green Said:

There is no truth in the story published in the Washington Daily News on May 5 that I intend to tender my resignation as president of the American Federation of Labor at the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor which is being held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor which meets in Vancouver, British Columbia, next October.

It is difficult to understand the basis for such a story. No inquiry had been made of me by the reporter or the news editor regarding the truthfulness of this story before it was published. If such an inquiry had been made I would have stated that I had no intention whatever of tendering my resignation as president of the American Federation of Labor.

When the reporter was asked why he did not make an inquiry in order to verify the report which he states was the basis of his story he advised me that he refrained from doing so because if he had done so other press associations would have been advised and thus he would have been denied the opportunity of writing an exclusive story.

While the duties of the president of the American Federation of Labor are very exacting and for the present the work is very trying, I have never signified any intention of tendering my resignation as president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Woll Said:

The news item having appeared in the Washington Daily News of May 5 to the effect that William Green was to resign the presidency of the American Federation of Labor and that I was seeking the assumed vacancy thus to be created, and that those interested in my welfare were organizing "Matthew Woll clubs" in Philadelphia and elsewhere, is without the slightest foundation of fact, based entirely upon premeditated assumption and ruthless presumption and is wholly untrue.

In addition, I wish to state clearly, definitely and unequivocally that I have not been, am not now and do not, at any time, hope to be a candidate for the position of the presidency of the American Federation of Labor—not that I in any way undervaluate the greatness of the position involved, the honor and influence attached to it, or the great humanitarian, civil, social and beneficial service made possible thereby, but rather because of the trust placed in me by the overwhelming number of national and international unions and local unions, including the American Federation of Labor, in administering the affairs of the Union Labor Life Insurance company as its president.

I regard the news item, based as it is on not the slightest evidence of fact, and without an attempt first having been made to ascertain its accuracy before publication and wide distribution, as an act of utter disregard to good character of men involved and the national movements represented by them.

CANDIDATES FIND UNION LABEL BIG HELP IN ELECTION FIGHT

Greensboro, N. C., May 14.—Little cards that are customarily distributed by candidates in the municipal primary and biennial election must bear the printers' union label this time or they are not fit to appear in public. This is the first time in the history of the Gate City that the union label has even been considered an asset and a positive necessity on all printed matter of political candidates.

The city clerk, E. G. Sherrill, landed in more hot water than a little when he neglected to insist that the union label appear on orders for little cards that he obligingly looked after for some of the candidates for posts on the city council. It is to be doubted whether the chap even knew there is such a thing in existence as a union label before the present campaign got started. He knows it now, for some of the irate candidates nearly pitched himout on his ear when the cards for which he had placed orders turned up without the little emblem of union printers.

In past years, friendship with union labor was not regarded as an asset. Most of the candidates in former years would have laughed long and loud at any suggestion that union labor had a vote of even minor consequence in Greensboro.

Things are different this year. Every candidate in the running is courting labor's vote, and most of the courting is done right out in the open for every one to observe.

Machinery Causes Unemployment; High Wages, Not Charity, Urged

Denver, May 14.—Displacement by machinery, called "technological unemployment," presents a permanent problem of unemployment, said speakers at the Catholic conference on industrial problems, held in this city.

Millions of workers have been displaced from the industry in which they were employed, asserted John E. Gross, secretary Colorado Federation of Labor. "These machines have increased production 250 per cent during the last ten years.

"This system, which creates a permanent class of unemployed and at the same time increases production, has been largely responsible for the present depression," said the trade unionist, who insisted that workers must have a higher purchasing power.

"The inability of workers to consume the machine output produces a so-called overproduction. This causes industry to curb operations, thereby increasing unemployment.

Rev. John L. Mulroy, director of local Catholic charities, declared that charity is neither a remedy nor a preventative of unemployment. "It is a palliative, at best," he said.

Statistics which showed how charity has increased in this country since 1929 were presented by the clergyman. In 1929 there were $1,250,000 given by 145 agencies to 50,000 families. In 1930 these charity organizations were forced to care for 250,000 families at a cost of $5,000,000. This number increased in 1931 to approximately 500,000 families who were given charity aid.

E. J. Yetter, president Colorado Manufacturers' association, agreed that charity is no solution for present conditions, and that other policies must be adopted. He said the five-day week in all industries is but the first step in the solution.

"Unemployment insurance must be provided by a government-endowed fund that shall be contributed to by the state, the employer and the employe," he said.

LOWRY AGAIN NAMED HEAD LOCAL 259

Movie Operators Select Officers—Will Send Delegate to Atlanta.

Saturday night, May 2, must have been a lucky night for Mr. J. Burson Lowry, president of Local 259, Moving Picture Machine Operators, for that gentleman was not only chosen to again head his local union, but an added honor was given him by naming him delegate to the Southeastern district convention, which meets in Atlanta in June.

Other officers to serve the projectionists during the coming year were as follows:

Vice-President—John B. Blanton.
Financial Secretary—Leo Vick.
Treasurer—Pat Neligan.
Recording Secretary—Roy Hipp.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Joe McDowell.
Business Agent—W. G. Belcher.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—A. C. Kamin, D. A. Harrison and Jim Smith.

POSTOFFICE PAINTED BELOW STANDARD WAGE

San Francisco.—Painters employed on the Ferry postoffice building in this city are paid $5 a day. The standard rate is $9.

Good Pickings

No. 4

Cash dividends paid by domestic corporations of $550,334,82 were paid in April, compared to $401,079,571 paid in March. Light and gas companies came first, paying more than $100,000,000. Banks came next with over over $65,000,000 in dividends paid for the month.

CENTRAL BODY APPRECIATES MAXON LETTER

Local Workers Glad to Enlist Co-Operation of Churchman in Battle.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night took formal notice of a letter written by Rt. Rev. Bishop James M. Maxon, of the Protestant Episcopal church, and read before the recent convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

The churchman's letter called attention to the present situation with reference to Tennessee prisons, and particularly the question of convict labor in competition with free workers, declared his belief that the time is now propitious for a reform in the iniquitous system, and offered his cooperation in securing from the present state legislature remedial legislation along this line.

Tennessee Federation, at Jackson, referred the letter to its legislative committee, which brought in a report expressing gratification at the bishop's interest and declaring its purpose to co-operate with him in every possible way.

Following the discussions by the local council Monday night, Secretary Gerlach was instructed to write Bishop Maxon in reference to the matter, and the following letter was mailed Friday:

May 15, 1931.

Rt. Rev. Bishop James M. Maxon,
905 Oak St., City.

Dear Sir:

At the regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, your letter to Mr. R. M. Cooke, read before the recent convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was discussed, and I was directed to say to you that the organized workers of Chattanooga, as well as of thestate as a whole, appreciate your interest in the matter of convict labor in competition with free labor.

Working people naturally are brought more closely into contact with the evils of this antiquated and barbarous system, and we are pleased to note that our constant protest has at last begun to be heeded by other groups of our citizenship.

We hope in the near future to be able to work out plans which will forever outlaw this menace to free workers, and we will be pleased to co-operate with you and other good citizens to this end.

Again assuring you of our appreciation for your stand in this matter, and with kindest regards,

Yours very truly,
MATT GERLACH,
Secretary.

Business Men Dodge Taking Wage Stand

Atlantic City.—The question of maintaining high wage standards or enforcing wage reductions was evaded by the annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The business men ignored Senator Couzens' challenge that they take a stand on this question.

Other economic problems received similar treatment. After nearly two years of depression, the nation's business men pleaded for further study, additional surveys and a greater test of experience. Not a single suggestion to end unemployment came out of this meeting.

Opposition to federal income tax increases was recorded.

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the chamber's board of directors, blamed politics for the present depression. Business leadership was exonerated and the responsibility was placed on the shoulders of wicked politicians.

Unemployment was casually referred to in an approved resolution which called for "a continued study of the possibilities of business and employment stabilization."

"This study," it was stated, "should include means for relieving such unemployment distress as may unavoidably occur from time to time."

A "rational program of production and distribution" to be initiated by business itself was favored.

Mr. Barnes called for removal of restrictions against private insurance companies entering the field of unemployment insurance, for the sale or lease of Muscle Shoals to private enterprise and denial of the use of government money to compete with private business.

COMPENSATION FAVORED.

Tallahassee, Fla.—The Florida senate, by a 20-16 vote, passed a workmen's compensation law. The measure is now before the house.

FORBES REPORTS "LOW DOWN" ON VARIOUS DELEGATES TO FEDERATION CONVENTION

By GEORGE FORBES.

The annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor is a very serious and important event, and the recent one was no exception. The Chattanooga delegation performed their task in a spirit of duty well done, and are proud of their part in the fight for a better day for humanity. But let us digress for a moment and look on the events of a convention in more or less lighter vein.

* * *

One party—Bill Eckenrod, Matt Gerlach, Roy Lee and myself—left Chattanooga in a low-priced car of a popular make about 8:30 a.m. Sunday, stopped over in Hortonville to see the Lookouts massacreed, and in the cool evening finished our trip to Jackson, arriving shortly before Mr. Robt. M. Cooke and party, who had left Chattanooga in his limousine about daybreak. However, we had the advantage of Bob, for Horton's state police chased us almost all the way from Nashville to Jackson. They thought it was Al Capone and party.

* * *

We were all "delegates at large" except Bob Cooke. Bob had his better half with him.

* * *

The entertainment committee was on the job and prepared one of the finest banquets that I have ever attended. They told me afterwards that yours truly was called on for some alleged poetry after the hot air got started, but I was among the missing, owing to the fact that I had to get out and catch some air. I was afraid that dancer was on for an encore. Oh, baby!

* * *

Several familiar faces were among the missing at Jackson. The Chesterfieldian Albert Hill; John O'Connor, the student and orator; Matt Robinson, the fire-eater; Sam Scandlyn, the editor and big promoter; the Chalkeye, and others. Who knows who will be missing next time?

* * *

Bill Birthright, who has been the backbone of the Tennessee federation for several years, serving as secretary-treasurer, bid us a fond and affectionate adieu. Bill has received a much deserved promotion, being appointed general secretary-treasurer of the barbers' international union, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. He was presented with a beautiful silver set as a slight token of our appreciation at the closing session. In parting he gave up the following advice and consolation:

"Don't worry if your job is small,
And your rewards are few;
Remember that the mighty oak,
Was once a NUT like you."

* * *

The Nashville delegates put on a play at the convention that was a knockout. Andy Simon took the lead and demonstrated that he has ability at something else besides politics. Other Nashville delegates showed marked ability as actresses and actors. If Hollywood ever gets wind of it, Nashville will have to secure a new bunch of delegates.

* * *

Bill Eckenrod, who represented the postal clerks and the Circle club, conducted a class in billiards in the basement of the New Southern hotel; as an instructor he's good. Ask Roy Lee, Matt Gerlach, "Brush" Smith, and others.

* * *

Miss Spink, Jake Cohen's beautiful and efficient secretary, was noticed enjoying the banquet in company with a young printer from Memphis by the name of Matt Burton. (I hope his wife doesn't see this).

* * *

The election for president was so close that you could hear a pin drop while waiting for Secretary Birthright to announce the winner. Paul Aymon would have never been elected if it had not been for the republican vote of upper East Tennessee, as the state of Memphis was almost a unit against him.

* * *

In making the nominating speech for Jake Cohen, Delegate Horace Johnson went back four hundred years to the time when the Mississippi river was first discovered to be running downstream—no doubt the Memphis delegates went home expecting to see Jake Cohen and Old Man DeSoto standing hand in hand on the banks of "Wolf Creek" with the Indians staging a war dance around them.

* * *

In reading the various excellent labor papers printed in Tennessee covering the convention I noticed that Sam Scandlyn of Progressive Labor, printed in Knoxville, reported that his paper was represented at the convention by Mr. W. Clay McKenzie, managing editor; also the Associated Press and the United Press. Well, he ain't got anything on The Labor World, for at that convention we had the editor-in-chief, bookkeeper, advertising solicitor, office boy, a majority of the board of directors, including the chairman, a special feature writer (that's me)—also 500 copies of an elaborate convention supplement for distribution to the delegates and visitors from which the representatives of the Associated Press and United Press requested permission (and received it) to use articles as feature stories to be sent to all parts of the United States and Canada.

* * *

Bob Cooke and Hollis Reid hijacked a vase of flowers from the table of Delegates Clapp and Godfrey at the banquet, but poor Bob got a bad break a little later, as the dancer—oh, baby!—got where Bob could not see her when she did her stuff. But I think he got her address later.

RAIL CARMEN NOTE PASSING OF BROTHERS

Resolutions Express Reverence for Memory of Departed Members.

Respect for the memory of B. F. Duckett and James Buffington, members of Lodge 211, Railway Carmen, who have recently passed to the Great Beyond, is expressed in resolutions adopted by the last regular session of the organization.

High tribute is paid to the lives of each of the departed brothers, and heartfelt condolences are offered the bereaved relatives in the resolutions, which follow:

On April 4 our friend and fellow-worker, B. F. Duckett, laid down the working tools of this life, and passed to the Great Beyond.

Whereas, we mark with regret the passing of one who long has been in our midst as a friend; be it

Resolved, That we now express to the members of the family of Brother Duckett our heartfelt sympathy and extend to them in this hour of trial our pledge of friendship and love.

Death holds its horrors for many; yet to those of great faith it is but the vehicle of translation into a larger and better life. The life that is well-lived and well-kept faces the future with calmness and serenity for the present now is but the preparation of the future then. Each of us lives a space of years into which time we may crowd the good and evil; we build for eternity.

Our friend has slipped away from the now into the then. We look upon the life and find it well-lived. It developed a good character, a kindliness of nature, a responsiveness to finer things, a desire to do right. Such memory as this left to those who remain behind should serve to dull the keen edge of suffering.

Sense of the loss of companionship is keen and natural; yet all who live in faith rejoice that the parting is only for a little time. For if we live a life that has for its end eternity, our meeting again is assured. In death we give back to the great Ruler of the Universe the life we owe, that ours "may richer, fuller be."

Socrates once said: "The end of life is to be like unto God, and the soul following the God will be like unto Him; He being the beginning, the middle and the end of all things."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this lodge, and that a copy be given The Labor World for publication.

May God's richest blessings rest upon the loving children of Brother B. F. Duckett.

H. N. WADE,
G. W. FULLER,
J. H. WOOD,
Committee.

Whereas, the passing in death of Brother James Buffington on the morning of March 21, 1931, came to us a shock; and,

Whereas, our sympathies flow out to those of close connection whose loss exceeds ours; be it

Resolved, That we extend to the members of the family our condolences and our offer of heartfelt sympathies. We are conscious of the fact that death is the the Grim Reaper who passes by slightly, stealthily taking his toll, often where it can be ill-spared. The going of loved ones is always an occasion of trial and deep bereavement, whether it be in the still watches of the night, when life ebbs low, or in the bright sunshine when all around life pulsates, the loss is always felt, and the wounds made then are far deeper than the eyes of passersby can see. We know that in this hour of grief there are wounds that mere words cannot heal. Only time can heal heart-wounds and cover the scar of the soul. To those whose sorrow is very keen we would offer our comfort.

The dark hour has yet its ray of light, but sometimes it gleams but faintly. The sunlight of faith may be temporarily obscured, yet in a little while the light will shine forth. It is the faith that we hold, that we live by, that some day, in some manner not plain to us, we shall be reunited with those whom we have loved and lost for a while. Morning follows the blackest night, so hope must follow despair, and faith overcomes sorrow.

"The world recedes; it disappears,
Heaven opens on my eyes; my ears
With sounds seraphic ring;
Lend, lend your wings! I mount! I fly!
O grave, where is thy victory?
O death, where is thy sting?"

Now, be it therefore Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the bereaved family of Bro. Buffington, a copy spread upon the minutes of this lodge, and a copy furnished The Labor World for publication.

H. N. WADE,
G. W. FULLER,
J. H. WOOD,
Committee.

CONTRACTORS PLAN WAR ON BUILDING LAW

Bosses' Union Would Invalidate New Statute.

"PREVAILING WAGE" TO BE CONTESTED

Employers, However, Would "Assure Living Pay" to Skilled Workers.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 14.—That the Associated General Contractors of America plan a fight to weaken the prevailing wage law enacted by the last congress was indicated here this week by Managing Director Edward J. Harding.

Harding said the association in its coming spring session would plan a legislative program, including "a constructive amendment to make the wage law workable and equitable and at the same time assure a living wage to construction labor."

Union officials see in his "living wage" project a proposal to kill the "prevailing wage" provisions in the interest of wage-cutting, which the present law sought to stop. It is predicted that unions will fight unitedly against any such program if launched by the employers.

6,000 on Strike Against Pay Cuts In 33 Silk Mills

Allentown Walkout Spreads Until Town's Main Industry Is Virtually Tied Up, With Only Small Plants Operating.

Allentown, Pa., May 14.—Allentown's silk mill workers have refused to accept wage reductions and a protest strike, starting two weeks ago in one mill, has spread to 33 silk mills here, and to six in the surrounding area.

Six thousand weavers, beamers, twisters, winders and loom fixers are out. Only 17 small plants, employing less than 50 each, are in operation.

The strike is the first labor disturbance of major importance in 59 years in this, the second largest silk manufacturing city in the United States.

Most of the owners have emigrated from Paterson, N. J., the first city in the industry, to avoid the thing that faces them today—organization of the workers under the banner of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The managements have taken no steps to combat the strike. Many of them, however, have locked out their employes rather than face the strike test.

The Majestic mill, where the strike started, notified employes two weeks ago this scale would be cut 16 2-3 per cent. The workers walked out.

A week later they were joined by the 300 men and girls in the Maxwell and Sontag shops, engaged in filling orders for the Majestic.

One mill, the Price & Price, already has settled. The workers have returned there under an agreement recognizing the union and guaranteeing them from $25 to $40 for a 50-hour week. The "open-shop" scale was from $15 to $37 for from 51 to 56 hours.

There has been a year's organization work here by Arthur McDonnell, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America. He and William F. Kelly of Philadelphia, international vice-president of the Textile Workers' union, are guiding the strike.

Population of City Gets Another Boost

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Milton S. Cooke, one boy. Little William Franklin is said to have opened his eyes on May 5, and demanded, "Daddy, when is this blamed depression going to end?"

The newcomer will face the task of entertaining his "big brothers"—Milton and Freddie, aged 15, and Forrest and Raymond, aged 14. Mother and babe are receiving callers at the home of Mrs. Cooke's mother, Mrs. T. F. Ramay, 306 Woodland avenue.

"Papa" is a member of the Typographical union, while "Grandpa" Ramay pays his dues to the secretary of Lodge 211, Railway Carmen.

MOTOR RATE BILL VETOED.

St. Paul, Minn.—Governor Floyd B. Olson vetoed a legislative bill that would compel motor trucks to increase rates to the level of railroad freight rates.

The purpose of the bill, said the governor, "is to force common carriers out of business."

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FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1931

THANKS!

NOTABLE DEMANDS FOR HIGH WAGES.

It is worthy of note that President Hoover and Secretaries Lamont and Mellon have each publicly advocated maintenance of living standards. In any other period or in any other land this would be much more amazing than it is now in the United States. But, be that as it may, these pronouncements are enormously significant. They form a record and when men fall down on their promises or fail to live up to their platforms they can be held accountable.

SHOULD BE READ.

Editor, The Labor World:

I want to congratulate you on the splendid issue of "What's Ahead?", the supplement to The Labor World of May 1. This is not only a splendidly attractive publication in appearance and design, but it is filled with inspiring and significant articles that all progressive citizens should read. It is a fine indication of the stability of American institutions when organized labor takes the lead in the hopeful propaganda of fact instead of the threatening and discontented position of workers in so many other countries of the world.

With sincere congratulations,
JOHN E. GILBREATH.

KNOWS WHAT'S AHEAD.

Editor, The Labor World:

I have been wondering "What's Ahead." Now I know, after perusal of the convention supplement, which was read from cover to cover, including the advertisements, with much appreciation.

While in common with other friends in the labor movement, I have always been looking forward with much pleasant anticipation to receipt of my copy of the annual supplement in the past, all expectations were exceeded in your current issue. It is for this reason that I want to compliment you very highly on its careful preparation and general setup, feeling sure that all recipients, particularly those affiliated with the labor movement, will appreciate it just as much.

The labor movement of Chattanooga owes so much to The Labor World I cannot help but give expression to these sentiments.

Again complimenting you on your valuable work and hoping to add many more to my collection,
W. F. LANGE.

"A FINE EDITION."

(Chattanooga News)

* * * We are much impressed with the anniversary edition of The Labor World, which contains thoughtful articles on labor's future, written by such men as Frank Morrison, William Green and state labor leaders, including Albert E. Hill and Paul J. Aymon.

While warning against laziness and urging a certain amount of militancy, these American labor leaders urge that the problems facing the toilers be worked out on the basis of co-operation, rather than on the basis of violence. All of America's great labor victories have been won peacefully. With such good sense still predominant, we feel that labor has hopes of working out its present unhappy situation.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years.

E-170

Take CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

AS TO ARBITRATION.

It was a very significant piece of news that came out of Evarts, Ky., in the Harlan coal fields a few days ago to the effect that Col. Dan M. Carrell, sent by Gov. Sampson to stage a militaristic show in the Harlan coal fields, demanded that mine operators disarm of shotguns and pistols their hired mine guards and so-called "mine workers" who were assisting the guards to maintain "peace" for the operators until the troops arrived.

That there was no commonsense need for the arming of the men the operators hired to menace the disaffected miners nor for an appeal by the mine owners for troops to be sent by the state was clearly indicated by Col. Carrell's first contact with both operators and miners. After ordering the disarming of the mine guards and their assistants the colonel called a conference with union officials, mine owners and county officers and informed them the solution of the whole difficulty would be found in sane discussion and not in fighting each other.

In his attitude at Evarts let it be said Col. Carrell merely took the stand organized labor always adopts in similar situations and for which the miners of the Harlan district stood. As long as capital and labor are made to exist as two opposite poles in our economic order there will be misunderstandings, disagreements and problems for solution. So long as we have these misunderstandings, disagreements and problems there will be but two alternatives to industrial peace: The adoption of force by one or both parties involved, and that means not in reality peace but an armed truce, and the other alternative is the only sane and lasting method, a willingness to arbitrate through pacific and mutual discussion of the disputed points at issue.

Organized labor from its inception as a self-governing body has stood foursquare for a policy of arbitration in industry. It shall continue to do so. It feels that labor's interest in industry must and will in time be recognized as paramount to the interests of that of any other body or individual. It concedes the employer has a vital interest in industry; it concedes an equally vital interest of its own in industry. It says the employers interests ought and must be protected, it says its own interests also ought and must be given equal protection. Without apology labor places itself on an equal footing with capital in all things relating to industry. Realizing that industrial peace means plenty for all parties concerned organized labor long ago sensed that some just means must be adopted whereby industrial problems between employer and employe might be solved with least injury to both parties. It has advocated arbitration as the only solution, and it has had the satisfaction of seeing it praised by both employers and employes wherever it was given a fair test.

FALL STILL BATTLING.

Faced with a year's sentence in the penitentiary and the payment of a $100,000 fine, Albert B. Fall, convicted for complicity in the infamous Teapot Dome oil scandal of President Harding's administration, is making a last-minute effort to dodge the penalties of his corrupt acts.

The former cabinet member now claims he is not strong enough to go to prison, and as to the fine he says if his friends do not step forward and come to his recue he will be forced to take the pauper's oath. So far none of his friends have gone to any pains to assure him they will assume the burden of the fine.

All the lower courts through which Fall has carried his case have in no uncertain tones declared him guilty. He is now undecided about carrying the case to the supreme court, and whether he does or not the question of his guilt has already been decided as far as the people's minds are concerned. If ever corruption in government is to be ferreted out and the guilty punished the courts must be given to understand their efforts to mete out punishment in such cases will have the hearty support of the people. Fall has been convicted and the processes of justice ought not to be allowed to be interfered with and the man permitted to escape serving his sentence by appeals to maudlin sentiment.

MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPHARSIN!

The United States Chamber of Commerce convention, just held in Atlantic City, N. J., was not exactly an unworried feast of monarchs.

It was, nevertheless, unable to read. Or if it read it did so haltingly and without comprehension as to the meaning or what to do about it.

The handwriting is on the wall, large and plentiful.

But here were the big business men of the nation—the fellows that, in piping times of prosperity, strut and say "we did it." Here, meeting in the worst depression the nation has known since the war of the rebellion, these big fellows—these bucks with the big antlers—wagged their heads, tried to carry the bluff along, tried to show that they had the brains, tried to talk like the medicine men of the tribe, and having strutted and bluffed, went home having produced exactly nothing.

The biggest guns fired solo shots, salvos of broadsides, but they were all blanks. Nothing but wadding.

What a flop for big business to pull off in 1931!

The handwriting on the wall. These big fellows were clearly worried to the point of professing to know what to do about matters, but they wrote no prescription. What an appalling spectacle!

—And Fumigate!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

This thing called unemployment is a world-wide problem. Our own native shores heads the list with something like 6,000,000 idle; Germany comes next with 4,357,000; Great Britain, 2,648,217; Italy, 642,000; Japan, 400,000; Austria, 294,845; Poland, 200,000, and Czechoslovakia, 155,203. France, who held out the longest, now admits 350,000 unemployed and about a million on part-time. This unemployment among many nations must not be our excuse for adopting a laissee faire policy of "let things alone and they'll adjust themselves in time." True, we can't right wrongs in the foreign and industrial fields, stagnated along with ours for nearly three years, but at least we can begin to put our own house in order. Capital has been too engrossed in profit-taking. In other words, it has capitalized the earning power of money by creating combines, chains, immense super-plants—all highly efficienized and thoroughly monopolistic. It has followed an all-take-and-no-give policy—and Toiling Jack has become a mighty poor lad! It has sat back in its swivel chair in lordly style, nonchalantly twiddling its pudgy thumbs, purposely unmindful of the conditions its attitude created. Without the open sesame watchword, "Merge," no one has been admitted to its high and lofty councils. Unable to enter its council chambers you were left to cool your heels outside until you were frozen out of business. For sport, it has been going gunning with double-load competition. Our very first move in house-cleaning is to sweep out of our minds our rotten ideas about what constitutes the proper lines along which business is to be conducted.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXVI
MARK 6:7-9, 12

WM. L. MOSS

Since we have eliminated the gospel of John from all consideration as a part of our basis for studying the mind of Jesus on the question of money we may now ask, Is it possible any of the other three gospels, Matthew, Mark or Luke, should be eliminated? The answer is in the affirmative concerning only Mark, although we can, if we so desire (and the author has so desired) use that gospel. You see Mark must not be dropped from our study list due to the fact that it is the earliest of the four gospels. On the other hand, the writer of Mark presents us with nothing of importance to our study that cannot be found in either Matthew or Luke. Furthermore, the second gospel from beginning to end doesn't deal with the general problems of social life in the same familiar way as do the gospels of Matthew and Luke. The writer seems to be absorbed in setting forth the concise words of Jesus. But we simply cannot dispense with Mark in our study of Jesus and money on such immaterial criticisms; it would take a far weightier piece of evidence such as convicted the gospel of John to be brought against the gospel of Mark before we could ever think of discarding that writing. So we will sum the matter up by saying: The elementary nature of Mark, who labors so hard to report verbatim the words of the Master, forces us to turn our greatest attention to the more social gospels of Matthew and Luke, but we will retain Mark in our plan of study for the very reason that he goes to such great pains to report accurately the sayings of Jesus. Thus the gospel of Mark serves a twofold purpose for us—it is a source of material in our study and at the same time serves as a check on the other (and more important) two gospels as far as the correct wording, authentically, etc., of a saying in them is concerned.

Mark was the first of the four gospels to be written, and thanks to the indefatigable and lifelong efforts of scholars of many lands we know the basis of Mark was an even older document which, as far as we know, no longer exists. The document serving as the basis of Mark is called "Q," abbreviation for Quelle, German for "source," a German being the first to trace it running through the entire length of Mark's writing. This does not in the slightest invalidate the gospel of Mark; rather it makes it a thousandfold more important to Christendom. Also let it be said this document called "Q" is traced in Matthew, and if evidences of it is found in that gospel then most certainly we are justified in thinking traces of it will some day be identified in Dr. Luke's gospel. Dr. Luke himself tells us that he knew of the existence of other written lives of Jesus, for when addressing his work to Theophilus (Lk. 1:1) he takes great pains to say, "Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us . . ." (i. e., the life and works of Jesus.) Now it is entirely plausible that among the documents Dr. Luke refers to our old friend "Q" might have been numbered. The writer of these articles thinks so, although he thinks that both Mark and Matthew as well as other and minor lives of Jesus were referred to. The document "Q" was more in the nature of a collection of sayings of our Lord than it was a biography.

"HANDSOME HAL" TAKES PEN IN HAND TO EXPRESS ACCUMULATION OF PET PEEVES

Editor Labor World:

This is getting to be a darned unsatisfactory old world to live in—ever notice it? At best it is in this part of our fair land! And to me! I have several pet peeves on my marvelous mind this week, and if you feel too optimistic to print this you know what you can do!

First, there is the finance and tax situation of our state, and the most ungodly delay in any body doing anything about it except asking somebody else a lot of questions. While the more questions they ask the worse the situation becomes. They ought to be ashamed of themselves, placing our poor "dear", most harassed governor in such a great number of embarrassing positions. Three or four or, at the most, twenty, is a big plenty, I am sure!

Second, I am getting badly outdone at seeing the name "Lea" and "Caldwell" in print so much! It is unseemly to be prying into these two gentlemen's private life, and blabbing from the housetops so much about them! That's not the right place to publish such things. They should tell all that to a grand jury, as they're the only ones who do not know it already! Too much publicity for the gentlemen entirely!

Thirdly, this unique brand of weather we are having! It's an infernal outrage! If this new man, Mr. Hadly, I believe, can't manage the weather any better than to allow such a lot of South Bend or Medicine Hat weather to follow him like a pet puppy when the government moves him down here to our so-called sunny south, then he doesn't seem fitted for such an important place! He hasn't been able to do a thing with our weather since he came here, and after five months wait in what patience I can, I must protest, gentlemen! And I think I've got a right to one good healthy kick! I suggest that your, er, mammoth and widely read sheet kindly request Mr. Hadly to chase this foreign weather hence before my winter suit wears clean out!

Fourthly, I'm peeved about the peculiar effect our wonderful climate seems to have on all our imported baseball players, or what are laughingly called baseball players! (Don't laugh, darn you, this is serious!) I feel sure you must have noticed that a new player is brought in and he wallops the tar out of the ball and gallops madly around the bases for just about three days, and then the climate gets him, even if he happens to be over in Memphis or Little Rock playing, and he stops walloping the ball, and can't handle it, and can't run bases. It is most provoking, and has been going on now for twenty-two years, with our ball fans still full of hope and trust and confidence in the men at the helm! It seems to me that the men in the "boiler room" and the "crews" are mostly to blame. And I wish to inform you that, much as I hate to do such a thing, I have transferred by baseball "budget" fund back into my "incidentals" fund, where I got it, and will let it remain until our beloved team manager begins to feed a quart of yeast to the team per day! That will either raise their percentage—or their temperature!

Hoping you are in the same, or better, humor, I am, lovingly,
H. F. BROWN.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

IN FURTHER explanation of how England achieved its great commercial progress it will be enlightening for us to compare her with Rome, one of the most highly civilized nations of ancient times. The Romans were in the main human parasites—they existed largely by the labors of their numerous slaves and produced little through their own exertions. Thus they failed utterly to throw about their natural life the one safeguard guaranteeing any people self-preservation. England from her earliest history had like Rome a civilization to support, a civilization peculiar to her racial stock. But Englishmen, unlike the Romans, made it a point to live by the rule of supplying the increasing needs of their civilization largely by their own toil, independent of the hazards of a slave market, for it was Rome's gradually failing slave supply that marked the real dissolution of the empire. Englishmen learned early the lesson of self-support and as a result grew stronger with each century. For this reason we can look back and trace her efforts to organize and reorganize her industrial life to meet the changing conditions brought by successive generations. Rome seeing no need to labor, as that was what its slaves were for, she argued, made no effort to work out chains of industrial orders even for its slaves and, as its slave supply failed more and more, the empire came increasingly paralyzed, and when no more slaves were to be had Rome's chief support was gone forever and the nation collapsed.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The American Federation of Labor points out that wage cutting means mental or physical decline, in many cases.

This has occurred in New York City, where the New York state department of labor says that women clerical or white collar workers, as a result of sharp declines in their wages, "must have had to adjust their lives during the past year to lower standards of living in order to make their reduced earnings cover the necessities of life."

Wage cutting undoubtedly often causes irreparable damage to human beings. Bankers and others who talk lightly of wage cutting don't seem to know this, or if they do, it doesn't mean anything to them.

Down at Danville and in Schoolfield, Va., where the big strike was, the situation hasn't got "back to normalcy" by a mile or two.

Suffering exists. There are appeals for help. It isn't as exciting to help where there's no battle, but men and women get just as hungry and children suffer just as keenly.

There are charges that the Red Cross isn't doing what it ought to do. The Red Cross can't afford too many such charges and this isn't the first.

Meanwhile, in the same section of the country the tobacco kings rake in their millions, while the workers of tobacco land continue among the poorest of the poor.

Meanwhile bureaucracy in government flourishes as the green bay tree and spreads beyond all reason, costing money. It does not and will not mend the woes of industry, no matter what its high claims.

In several big eastern cities recently the milk man has been delivering orange juice extracted in Florida, frozen and thus delivered. For the first shipment two and a half million oranges were crushed by marvelous machines.

Does the milkman get any more money for becoming the last link in the distribution system for this new product?

Whatever may be the hard-boiled condition of big bankers, the fact remains that in no previous depression have so many leaders of business and manufacture had the sense or the courage to speak up and support the wisdom and determination of labor to hold the line. It is encouraging.

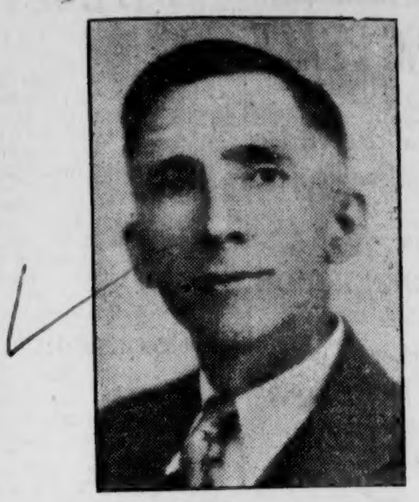
But what all must learn is that wages must go up—high up—to hold present levels is not enough, not half enough. It's going to be a tough lesson to some, but it must be learned.

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Our Advertisers are our friends.



We Are Pleased to Announce the Association With Us of

Mr. George C. Mason

Mr. Mason's experience in the Chattanooga insurance field is quite extensive. He has served the general public in this line for 22 years. With us he is well prepared to render his usual excellent service.

We join Mr. Mason in inviting through this office a continuation of the business favors of his many friends.

Southern Insurance Agency, Inc.
JAMES BUILDING—GROUND FLOOR PHONE 6-0575
GENERAL INSURANCE — BONDS
HARRY WINER, PRESIDENT
FELIX DIAMOND, SEC.-TREASURER

BIJOU
Chattanooga's Best Entertainment
MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.
'THE MILLIONAIRE'
—with—
George Arliss
—o—
LOONEY TUNE CARTOON
PATHE TALKING NEWS
VITAPHONE VARIETIES
THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.
'THE HOT HEIRESS'
—with—
Ben Lyons
—o—
PATHE TALKING NEWS
VITAPHONE VARIETIES

Bankrupt FURNITURE SALE

SATURDAY THE BIG DAY

Saturday will be the BIG day at the BANKRUPT SALE. Reason it out—BANKRUPTCY PRICES ARE LOWEST for they were bought for a fraction of their real value and are sold at GIVE AWAY prices. Be here tomorrow.

$5.00 Buffet Mirror	$1.92	$12.50 Table Lamp	$4.95
$2.50 Dinner Set	99c	$30.00 Royal Easy Chair	$12.50
$1.00 Water Set	39c	$35.00 Love Seat	$13.75
$1.50 Card Table	69c	$18.50 Dresser	$9.75
$1.50 End Table	69c	$22.50 Vanity Dresser	$9.50
$2.00 Electric Toaster	79c	$ 3.50 Odd Dining Chairs	69c
$2.50 Smoking Stand	69c	$ 5.00 Bird Cage and Stand	$2.95
$3.50 Table Lamp	$1.19	$15.00 Dining Table	$6.50
$2.00 Door Mats	65c	$ 6.50 Night Table	$3.50
$2.50 Bath Stool	75c	$15.00 Electric Clock	$7.75
$1.50 Boudoir Lamps	75c	$ 2.00 Garbage Cans	79c
$2.00 Bed Lamps	85c	$10.00 Utility Cabinet	$4.95
$1.50 Mirror Cords	79c	$18.00 Hickory Swing	$9.00
$2.00 Fancy Pillows	69c	$11.50 Hickory Chair	$5.50
$2.00 Book Ends	59c	$ 3.50 Step Ladders	99c
$1.00 Plaster Cat	57c	$ 2.00 Console Mirror	79c
$5.00 Iron Bed	98c	And Hundreds of Other Items That Limtied Space Does Not Permit Us to Mention.	
$2.00 Unfinished Chairs	99c		
$3.50 Bench	$1.98		

TERMS

These prices are supposed to be CASH prices but Rhodes-Jones will extend you terms, payable either weekly or monthly. This enables ALL to participate in this WONDERFUL CARNIVAL OF FURNITURE VALUES.

STOCK AND ACCOUNTS OF WALTON & CO. BOUGHT FROM UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT BY RHODES-JONES FURNITURE CO. NOW BEING SOLD AT

524 Market Street

CONSTIPATION

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. B. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. s-m

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

COME HERE
Men!
You Can Buy a Mighty
GOOD SUIT
For as Little as
$1.00
A WEEK
ASKIN & MARINE
904 MARKET ST.
Buy It Here On Credit!

FARRELL'S
Volunteer
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Flowers for All Occasions
Phone 6-3658

TAXI
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PIONEER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
BL & K R
Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

EDMONDSON
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W Edmondson, LL.B., M. Accts., Prest.
Tower Bldg.—Sixth and Market

H. D. Lee Company Makes Forward Step in Instituting 5-Day, 40-Hour Work Week

Recently the Associated Press, the United Press and labor papers throughout the country carried the good news that the H. D. Lee company had announced they would voluntarily go on a five-day, 40-hour work week throughout all their garment factories, without reduction in pay.

The Lee company, with 2,500 union employes, is first in the work garment industry to adopt the short work week. It is significant that the country's largest manufacturers of work and play clothing should lead the way in helping to solve labor's problems.

Should Influence Others.

This action on the part of the Lee company in making this forward step on their own initiative should be a big factor in influencing other lines of industry to adopt a similar policy and is right in line with the policy advanced by the American labor movement as a permanent step toward an equitable solution of the unemployment situation.

Organized labor, of course, heartily agrees with the Lee company's policy and approves the shorter week and hours, which is a step forward at this time by giving more work to the present unemployed; in fact, the adoption of such a policy in all industry is imperative under the changing economic conditions, when improved machinery plays such an important part in speeding up production. If more concerns were to follow the lead of the Lee company, we would find immediate improvement in the unemployment situation.

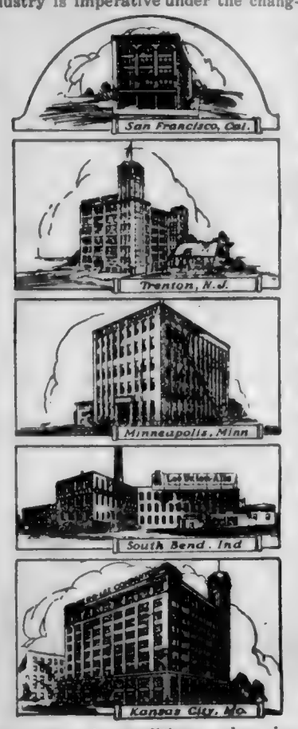
The Lee company has been in this business only fifteen years, and has grown to be the largest concern of its kind in the country, with plants at Kansas City, Mo.; South Bend, Ind.; Trenton, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn.; San Francisco, Cal., and Salina, Kan. Its success can be attributed to several factors; its wisdom and vision in adjusting their policy to meet changing conditions and the fact that their product is manufactured solely by union labor. Lee products are admittedly recognized as the highest standard. This company has stuck to quality throughout their business career, and as for service, fit and design, they have little or no competition.

Lee union-made garments are sold in every city and town and almost every village in the United States. Every garment is sold with an unconditional guarantee—"Better in every way, or a new pair free."

Lee products are made in clean, healthful sewing rooms, by satisfied union employes. Incidentally, it is well to mention that in all these years the Lee company have operated with union labor, never have they had a grievance but what it has been adjusted immediately, to the satisfaction and interest of both union employe and employer.

The Lee company speaks with pride and distinction when they make the statement that they attribute their success and leadership in this industry to the fact that they employ union labor, who by the reason of their direction under the union leadership, are able to earn union wages and maintain their standards of living.

It is with satisfaction that organized labor of Chattanooga notes this forward step of the H. D. Lee company's policy, in view of the fact that labor's ideals and principles have been met voluntarily and without solicitation.



"GOOSE BRAIN" OVERALL FACTORY SCENE OF CONVENTION PLAYLET

"And They Call Us Civilized" was the title of a dramatic sketch in two scenes given by a group of Tennessee trades unionists, assisted by the Southern School for Women in Industry, which proved to be one of the most enjoyable features of the Jackson convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Presented in the splendid auditorium of Jackson High school, the play pictured conditions existing in the "Goose Brain Overall Factory," the first scene being inside the establishment, with the workers gathered in groups discussing an order from the management increasing working hours and reducing wages thirty-three and a third per cent., in spite of an existing contract, which had been in effect many years. It was explained that "big business" interests in the city (not named) had brought influence to bear upon the factory owner which caused him to forget the many years' service rendered by his workers and take advantage of unemployment to endeavor to destroy the union. The picture gave opportunity for Andrew Simon, as Joe, a peddler, to offer some sage advice, the point of which was not lost on the audience of several hundred people. Supporting Mr. Simon were Mrs. Tom Hanson, Misses Dessie Brown, Helen Gregory, Pearl Johnson, Mary Lynn and Mattie Belle Woods.

The second scene was laid outside the factory doors, and depicted results of unemployment. The dialogue here brought out varied views by the participants concerning the reasons and remedy for the "depression," and ran the gauntlet from the "fire-eater" to the ultra-conservative, the latter being given lines which apparently placed him in the minority. Participating in this scene were David Hanly, Tom Hanson, Joe Neville, Horton Ridley, W. E. Cheek and E. E. Woodward.

Miss Martha Trollinger and R. M. Trollinger furnished music, and Lynn Peal offered a side-splitting comedy sketch.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

My country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of dimpled knee,
Of thee I sing;
Land of the silken hose,
Land of the powdered nose,
Land where the flapper shows
Her diamond ring.
—H. F. B.

* * *

The horse and mule live thirty years—
They never taste light wine or beers.
Sheep and goats are dead at twenty—
They drink no liquor—water plenty.
At fifteen dogs are mostly dead—
They look not on wine that's red.
At ten the cat's lost all nine lives—
No beast on milk and water thrives.
At five most birds have passed away—
Far, far from alcohol they stay.
Bugs spend but a few days on this earth—
They never know the cocktail's worth.
But evil, wicked, rum-soaked men
Live on to three score years and ten.
—Forbes.

* * *

Mrs. Mosquito—Where is your daughter?

Mrs. Housefly—She just went to the front door for a screen test.

* * *

Wife—How's this for a saving idea, dear? I bought playing cards that can be washed.

Her Husband—Well, I don't mind doing the dishes—but I draw the line on scrubbing the deck.

* * *

The colonel's wife sent the following note to Capt. Leonard:

"Colonel and Mrs. Moore request the pleasure of Capt. Leonard's company to dinner on May 25."

To which she received the following reply:

"With the exception of six men on leave and two on sick list Capt. Leonard's company take great pleasure in accepting your invitation."

* * *

Little Bride—Jack, you said you said you wanted shin bone soup. I didn't remember down at the butcher shop just what it was, and I showed the butcher my shin and he guessed it all right.

The Groom (grunting)—Humph, I'll be darn careful what cuts of meat I specify in the future.

* * *

Fond Wife—If you go first, dear, you will wait for me on the other shore, won't you?

Husband (with a sigh)—I suppose so. I never went anywhere yet without having to wait for you.

* * *

Daddy—Only fools are certain, Bobby; wise men hesitate.

Bobby—Are you sure of that, Daddy?

Daddy—Yes, certain of it.

* * *

Wife—You know, dear, marriage is a fifty-fifty proposition.

Husband—Yes, it's fifty dollars here and fifty dollars there.

* * *

Jock—Sandy, I wonder if you could oblige me with a cigarette?

Sandy—But, I thocht you said you'd stoppit smokin'?

Jock—Ave, weel. I've reached the first stage. I've stoppit buyin'.

* * *

Solicitor—Would you indorse our cigarettes for $2,000, sir?

Celebrity—For $2,000 I'd smoke the fool things.

Cleveland Hotel Settles Strike

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cleveland, O., May 8.—The first break in the ranks of the big Cleveland hotels which have been fighting the union waiters, waitresses, cooks and musicians since last July, has come. Union leaders announce that the strike at the Hollenden hotel has been settled.

Strikes of the unions against the Cleveland, Winton, Statler, Allerton, Olmsted and other hotels belonging to the Cleveland Hotel Association, Inc., will be continued.

The strike was called following the lockout of the union workers for their refusal to sign a "yellow dog" contract.

OHL ON RELIEF BOARD

Madison, Wis.—Henry Ohl, Jr., president Wisconsin Federation of Labor, is included on Governor LaFollette's unemployment relief board.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45238
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mamie G. Tucker vs. Joseph R. Tucker.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Joseph R. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 30th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
5-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45209
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Henry Wise vs. Mary Wise

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Wise is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 5-22

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Heskins Van Hooser vs. Leonard Barker and Wife, Betty Barker

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiffs, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one lot of household goods, being lot No. 3648, in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This 8th day of April, 1931.
KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
E. E. Zane vs. Leonard Barker

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one lot of household goods, being lot No. 3648, in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.
This 9th day of April, 1931.

We Sell
Lee Overalls
and Union-Alls for Men and Boys and are proud of our stock of union label clothing.
EFFRON'S
Market at Sixth

Buy Union Made
Lee Overalls
Union-Alls, Shirts, Pants, Play Suits from our complete stock.
Elder's Store
3007 Dodson Ave.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

In Union there is Strength — get your LEE'S FROM US. Complete line union label garments for men and boys.
T. G. BOSS
Alton Park

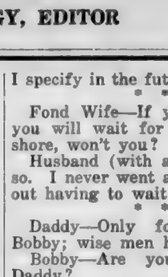
UNION MADE
TWO GOOD NAMES--
LEE
STIMPSON'S

We Carry a Complete Line of Lee Goods
STIMPSON'S
908 S. Willow Street

"The Famous Lee Blue Ribbon Label"
Soon your store will display this emblem . . . watch for it, the sign of the merchant with the union spirit!
Guaranteed
Better in Every Way
or a NEW PAIR FREE!
Facts You Should Know . . .
Lee Overalls and all other Lee garments as well are union-made in clean, healthful, modern garment plants by hundreds of members of the United Garment Worker's Union . . . plus . . . Lee Overalls are made with genuine Jelt denim made from Piedmont Upland long fibre cotton spun with an exclusive multiple twist that stays tight and strong . . . plus . . . Lee Overalls made with genuine Jelt denim are stronger, wear longer, are more comfortable and wash with marvelous ease. Buy the biggest value . . . buy union-made Lee Overalls from your Lee dealer.

UNION-MADE
Lee
OVERALLS
UNION-ALLS, SHIRTS, PANTS
CHILDREN'S PLAYSUITS
THE WORLD'S STANDARD
. . . with the World's Largest Sale
UNION MADE by
THE H. D. LEE MERCANTILE COMPANY
Kansas City, Trenton, Salina, Minneapolis, South Bend, San Francisco

Lee Overalls
SHIRTS --- PANTS
PLAY SUITS
Built and sold by friends of Labor . . . buy them here.
SAM SIR
126 W. Main St.


America's Largest Selling Work Clothes
LEE
UNION MADE
The New No. 91 Shield-Back
OVERALLS
UNION-ALLS PLAY SUITS
KOBLENTZ
Dept. Store
"The Store for All the People"

UNION MEN!
Buy your Lee Overalls, Lee Shirts, Lee Pants, (Lee Playsuits for your youngsters) from us. We have a complete stock.
C. E. ZAHND
ST. ELMO

Attention Union Men!
Get your LEE Overalls and other Union-Made Clothing from us. We have a large stock.
GARMANY'S
"THE UNION MAN'S FRIEND"
MAIN STREET

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00

Furnace Nut . . . $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

Graduation Special

The Royal 100

$100

$2.00 a week

This Graduation Special is in a class by itself. The 5 sparkling diamonds and superb solid white gold mounting are unmatched in beauty and value! You have a whole year to pay for it!

"Just Bring An Honest Face"

Shyer's

815 Market St.

DRY CLEANING

Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed 50c

Ladies' Plain Dresses 50c

Pleated Dresses up from 75c

Fur-Trimmed Coats 50c

Special Prices on Rugs, Draperies, Comforts, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Etc.

BROADWAY DRY CLEANING COMPANY

BROAD AT SIXTH ST.

Miss Louise Blair, Mgr.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Did you see the air squadrons Thursday?

* * *

M. M. Echols is taking a few days' vacation.

* * *

Pat Connor has begun to bring in strawberries. If the weather gets hot he will have lots to sell.

* * *

Hubert Guthrie of the registry division flew with Dick Selcer down to Dalton Wednesday and took dinner with Earl Miller, No. 13, who is on vacation.

* * *

And still no settlement of the postoffice squabble. If they had chosen the Market and Broad street site they could have been working on it now; but no, some one wants to gouge the government.

* * *

Harry Gribben is back from a visit to Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, where he met some of his old friends.

Brother Dailey got tagged this week for too long parking while he ate his dinner, but out talked the officer, who tore up the ticket.

* * *

J. L. Miller was cited for reckless driving on his way back from Cleveland recently. Some more state highwayman stuff. Why our legislators do not repeal the state patrol law is more than I can understand. A couple stopped a lady driving her car home from an entertainment and if a friend had not been right behind her no telling what would have been the consequences. Their excuse was, oh, we thought she was alone.

* * *

The Tennessee Electric Power company did a good job when they covered the cobblestones on Broad street between Fifth and Sixth.

* * *

A highwayman went into a restaurant run by a Scotchman, and says, "I hate to do this, but my family has to have something to eat." So the Scot bought his gun.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Whoever invented the word "bang" would certainly have to apply it to the Tivoli Troubadours for the masterful performance that they put on at the Tivoli the first part of the week.

* * *

While most of the stage shows have been headed with Pedro's name, we feel that Mr. Rogers ought to get up at least one show featuring Dick Stamper. He could head it "Local Boy Makes Good in a Big Way."

* * *

They tell us that Howard Pack is going into the real estate business—he is quite interested in some Glenwood property.

* * *

At last the union will have a saxophone player who can cut the stock arrangements that the European nations wish on us each year. Miss Lasater has signed up James Buckhanan, who has been playing in and around Paris for the last two years.

News from Jimmy Cox's camp tells us that George Ryerson has signed up with their band to assist them at Lake Winnepesauka on the Wednesday and Saturday night dances.

* * *

We predicted that Pedro would sing and play for the Tivoli patrons, but we never dreamed that he would be as versatile as he turned out to be. Last week he played the violin, sang, played the xylophone, directed and then to cap the climax attempted to take home the feminine part of the stage team of Sully and West.

* * *

John Patty is making a big go at the radio station. We now find him announcing. They say that he has been trying hard to make his voice heard in Florida.

* * *

We were surely proud of Bill Krug's playing at the Tivoli this week. See, Bill, what you have learned from Ralph last summer.

MORE ABOUT MINE WORKERS

(Continued from First Page)

_____Coal and Coke company I want to become connected with the United Mine Workers of America, or any affiliated organization, I agree to withdraw from the employment of said company; and I agree that while I am in the employ of said company I will not make any efforts among its employes to bring about any unionizing of its mines against its wishes. I further agree that I will not join or assist in organizing any other labor organization while in such employ except by and with the consent of said company.

I also agree to abide by the rules and customs of the mine and camp, and hereby authorize the company to deduct from any credits I may have in the office such amounts as are necessary or may be necessary for the maintenance of school, hospital and burial funds, for insurance at $1.70 per month, and for the services of the camp physician. It is understood that the present rate for the school fund is $____ per month, the rate for the burial fund is $____ for the death of each child and $____for the death of each grown person, for each employe; and the present rate for services of the camp physician is $2 per month for each employe who is the head of a family and resides within the confines of the mine camp proper, * * * Employes living out of or beyond the confines of these localities who are heads of families will be, as to the camp physician, classed as single persons, and the camp physician will not be obligated to attend their families, but such camp physician may make such contract as to attendance upon the family of such employe as they may agree upon. The rate for all single men, not heads of families, will be $1.50 per month for the services of the camp physician.

I have either read the above or heard the same read.
Approved:

_____
Employe.

_____
Superintendent.

N. B.—This form must be signed in duplicate by each employe, one copy to be delivered to the employe, and the other retained by the company.

SITUATION IN KENTUCKY TENSE.

In the meantime, reports say that miners have quit work at five Harlan county, Kentucky, mines in protest against failure to disarm mine guards.

Local union officers had announced that the men would strike if the state troops which were sent there last week did not eliminate the guards. They referred to the signed statement, given out last week at a meeting between union officers and representatives of Gov. Flem D. Sampson, which provided for disarming of the mine guards to prevent further outbreaks in the labor dispute which had cost five lives and destruction of much property.

Mine owners tried to get the governor to send troops to protect their property, but the head of the Kentucky state government said that only on a petition of the people would he resort to such a move. He sent the troops when residents of Harlan county asked for them.

Representatives of Gov. Sampson and labor officers met and signed an agreement asking the governor to order out the troops.

William Turnblazer, president of the United Mine Workers in Kentucky and Tennessee; Lawrence Dwyer, national representative of the union, and Peter Campbell, representing the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, met with Russell O. Miller and Corbett L. Gullett, representatives of the governor, and signed the following agreement:

"In the interests of citizens of Harlan and Bell counties, we hereby request that Gov. Sampson send sufficient soldiers to these counties to preserve order.

"We also desire and insist that no transportation of outside or foreign labor be sent into Harlan and Bell counties while the troops are in the field and for the duration of martial law.

"The miners of these counties are without food and shelter and some arrangement will have to be made to take care of the situation.

"The miners have the right of free assemblage and the right to join and solicit members for their organization and we agree that all meetings shall be held in the daytime. We agree that all mine guards be disarmed and their commissions revoked. We, the undersigned, agree to co-operate in the fullest extent to bring about a settlement of these conditions at the earliest possible time."

RESIST WAGE CUT.

Duluth, Minn.—Freight handlers in this city and in Superior refused to accept a wage cut of 10 cents an hour. Non-unionists joined with the organized to resist this attack.

REJECT PRISON LABEL.

Madison, Wis.—The state assembly rejected a bill that provides for the labeling of all prison-made goods and prohibits contracts for prison labor.

"The failure to develop production involved, in the long run, the ruin of the Roman empire, for its civilization was not a light or easy burden."
—J. L. Hammond.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Communists Prosper In Depression Times

Boston.—An American standard of living, old age pension laws and adequate retirement provisions to care for needy aged is the most effective resistance to communist propagandists, said Congressman Fish in an address in this city.

The speaker struck at the root of social unrest and called for legislation dealing with unemployment. He said a vigorous effort should be made by congress to assist the willing wage earners and that employers should be urged to maintain present wage rates.

Congressman Fish said he was not protesting against the form of government in Russia. "That is not a matter which concerns the American people," he said.

"We have no right to interfere with the kind of government set up in any foreign land, but we resent any alien interference with our own domestic institutions."

"There can be no possible basis of compromise between our republican form of government and communism. There is an irrepressible conflict between Americanism and communism."

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 1st day of June, 1931, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Carr Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

1. One lot of household goods stored by L. E. Smith, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
2. One lot of household goods stored by Jack Ferris and American Security Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
3. One lot of household goods stored by Lincoln Loan Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
4. One lot of household goods stored by G. D. Watkins, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
5. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. Lela Flanigan, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
6. One lot of household goods stored by W. C. Thomas, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
7. One lot of household goods stored by Evelyn Anderson, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
8. One lot of household goods stored by R. A. and Clara Allen, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
9. One lot of household goods stored by J. F. Eadens, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
10. One lot of household goods stored by Fred Prater, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
11. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. J. G. Prater, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
12. One lot of household goods stored by Maude Humphrey and Lincoln Loan Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
13. One lot of household goods stored by Clara Trimble, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
14. One lot of household goods stored by Shelma Horton, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
15. One lot of household goods stored by Lucile Williams, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
16. One lot of household goods stored by W. C. Newborner, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
17. One lot of household goods stored by Luther Wallace, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
18. One lot of household goods stored by J. W. Moore, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
19. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. C. N. Shaw, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
20. One lot of household goods stored by Margaret Jefferson, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
21. One lot of household goods stored by C. A. Nation, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
22. One lot of household goods stored by Ed Alexander, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making said sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 13th day of May, 1931.

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45276
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

William C. Howington vs. Ola Bell Howington

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ola Bell Howington is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 9th day of May, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 6-5

EFFRON'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY SALE

Saturday and Monday

Celebrating our 10 years of successful business with the greatest values and the lowest prices ever before offered by any store in Chattanooga at any time!

COME — SEE — SAVE!

EFFRON'S

THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

MARKET AT SIXTH

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE Limit 2 lbs.—Lb. 27c

ONIONS New Texas, Light Yellow, Nicest You Have Seen — Pound 3½c

GREEN BEANS Flat, Stringless, Pound 7½c

PINK SALMON No. 1 Tall, 15c Size, Can 10c

PEACHES Delmonte, Large 2½ Size, Can 19c

CHILE Van Camp's, No. 1, 10c Size, 2 Cans 15c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Not Always SPECTACULAR . . .

A child swallowed a bead a few weeks ago in Williston, S. C., which lodged in her bronchial tube. Persistent attempts failed to remove it. In desperation, a renowned Philadelphia specialist was called by long distance telephone—he rushed the proper instruments by airplane—the bead was removed—the child's life was saved.

Every day—somewhere—newspapers tell how the telephone has been of priceless service in some emergency, but these spectacular occasions are only high lights in the many regular daily uses for a telephone in the home. The neighborhood grocer—the corner drug store—the doctor—the police and fire departments—and the many friends who make the family's social hours more pleasant—all are only a moment away when you have a telephone.

With all its many advantages, modern telephone service is so low in cost that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

WARNING TO TAXPAYERS

Unpaid 1930 State and County Taxes now bear interest at 6% per annum from March 1st to June 1st.

Taxes may be paid at my office until June 1st, when lists will be delivered to officers for collection at the cost of the taxpayer.

ALVIN SHIPP, TRUSTEE.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

MINE WORKERS TO CONFER AT PINEVILLE, KY., TUESDAY

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 22, 1931 — Number 4

Green Again Pours Hot Shot Into Ranks Of Wage-Slashers

Labor's Solemn Duty to Resist Cuts, He Asserts

Welfare of Nation Depends Upon Defeat of Bankers' Campaign for Lower Pay, A. F. of L. President Tells Trainmen.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Houston, Tex., May 21.—Following the assault on wage cutting delivered by the A. F. of L. executive council, President William Green, addressing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen's convention here, leveled labor's guns squarely on big banking and financial interests. He declared that the "solemn duty of the wage-earners of the nation to resist with all the power they possess" attempts to cut wages.

"In order to save employers and private industry from the evil consequences of wage cutting, American labor will stand uncompromising and immovable against all attempts to lower living standards through the imposition of reductions in wages," Mr. Green told the convention.

"Many representatives of labor believe that a group of powerful banking and financial interests are attempting to enforce a general reduction in wages. They interpret the statements recently made by Mr. Wiggin, of the Chase National bank; Mr. Roberts, of the National City Bank of New York; Mr. Stephenson, representing the Bankers' association, the representative of the Union Trust company, of Cleveland, and Melvin Traylor, of the First National Bank of Chicago, in favor of wage reduction arguments offered to the public by the representatives of these financial institutions in consecutive order as more than a coincidence. Some refer to them as evidence of a conspiracy. Reports have reached the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor that some bankers have refused to extend credit to manufacturers unless they reduced wages. This is coercion of a most reprehensive character.

Big Employers Oppose Cuts.

"It is interesting to observe the financial situation which has arisen out of the existing distressing economic situation. On the one hand we behold the president of the United States, the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Mellon, and members of the president's cabinet, large employers of labor, such as Mr. Farrell, of the United States Steel corporation; Mr. Swope, of the General Electric company, many railroad executives, the Associated Employers of San Francisco, numerous large building contractors and representatives of labor making strong declarations in opposition to wage reductions and on the other hand some representatives of banking and financial interests assuming an opposite position, insisting upon, if not attempting to enforce, reductions in wages.

"Who is most competent to judge as to whether the maintenance of existing wage standards or a reduction in wages would hasten a return of prosperity? Shall the opinion of the employers of labor and the representatives of labor prevail or shall it be the opinion of banking and financial interests?

"If bankers and their sympathetic friends were right the bituminous coal industry, which is on the verge of bankruptcy, ought to be the most prosperous of all American industries.

Social Unrest Increasing.

"Those banking and financial representatives who are advocating wage reductions and forcing employers to make reductions in wages are assuming grave responsibilities. Already the wage cutting policies adopted by some employers are producing a most unfavorable social and economic effect. Unemployment continues; buying lags; social unrest is increasing; human distress is becoming more acute. Meanwhile extreme and impatient proposals are being advocated and systematically considered as remedies for the nation's economic ills.

"Banking interests which are forcing reductions in wages and those employers who are responding to this powerful influence must accept responsibility for a continuation of the existing unemployment situation. Bad as it is and bad as it has been, it would be infinitely worse if the nation were forced to pass through another winter of unemployment. Hunger knows no law. It creates social unrest which, in turn, produces grave disorder. When such a stage is reached public opinion will not fail to hold wage cutting influences responsible for the suffering and disaster which millions of men, women and children are forced to undergo."

Lower Wages to Be Fought.

In closing his address, Mr. Green said:

"In this period of continued unemployment it is gratifying to know that many substantial and influential employers of labor are standing with the representatives of labor in all the efforts which are being put forth to maintain existing wage standards. We know we are right because the records show that industries make money when wages are high and lose money when wages are low. The greatest earning period in the history of industrial America covers the time when wages were at their peak. In the light of all these facts it becomes the solemn duty of the wage-earners of the nation to resist with all the power they possess the attempt of those banking interests who are seeking to enforce reductions in wages. In order to save employers and save industry from the evil consequences which are bound to follow such a course American labor will stand uncompromising and immovable against all attempts to lower living standards through the imposition of reductions in wages."

RESISTS WAGE CUTS.

Allentown, Pa.—More than a score of silk mills in this area are strike-bound because workers refuse to accept wage cuts. The strike is the first labor disturbance of major importance in this city for fifty-nine years.

HONOR MEMORY NATION'S HEROES

Legion Auxiliary to Observe Annual "Poppy Day" on Streets Saturday.

Saturday is "Poppy Day," and ladies of the American Legion auxiliary will, according to annual custom, offer for sale on the downtown streets the flower which is symbolic of the memory of those who paid the supreme sacrifice "over there."

A member of the auxiliary Friday submitted for Labor World readers the following with reference to the organization and the significance of "Poppy Day:"

"The dimes, quarters and dollars dropped into the boxes on Poppy day enable the Legion auxiliary units to carry out a constructive program of aid to the disabled and to dependent families of veterans throughout the year. Every penny is expended in relief work for the victims of the war.

"Then, too, the making of the poppy provides work for hundreds of disabled men throughout the winter who otherwise would be unable to earn anything for themselves or their families. Only those disabled men who cannot establish their claims for government compensation are permitted to make poppies. They are paid a penny for each poppy made. All of Tennessee's poppies were made by the disabled veterans in the hospital at Johnson City. Giving these men the opportunity to earn some money is the largest piece of welfare work done by the American Legion auxiliary.

"So, wear a poppy Saturday! Honor the dead and serve the living!"

"The American Legion auxiliary is the largest woman's patriotic organization in the world. It is composed of every woman who herself enlisted during the war, of every woman who mourns for a veteran son, husband, father or brother, and of the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the members of the American Legion. Are you one of those privileged to be a member of this organization? If you have never taken advantage of this privilege, won't you get in touch with the nearest auxiliary unit and join now?

"Do you remember when the boys left home training camps or 'over there,' how we promised them any service we could render? We knitted, rolled bandages, wrote letters, or spent hours fixing boxes of goodies for them. Now, that twelve years have passed, time has dimmed these memories until they have almost faded from the public mind. Do you realize that there are thousands of these boys for whom the war is not yet over, and who are still fighting a brave fight which will not end until death closes their eyes for the last sleep?

"The women of the American Legion auxiliary are trying to show towards these men a peace-time service, by offering a helping hand where needed, by furnishing comforts to these men and their families, and showing them that they have not been forgotten. We are also striving to help the thousands of women and children left widowed and orphaned. It is our aim to see that every child of ex-service men is given the same chance in life he would have if "Daddy" had been spared.

"Theirs was a life of sacrifice, and ours is the privilege to see that this sacrifice was not in vain."

DESTITUTION AND SUFFERING AMONG FAMILIES OF WORKERS TO BE SUBJECT OF GATHERING

President Turnblazer Calls for Three Representatives From Each Mine in District 19—Urges Attendance "Even If You Have to Hitch-Hike to Get There."

"Yellow dog" contracts, unemployment, starvation wages, "pluck-me" commissaries and general destitution and misery among the coal miners of Tennessee and Kentucky, will be discussed by a convention of these workers at Pineville, Ky., next Tuesday, May 26, and efforts will be made to devise ways and means to take care of those in want for the bare necessities of life, and "work out policies which will conserve the best interests of all."

Conditions among these workers in District 19 have during the past few weeks reached a crisis, resulting in bloodshed in the Kentucky district and a situation in Tennessee which has threatened open industrial warfare at any minute. Cooler heads and conservative judgment have prevailed in this state to prevent a general walk-out, it is said, but strikes in the Harlan field are declared to have been forced by arrogant and unreasonable tactics of the mine operators in dealing with the pleas of the workers for relief.

It is said to be realized, however, that something must be done immediately to alleviate the distress among the miners of both states, and President William Turnblazer, of District 19, has yielded to the solicitation of many workers and called the conference to be held at Pineville next Tuesday.

Executive council of the Tennessee Federation of Labor was called into extraordinary session at Knoxville last week to consider the Tennessee situation, but no information on these deliberations was made public.

The call issued by President Turnblazer follows:

To the Union and Non-Union Coal Miners of Southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee.

Greetings:

I have received a number of appeals, and at the solicitation of those who work in and around the mines, I have been requested to call a convention of coal miners to meet at the courthouse in Pineville, Ky., Tuesday, May 26th, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving earnest and serious consideration to the situation now existing in the coal fields of this district, and to devise ways and means to take care of our people, and work out such policies as will conserve their best interests. Therefore, I am appealing to every miner in this district to elect and send delegates to this convention on the basis of three delegates from each mine. I would request that you get in touch with each mine and have them select these delegates. You can double up in automobiles and trucks in connection with transportation, and it is absolutely necessary that all mines be fully represented, even if you have to hitch-hike to get there.

This convention means much to those who are dependent on the coal industry for a livelihood, and it is very essential that you be represented.

Gov. Flem D. Sampson has been extended an invitation to address this convention, along with several other speakers of reputation.

Trusting you will see the wisdom of putting forth every effort in sending representatives to this meeting, and whatever policy is decided upon will work to the interest of those who toil, I am,

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM TURNBLAZER,
President.

EUROPE'S LOW-WAGE CAMPAIGN DIES A-BORNING AT WASHINGTON

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT
(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 21.—Europe's low's wage propaganda came in full force to the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce here and didn't get to first base.

Had the full force of the hurricane of wage-cutting propaganda got out of hand it would have swept the floor and the reverberations would still be the chief memory of the big gathering.

Three things operated to stop the storm before it got headway. One of these was the record made by the American delegation in the international chamber meeting in 1929, when it wrote its own addition to convention resolutions and declared that, for America "rising wages and continuous employment create widespread buying power."

Another was the fact that President Hoover's pre-convention blast stopped tariff discussion, which helped stop wage-cutting talk.

Newspaper Men Didn't "Fall"

The third was the fact that a corps of American publicity men, with whom the working newspaper men on the job co-operated, didn't "fall for" the propaganda that was spread through the conference.

This combination of circumstances virtually barred wage-reduction propaganda from the open discussions, save in the case of the head of the European steel cartel. It did not halt agents of wage-reduction propaganda from working overtime privately to spread the poison.

One of the most active in the effort to break open the wage reduction issue was the French publicity representative of the International Chamber of Commerce. It is safe to conclude that he did not come to Washington with that point of view unless he had been made sure before leaving Paris that his employers wanted that point of view exploited.

Encounters Unwilling Listeners.

But he, like others, encountered unwilling listeners among American newspaper men, as well as the 1929 declaration for "rising wages."

Those who were at the heart of the machinery around which the convention operated knew the European intent and moved rapidly to check its development. To a considerable extent the Europeans had planned to open their fight with an attack on the American tariff, but back of their planned attack on tariff was the driving force of their determination to start a world movement to drive wages down.

Naturally there were certain Americans ready to assist in the drive, but they were checked by other Americans. One of the notable contributions to sober second thought about wage-cutting was the smashing address delivered by Dean Donham, of Harvard, in which he seriously and calmly predicted consequences of the most dire character unless present inequalities are rectified.

World Drive Stopped.

The fact is that, while the chamber of commerce ended in an almost complete absence of constructive program, the convention stopped a world drive against the American standard of living, partly by virtue of its own record which it could not well abandon and partly because of outside forces which it feared.

The wage-cutting drive was not stopped without some cost. When talk of wages was stopped other issues likewise were smothered. Among these was the soviet issue, which was billed to have an overhauling, but which escaped, not because of lack of conviction, but because adroit moves closed the floor to issues that would have been destructive of every good thing the convention might have accomplished.

For labor the stopping of the wage-cutting drive was worth all its cost. It was perhaps the most momentous thing that could have happened.

TIMES TO PRINT "HOUSE ORGAN"

Employes of Morning Paper Will Publish Breezy Private Sheet.

(By John H. Crump)

For many years the employes of Adolph S. Ochs on the payroll of the New York Times have had their own private newspaper, called the Little Times. This breezy little paper contains only news about the employes of the New York Times.

And now Mr. Ochs' employes on the payroll of the Chattanooga Times are to have their own private newspaper also. Adolph S. Ochs II called representatives from each department to a meeting recently and formulated plans for the publication of a monthly paper edited by and for the employes of the Chattanooga Times.

Gordon Allen was appointed editor-in-chief, with an associate editor from each department. The name of the publication will be the Junior Times. It will be of tabloid size, eight pages of five columns. A board of directors will govern the destinies of the Junior Times, the board being composed of the editor-in-chief and fourteen associate editors.

The first issue of the Junior Times will appear June 1, and will contain interesting sketches and pictures of many of the old-timers in the Times employ. Every department will be represented each month and it is hoped that every employe will be mentioned at least once in the span of four months.

In addition to stories about the old-timers in the Times employ, there will be stories in the first issue about former employes who have made good in other lines and on other newspapers.

WAGE CUTS PROTESTED.

Salt Lake City—Reports to the Utah Federation of Labor show that wages in certain sections of this state have been reduced to $2 a day, said M. I. Thompson, president of the federation, in a public statement.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

POSTAL UNIONS' ANNUAL OUTING

American Legion to Present Flag to Local's Band. News Notes.

(By R. B. Lane)

The Letter Carriers and Postoffice Clerks will have a picnic at East Lake park Saturday, May 30, from 4 to 8. Every one will spread their lunch together. The Letter Carrier band will play and other entertainment will be provided. The American Legion will present a flag to the band and the Carriers will present a banner also.

* * *

Dick Selcer, who with J. L. Miller went up to Cleveland last Wednesday, was cited by state patrol for fast and furious driving past a schoolhouse (school had been out for an hour.) The squire turned him loose.

* * *

J. L. Miller loaned his car to a girl friend, who smashed it up in collision. Will cost the boy $50 to get it fixed. She said, "I am sorry!"

* * *

Harry Sagasser started from home the other morning with several dozen eggs in his car when the steering gear went wrong and he went into the ditch. He had scrambled eggs.

* * *

Frank Brooks is back after a few days of vacation.

* * *

Where is the new postoffice. I don't know, do you?

* * *

Joe Carson was off a day or two this week sick.

* * *

Hannum, of St. Elmo station, is off on vacation.

* * *

Brother Dailey was off Tuesday attending district conference.

* * *

Earl Miller is back after a few days' vacation which he spent on his plantation at Dalton, Ga.

* * *

How do you like the new air mail schedule?

IDLE INSURANCE LOOMS.

Washington.—If men are not put to work, unemployment insurance in some form is inevitable, declared Dean Wallace B. Donham, of Harvard university, at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Unemployment of millions of men as a result of failure to control the effects of machinery and mass production is a challenge to western civilization, he said.

BARBER BILL VETOED.

Columbus, O.—Gov. White vetoed a bill that would create a board of barber examiners. The measure was urged by employes and employers in this calling.

312 Big Corporations Pile Up Huge Profits While Workers Starve

"VAIN, SHALLOW" YET WE LOVE 'EM

Forbes Agrees and Disagrees With Philosopher About Fair Sex.

Although Arthur Schopenhauer, German philosopher, doesn't know it, having departed this vale of tears more than a century ago, his sage estimate of the fair sex has met a Tartar in this year of our Lord 1931. George Forbes, postal clerk, who has a funny way of disagreeing with folks and making 'em like it, takes issue with Herr Professor, and offers, in verse, a modern view of this most perplexing problem—the female of the species. It happened like this:

A young lady friend of the grey-haired trades unionist brought to him a quotation from the works of the philosopher, and asked his reaction to the sentiment expressed, as follows:

"* * * After all, men are much more beautiful in body than women.

"It is only a man whose intellect is clouded by his sexual impulse that could give the name of the "fair sex" to that undersized, narrow-shouldered, broad-hipped and short-legged race; for the whole beauty of the sex is bound up with this impulse. Instead of calling them beautiful there would be more warrant for describing women as the unesthetic sex. Neither for music, nor for poetry, nor for the fine arts, have they really and truly any sense of susceptibility; it is a mere mockery if they make a pretense of it in order to assist their endeavor to please. * * *

"They are incapable of taking a purely objective interest in anything. * * *

"The most distinguished intellects among the whole sex have never managed to produce a single achievement in the fine arts that is really genuine and original; or given to the world any work of permanent value in any sphere. * * *

"The less we have to do with women, then, the better. They are not even a 'necessary evil;' life is safer and smoother without them. Let men recognize the snare that lies in women's beauty. * * *"

Sorter hard-boiled? Sure; but that didn't bother George much. Tackling the hard propositions is his specialty. So he got his alleged brain to working, and doubtless after many hours of labor evolved the following for presentation to the aforesaid young lady who had so anxiously sought his opinion:

WOMAN.

Narrow shoulders and narrow mind,
Broad in front and broad behind,
Low and squatty, with fat knock-knees,
Always demanding a life of ease.
You have caused more pains and aches
Than war and booze and droughts and quakes;
Yet, in spite of this and that,
You make my heart go pitty-pat.
Vain and shallow to the core,
Still I love you more and more.

And that's that. It struck us as not at all bad. (Mr. Forbes is at the parcel post window, main office. The line forms on the right.)

Huge Reserves Built Up While Industry Slumps

Surplus Funds of Big Concerns Increased by Use in Call-Loan Market During Bad Year, Survey Shows.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, May 21.—Cash has piled up in the coffers of 310 industrial corporations, even though commodity output has in many cases decreased and though earnings from plant operations have dropped.

These corporations had 3 per cent more cash at the end of last year than they had at the end of the previous year, so that through twelve months of the worst of the depression they piled up money in millions of dollars.

This is revealed in a Standard Statistics company survey, just made public. "Sagacious management" which paid off senior obligations capitalized the opportunity to "increase their funds through operations in the call-loan market" is credited with this gain in cash holding.

Thus a new element has entered into the business of corporate profit-making and it is shown to work as well when industry is on the rocks as when it is on the mend. The survey says:

"Total cash and equivalent of 310 industrial corporations for which comparable records are available for the past four years, amounted, at the close of 1930, to $1,789,000,000, an increase of 3 per cent over the aggregate balance sheet item of Dec. 31, 1929, and 14.5 per cent over the condition in 1927."

An explanation is offered which points out that these huge cash reserves bear little relation to earning power, but it does not alter the fact that the reserves have been built up while industry has sagged, which is to say that they have made money out of national adversity, as they did out of prosperity, though of course not in such volume. Says the survey, in explanation:

"While this strong cash position is concrete evidence of relative financial stability, its character is static, since it bears little relation to current earning power.

"Obviously, it would redound much more to the advantage of the companies concerned if the cash item were considerably smaller, assuming that its reduction could be offset by a higher rate of current return on the capital invested in enterprise. In other words, this cash is to a large extent unemployed, and prospects for its profitable use under present conditions are limited by substantially the same conditions which govern the volume of demand for merchandise. Under existing conditions, however, these ample cash reserves form a very necessary backlog for taking advantage of any possible recovery in business during the current year."

Metal Workers in Special Meeting

An unusually important called meeting of Local 62, Sheet Metal Workers, will be held Tuesday night, according to announcement Friday morning by Alvin J. Pfitzer, financial secretary. Mr. Pfitzer declined to divulge the nature of the business to come before the members, but did say that matters which vitally affect each and every member will be up for discussion, and it is hoped that a 100 per cent attendance will be present when the session is called to order.

Personal

F. H. Horton (not related to his excellency, the governor) has removed his tools from the Hotel Patten Barber shop and is now located at the Climax, 18 West Eighth street, where he is now prepared to attend the tonsorial needs of old friends, and, while he didn't exactly say so, it is thought Mr. Horton wouldn't object to taking on a few new customers.

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FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1931.

ORIENTALIZE WEST COAST?

The business depression is reviving agitation to place Japanese under the immigration quota law. We are told that this will help our export trade. But "a few hundred" Japanese, it is claimed, will be admitted and this will not result in "any great overthrow of the English-speaking race."

The plea that Japan is "insulted" by exclusion ignores the fact that other Orientals—Koreans, Chinese, Lascars and Hindus—are also debarred. The American people decline to be orientalized. This would not happen within the next few years, but if the bars are let down, future generations will face new race problems.

Trade unionists were ridiculed forty years ago when they urged Chinese exclusion. Chinese labor was cheap in those days. But the Orientals enlarged their scope. They challenged not only living standards of workers, but they began to compete with business men and agriculturists. This was different. Pacific states now deny Orientals the right to even own or lease land.

An orientalized west coast is a terrific cost to pay for a few million dollars that Japanese may spend in this country. Our civilization cannot be jeopardized by sob appeals of dividend seekers.

ARROGANCE AND STUPIDITY.

A Pennsylvania magistrate a few days ago had before him a man who, without a job, had gone fishing in the hope of finding food.

"Twenty-five days in jail," said the magistrate.

The jobless man had no fishing license.

Somehow it ought to be possible to add that judge immediately to the ranks of the unemployed.

FROM JUDGE PARKER'S HOME TOWN.

Judge Parker's home town has elected a union man.

Judge Parker very probably would now be a supreme court justice were it not for his "yellow dog" record.

The nation will be glad that Judge Parker's home town thus vindicates the principles of trade unionism.

Judge Parker's education should be helped by the event.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

PAINS QUIT COMING
"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.
"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."
—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.
Sold At All Drug Stores. E-77
CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

"BUSINESS" WALKS IN A MAZE.

For half a century the voice of the organized labor movement of America has been demanding the application of democratic practice to the control of industry of the nation and of the world. We have been witnessing during the past two weeks the dress parade of the so-called brains of the "business world." And after the parades have cleaned up and gone, after they have said their best and their worst, after they have shown whatever colors they cared—or dared—to show, one begins to wonder whether the "business world" as such is much over "fourteen years of age"—mentally.

One eminent industrial magnate said, "Our important financiers know perfectly well in 1928 and 1929 what the real character of the financial situation was and what its results would probably be. They even spoke of the possibility of a collapse of the boom—privately—not publicly."

* * *

A leading financier said: "We have not failed because of ignorance of economic theories, but because of our utter disregard and defiance of all economic laws. Ambition, stupidity, and greed have dictated policies, and trouble has been the result."

* * *

Great manufacturing corporations expanded their plants beyond all limits of the possible purchasing power of a home market—or any other visible market. They capitalized the temporary earning capacity of these plants at millions—and offered this boosted and watered stock to their employes at par during a rising stock boom, as a soothing syrup for labor! Then they took this money and put it into the Wall Street "call-money" whirlpool, which sank out of sight when they pulled back their funds. Out of such funds as these they have been paying depression dividends.

* * *

Over against this picture, here is another, drawn by a banker who addressed the meeting at Washington:

"It has long been fashionable to criticize the individual who buys beyond his income, thereby becoming a victim of debt with its subsequent embarrassment, and, all to frequently, bankruptcy or worse. What shall we say, however, of a business leadership which expands its plant and equipment without considering the source of its temporary market, and increases its force to an extent which intelligent understanding should indicate would leave it seriously involved with thousands of employes out of work when such demand had passed? Certainly, we cannot blame the individual, and excuse the management!"

* * *

The gist of all slogans of trade, national and international, has been "dog eat dog!" Which might be fair enough, if it only involved the leaders of the expeditions. But when it means that the rank and file of the industrial armies are literally "thrown to the dogs," when the time comes to junk the worn-out factories and equipment, the intelligent workers begin to suspect that the alleged intelligence which directs the leaders of the armies is not so great as they have been led to believe.

* * *

These great gatherings of the chambers of commerce—what are they? Do they represent the last efforts of the autocrats to find their place in the currents of a world of progress? They have certainly had to admit that they do not know which way they are headed!

Why, from these world gatherings of the managers of production, was the voice of labor shut out? Perhaps that is what was needed to give point and balance to the whole discussion.

MARKET-BASKET COST.

Melvin Traylor, president First National bank, Chicago, favors American living standards, but intimates that wage reductions are permissible when living costs are reduced.

This is a revival of the old theory that workers' wages should be based on market basket costs.

Workers, under this system, must reject all hope of higher living standards. The trader, commission man and huckster, not they, set wages that have no relation to the production of wealth.

The Traylor theory is also based on the belief that American "living standards" were a fact before the stock crash in 1929.

The national bureau of economic research states that annual wages in this country in 1917 averaged $1,205. This is several hundred dollars below a minimum living standard.

No one denies that low purchasing power will delay a business recovery. But many men refuse to acknowledge that the depression was caused by low purchasing power.

By holding wages even where they were before the stock crash, while automatic machinery and scientific processes have increased, the stage is set for another depression.

Business depressions are logical if the Traylor theory is correct. If we base wages on market basket costs we are in a circle from which there can be no permanent relief.

Labor-displacing machinery and scientific processes increase output and workers are steadily released from employment. Goods continue to be thrown on the market. Additional labor-displacing machinery and scientific processes are installed to cheapen production for a constantly narrowing market. More workers are forced into the idle, non-consuming army, while more commodities are manufactured by automatic methods.

The inevitable happens, while business men dodge the cause as they discuss a continuance of policies that either intensify the depression or make the next one more acute.

Business men should realize the social aspect of wages. This is not merely a "labor question." Wages diffuse wealth.

The depression cause, followed to its logical end, will engulf business men. They can not continue to prosper under a system of wages based on market basket costs and a production method that is based on automatic machinery and scientific processes.

With millions of idle men, fed by charity, at the other end of the line, an impossible condition is created.

History should teach these business men that an evasive policy will not suffice.

They should recall that French royalists, in 1789, gaily declared: "After us the deluge."

"MEETING" THE CRISIS.

A national plan whereby every unit of industry will ascertain annual consumption and then divide its output over the year, was favored by the recent convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. This is called "budgeting production." The plan is based, we are told, on voluntary action by employers without government interference. This does not exclude government or state aid, such as is now happening in the oil industry. Subsidies to private shipowners and airplanes is another illustration of the difference between "government interference" and government aid, as understood by these business men. Soviet Russia, it is pointed out, plans its production. In Russia, however, the objective is unlimited output, enforced by rifle squads. In our country the objective would be avoidance of excess output.

We are not living in a static society. Industries and production are being revolutionized by inventive genius. The unemployed army is being constantly recruited as new processes are installed. Manufacturers who have a commodity monopoly, such as a certain soap, or a kodak, can budget output to approximate consumption, but is this possible in a highly competitive industry? Can the output of textiles, for instance, be forecasted when rayon strives to capture this market?

Every industry has an excessive plant capacity that is "eating its head off" by taxes, maintenance charges and frozen investments. Three years ago, when the United States was at the peak of its buying power, George Otis Smith, then director of the United States geological survey, declared that the country was "over-engined." The engineer, be he civil, mechanical, electrical or mining, "has done his work too well," said Mr. Smith.

There is no abatement in the work of these scientists. No employed worker is certain of his position. Laboratories are being extended. Engineers and scientists are more numerous and able.

It may be said that when the budget plan is installed unemployed workers will be cared for by employers' "unemployment reserves," or boss-contorlled unemployment insurance. That system will apply to workers temporarily laid off, not to those who have been permanently released, who have been discharged. The budget scheme, in short, would standardize production and assure steady employment to a certain percentage of wage earners—until the machine affects them.

Assuming that this scheme were possible by employers co-operating to an extent heretofore undreamed of, the millions of unemployed would remain a problem. Their number would increase through the elimination of every possible waste and the continuous installation of new production devices.

No plan is depression-proof that ignores the army of unemployed. These millions of workers are a tax on society, a danger to existing orders and a menace to living conditions of those employed.

Any plan that ignores the depression-cause is of temporary benefit to employers who would provide a cushion for the next industrial collapse that their present policies make certain.

LABOR INJUNCTION PLAN NOT WRITTEN INTO LAW

Lansing, Mich.—Anti-union interests in this state failed to write a regulation labor injunction into the Michigan criminal code.

Picketing would be outlawed and any attempt to influence others not to patronize or trade with an unfair employer would be classed as a misdemeanor.

The proposal sounds like the outburst of a labor injunction judge. The only difference would be that if the measure was written into law a denial of fundamental rights would be legalized and a jury would convict instead of an equity court.

The judiciary committee of the senate rejected the proposal.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

AS HAS been previously explained (Labor World, May 1), England's mercantile system was marked from its beginning by a highly artificial and paternalistic state of affairs. Government was so closely identified with commerce and commerce with government it is really difficult to separate the two in one's mind. The secret of England's mighty strides forward in industry was twofold: her banking and navigation. Government played a big hand in both, as we shall see.

Money-lending was originally a Jewish business, Christians being forbidden by canon law to practice it. These restrictions finally broke down and Italians and Germans took to the business. To the Italians belongs the credit of inventing what we call a bank, i. e., the system of taking over another person's money, paying him a small fee and using the money to make profit for oneself. The Dutch improved on the Italian system by inventing bank money. Later on than this banking began to develop in England. Merchants in that country were in the habit of depositing small sums with goldsmiths, taking receipts, which were the origin of our bank-notes. The government or business men took to borrowing money from the goldsmiths. The governments got deeper and deeper in debt until lending them became a risk and loan interest climbed to exorbitant rates. As a consequence, the Bank of England was started in 1694, being a joint stock company with a charter and having as its object the loaning of huge sums to the government at 8 per cent interest.

The contribution England's navigation and colonization made to her industrial life and commerce will be discussed next week.

The Law Wins!

Written for The Labor World By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

"Yes, we're going to show other big American cities a thing or two about how to get a strangle-hold on lawlessness," Chicagoans tell you since they washed their political linen and hung it on the line for the world to see. To back up what they say here's an order given to its revivified police department last week: "No more stray dogs 'floating' around on your beats. Run 'em in—investigate afterward!" And the courts are lining up, too. Just read this little piece of drama: Fred W. Smith, a penniless, jobless, hungry man, goes out to get money with which to provide the wife, kiddies and himself with provender. Nervous, Smith accidentally pulls the trigger—a clerk slumps to the floor, dead. In court Smith is his only witness; he tells of his long hours tramping the streets looking for work, of his starving family, of a hard landlord threatening eviction. His story is finished. A short, nerve-wracking wait . . . one by one they file back in . . . then . . . "Gentlemen, what is your verdict?" . . . a death-like silence . . . one rises . . . "Your honor, fifty years' imprisonment!" The law wins! Chicago's police officialdom is riotously happy! "Now we'll see who's master of this city!" it bellows, banging its fist on the table and stamping to and fro with jaws suddenly set. "Now we're getting back our old grip on the lawless element, now we're"—and a small crowd of gangsters across the hall in the city's prosecuting attorney's office overhears and titters, for the group is successfully negotiating to have red-headed Mike the Killer's two-year triple murder sentence reduced because of his annoying cigarette cough. Mike will go free—the law wins!

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What state most recently ratified the child labor amendment to the United States constitution?
A.—Colorado.

* * *

Q.—What international union has its headquarters in Troy, N. Y.?
A.—Laundry Workers' International union.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "The burden of unemployment is so staggering that theories must be put aside and courage found to devise new ways of meeting the problem. When millions stand on the brink of despair, positive measures are everything, and beautiful theories nothing?"
A.—Herman Dietrich, German minister of finance.

* * *

Q.—How does the old-age pension law of Delaware, enacted this year, differ from those of other states?
A.—The Delaware law provides that all the cost of pensions be borne by the state. In the other states having old-age pension legislation, the cost is either divided between the state and counties or borne wholly by the counties.

What Next!

A. H. J. Wright, an English inventor, is pushing an idea for molding fireproof automobile bodies out of asbestos at about half the weight and cost of steel bodies. Three English concerns are experimenting with the invention, which may revolutionize the automobile body-building industry. Wright claims to have devised means of making a thin asbestos sheeting which is resilient and non-brittle, the rest being simple. The new body is fireproof, a non-conductor of heat and eliminates "drumming," while the surface is ideal for covering with cellulose.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Continue the Label Campaign

By JOHN J. MANNING
Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department

The nation-wide Union Label Campaign conducted by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was a splendid success and we wish to thank all of those who gave their services voluntary and unselfishly.

This voluntary work is what made the campaign successful. The committee who were appointed to do this work in the various cities did their work well and I am sure that organizations that took an active part in the campaign will find this activity will repay them one hundred fold, with the increased interest aroused in their organizations and the emblems of their organizations.

It is the hope of the department that interest in the union label, card and button will not diminish now but that the campaign will be continued. In other words, make each month Union Label month. If this is done, it will help solve the unemployment situation among the members of organized labor.

I would like to see each organization start a vigorous campaign right now and continue it through the year. The Union Label Trades Department will gladly co-operate in any campaign of this sort which any organization may inaugurate.

During the April Union Label campaign interest was created and this interest should be encouraged and fostered. Keep the union label, card and button in the minds of the general public. Insist on the products of members of organized labor. Request the services of those having a union card or button. Do not become lax in your demands for union products and union services, and watch results.

Workless Problem Shoved On to Labor

San Francisco.—The Industrial association recommends that business men shift the burden of unemployment to labor by dividing the work—or "rotating work," to use the language of these anti-unionists. The value of high wages—which these employers do not pay—is stressed.

All building construction would be placed on this basis. The impartial wage board's scale would be enforced. This board is a self-constituted group who took upon themselves the right to set wages which, of course, are below union standards.

The Industrial association led a bitter fight against building trades unions several years ago. The anti-unionists were defeated, although they went so far as to deny credit and material to any contractor who employed trade unionists.

Organized labor in this city says the association's announcement is a "gesture."

Frank C. MacDonald, president California State Building Trades council, points out that the association is financed principally by large corporations who are not employers of building craftsmen.

Trade unionists suggest that the members of the association, large employers of labor, apply their doctrine of high wages, for which they so fervently plead.

LESS LABOR, LESS WAGE ON NATION'S RAILROADS

Washington.—Less workers are employed on the nation's railroads, and less wages are paid, according to a report by the interstate commerce commission.

Class 1 railroads employed 1,316,494 workers, the middle of last February. Wages were $175,818,130.

Compared with the same period last year this shows a decrease of 14.75 per cent or 227,823 employes and total compensation a decline of 17.53 per cent, or $37,380,485.

DRY CLEANING
Men's Suits Cleaned and Pressed 50c
Ladies' Plain Dresses 50c
Pleated Dresses up from 75c
Fur-Trimmed Coats 75c
Special Prices on Rugs, Draperies, Comforts, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Etc.
BROADWAY DRY CLEANING COMPANY
BROAD AT SIXTH ST.
Miss Louise Blair, Mgr.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

SWIM AT Warner Park Swimming Pool
Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest. "I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted. "Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.
Sold in 25¢ packages.

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT
WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

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Volunteer
Floral Shop
Flowers for All Occasions
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TAXI
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
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DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
BL & K R
at Bed Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
James Bldg.—Sixth and Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45238
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mamie G. Tucker vs. Joseph R. Tucker.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Joseph R. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 30th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Van Hooser vs. Leonard Barker and Wife, Betty Barker
In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one lot of household goods, being lot No. 3648, in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer & Storage Co., belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and proceeded with ex parte.
This 9th day of April, 1931.
KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45276
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
William C. Hewington vs. Ola Bell Hewington
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ola Bell Hewington is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 9th day of May, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
L. Hixon, Atty. 6-5

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Such a Joy in June.

The roses make the world so sweet,
The bees, the birds have such a tune,
There's such a light and such a heat,
And such a joy in June.
—H. F. B.

* * *

Mrs. Jenkins (looking up from her newspaper)—I see there's a new coffee on the market that has dates in it.

Mr. Jenkins—What do you mean, dates in it?

Mrs. Jenkins—Why, this advertisement says, "It's dated!"

* * *

Some of the babies in Chicago are so tough that they use handcuffs for teething rings. . . There is some reason to expect that in time Chicago will erect a monument to the Unknown Victim. . . Osculation knows no nationality. A kiss is something that tastes good in any language. . . Some birds are as dumb as they look and others are dumber than they can possibly look. . . The reason a man can't find a policeman when he wants one is because the policeman is not looking for him.

* * *

She—And will you love me as much as this when we are married?

He—How can you doubt me? You know I've always liked married women best.

* * *

Freddy—What was all the excitement at Adam's place last night?

Craig—Oh, a girl was playing a violin in her pajamas and the string broke.

Freddy—What—on her violin?

Craig—Naw—on her pajamas.

* * *

The reason a man is not greeted with a kiss and a smile when he gets home in the evening is because his wife knows he is going to start right in messing up the house or kicking about the expenses.

* * *

'Taint what we have,
But what we give,
'Tain't where we are,
But how we live;
'Tain't what we do,
But how we do it—
That makes this life
Worth going through it.
—Forbes.

* * *

We rush like mad all the time and it may not pay. Nevertheless we have never seen man or woman who took their time to their tasks make a very big success at anything.

* * *

Neighbor—Did I bring your lawn mower back last fall?

Indignant householder—No, you did not.

Neighbor—Now, what'll I do? I wanted to borrow it again.

* * *

We shudder to think what the situation would be if women hadn't been permitted to purify politics.

Churchmen Discuss Economic Ills; Service, Not Profit, Should Guide

New York, May 14.—The service motive should precede the profit motive in industry, declared Presbyterians in this city at a meeting called to discuss unemployment and other economic ills.

Prof. Broadus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, said: "We have made individual enterprise our economic monarch and he is on the point of abdication.

"We have relied upon the god of chance and to compensate for his gross errors we have had to turn to charity. Chance has given us, on the one hand, bursting granaries, and on the other hand, bread lines."

Prof. Mitchell said that the average business depression lasted fifteen months and on that basis some believed the present conditions soon would become normal. Some depressions, however, continued for five years, he explained, saying there was no means of determining how much longer the present conditions would continue. Secretary of Commerce Lamont, in his address to the chamber of commerce at Atlantic City, Prof. Mitchell said, might well have concluded: "Gentlemen, I'm sorry, but I don't know anything about it."

"The business man and the government patterned in His image, in our present predicament, have no measures to propose," continued Prof. Mitchell. "Capital is mute, and the secretary of commerce professes complete agnosticism as to remedies. It is obvious that individual enterprise draws to a close."

James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, quoted the Standard Statistics company in pointing out that the total of dividends paid by industrial, traction and railroad companies in 1930 was $318,600,000 more than in 1929, while the federal reserve board's index of factory payrolls showed that total wage payments had decreased 20 per cent from the total paid ni 1929.

"Yours Hopelessly" Is Entirely Right

Editor Labor World:

In answer to your kind query, I wish to inform you that I have entirely recovered from those three grouches I had on last week, thank you. The ball club has started to play ball, the weather has warmed up, to some extent, at least, and all indications point to either the early clearing up of the political situation in Nashville or else a row that's going to be interesting, as citizens will forget all our other troubles. A first-class, a No. 1 dog fight wouldn't hold a candle to it! Also do indications point to a democratic victory in 1932!

But alas! this week I have a brand new peeve to vex me! I've got to go to work next Monday! Isn't that dreadful? Just when I've grown accustomed to "unemployment" (personally) it's a dickens of a note to have to stop and go back to the old sordid commercial grind of hammering out your daily bread! When a man makes it a rule not to work but once every six months, as I do, it pulls his pin feathers to have to get up so early in the morning. The only really pleasant part about it comes along about noon Saturdays when the boss hands you the pay envelope and you begin to feel your chest swell!

You know, I'm a native of Georgia, and I never knew a native of Georgia (or Tennessee or any other state!) who ever struck a lick of work unless he felt just compelled to do it, and couldn't hire some other fellow to do it for him! We are all peculiar that way. Ever notice it?

Still, in a way, I don't mind the work so much as I do the way us pipe-fixers have of getting so infernally dirty on the job! The only consolation I get out of that is that all that dirt is on the outside and comes off, once a week anyway, while I have known some "white-collared" workers to accumulate quite a lot of dirt inside, which only the "Blood of the Lamb" could ever remove—and probably will not!

Yours hopelessly,
H. F. B.

Central Body Ousts Unfaithful Official

Greensboro, N. C., May 21.—As an exponent of militant unionism the Greensboro Central Labor union has first-class qualifications. In a regular meeting, that organization demanded the resignation of its treasurer because he had been found violating fundamental principles of organized labor.

Members of the Central Labor union found that the treasurer, who is a contracting carpenter, was managing to keep pretty busy most of the time despite the widespread unemployment. They found that he was doing it by bidding for jobs at ridiculously low figures and then hiring carpenters at considerably below the local union scale. Most of the men he has been working were non-union men, although some of the city's best carpenters, members of the deposed treasurer's own local, have been unable to find jobs for months.

Perhaps the meanest feature of the whole affair in the eyes of fellow carpenters was the fact that the ousted official had brass enough to come up into the union hall and, in the presence of hungry union carpenters, use the telephone that they were helping to pay for to telephone to non-union men to come to work for him.

So the Greensboro Central Labor union chose a new treasurer, and he is a real union man.

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 1st day of June, 1931, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1612 Carr Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

1. One lot of household goods stored by L. E. Smith, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
2. One lot of household goods stored by Jack Ferris and American Security Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
3. One lot of household goods stored by Lincoln Loan Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
4. One lot of household goods stored by G. D. Watkins, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
5. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. Lela Flanigan, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
6. One lot of household goods stored by W. C. Thomas, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
7. One lot of household goods stored by Evelyn Anderson, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
8. One lot of household goods stored by R. A. and Clara Allen, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
9. One lot of household goods stored by J. F. Eadens, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
10. One lot of household goods stored by Fred Prater, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
11. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. J. G. Prater, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
12. One lot of household goods stored by Maude Humphrey and Lincoln Loan Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
13. One lot of household goods stored by Clara Trimble, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
14. One lot of household goods stored by Sheima Horton, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
15. One lot of household goods stored by Lucile Williams, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
16. One lot of household goods stored by W. C. Newborner, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
17. One lot of household goods stored by Luther Wallace, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
18. One lot of household goods stored by J. W. Moore, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
19. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. C. N. Shaw, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
20. One lot of household goods stored by Margaret Jefferson, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
21. One lot of household goods stored by C. A. Nation, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
22. One lot of household goods stored by Ed Alexander, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making said sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 18th day of May, 1931.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb.

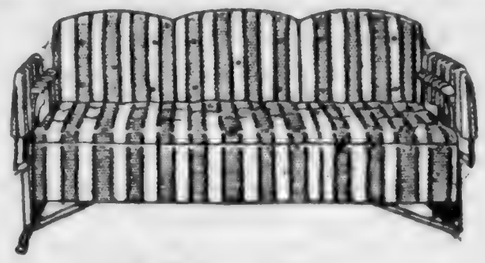
UNQUESTIONABLY THE GREATEST FURNITURE SAVINGS SENSATION IN THE HISTORY of CHATTANOOGA

STERCHI'S 21st ANNIVERSARY SALE and FREE GIFT FESTIVAL

$5,000.00 worth of Furniture Pianos-Radios OUR GIFT TO YOU!

BONA FIDE SAVINGS UP TO 65¢ ON THE $1.00!

$42.50 Fiber Suites
Fiber suite with loose, spring-filled cushions. Bright, cheerful colors. Now only **$29.95**
TERMS $1.00 WEEKLY



Full-Size Gliders
Strong angle iron frames. Pretty, bright covers. See them tomorrow. Best values in town! **$19.50**
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ALL NEW *Merchandise—$300,000 Stock to Choose From!*

Garden Hose **$1.49**
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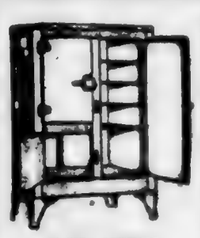
Reading Lamps **$4.95**
Porch Swings **$1.95**
Colonial Secretary **$29.95**
End Tables **69c**

This Ensemble
Matchless Beauty! Matchless Value!
Quality—Beauty—Value! You get all three in this splendid ensemble! Just another example of the marvelous savings now available at Sterchi's. Full-size Sofa and large Fireside Chair—upholstered in good quality velour—now selling for only **$49**
$1.00 WEEKLY PAYS FOR IT!

Drastic Reductions On Entire Stock!

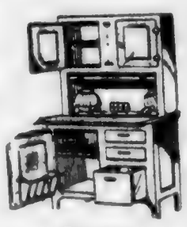
$49 Gas Ranges
Now $29.95
Terms $1 Weekly

100% Felt Mattress
Now $8.95
Terms 50c Weekly



ALL-STEEL Refrigerator
40-Lb. Capacity
Now $19.95
Terms $1 Weekly

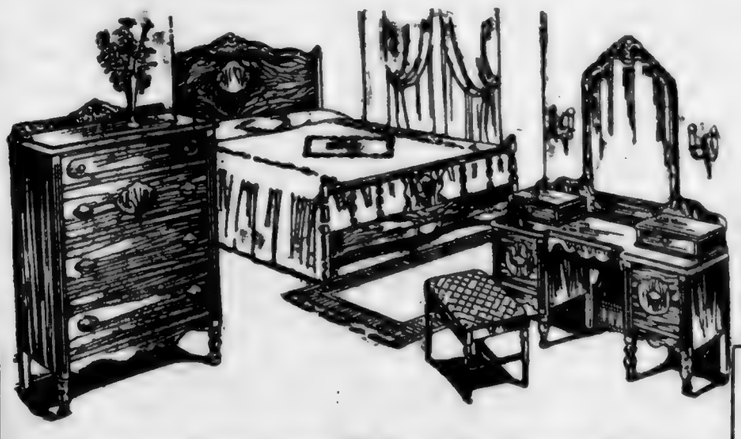
9x12 Rugs Axminster
Now $23.95
Terms $1 Weekly



Hoosier Cabinets
Now $29.50
Terms $1 Weekly

Let Your Eyes Be the Judge — See!

Amazing Values in Every Sterchi Store



Many Other Suites at One-Half Price

$5,000 Worth of Furniture, Pianos, Radios. FREE!

Genuine American Walnut Bedroom Suite
Sterchi's 21st Anniversary Sale unquestionably provides more and better furniture for less—much less! A complete three-piece Bedroom Suite—including French Vanity, Poster Bed and Chest of Drawers—all in genuine American walnut—for only **$49**
$1.00 WEEKLY PAYS FOR IT!

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Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00

Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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KNOXVILLE'S JOB COMMITTEE ASKS PRESIDENT HOOVER'S AID

Knoxville, May 21.—The advisory employment committee has sent to the residents of this city a copy of the resolution it forwarded to President Hoover, including an explanatory letter to the individuals addressed, as follows:

"It seems there is no definite constructive plan on a large scale which will relieve the present deplorable unemployment situation.

"We believe that if we could get the president of the United States to call a meeting of some of the thoughtful citizens in the country to study and discuss the problem, that some definite good would be accomplished. These people should be chosen from business leaders, labor leaders, university men and welfare workers who have made a study of present conditions. We believe that some definite constructive plan could be worked out that would help business in general, and enable us to go through next winter with less suffering to working men and women.

"If you think well of this plan, will you kindly write President Hoover along these lines so as to get something done and let us hear from you as soon as possible."

Copy of the resolution sent to the president:

"The advisory employment committee of this city believes that there can be no permanent relief of the unemployment situation until there are fundamental changes in industry due to labor-displacing machinery and other causes. Therefore, we most respectfully urge that you call a conference of the industrial leaders and representatives of labor with a view of formulating plans that will deal more effectively and in a practical way with the unhappy situation that exists throughout the nation."

The names of the committee given are: E. W. Ogden, chairman; Rex Wallace, secretary; John W. Green, John T. O'Connor, C. J. Guzzo, Mrs. N. E. Logan, Mrs. Alva R. Scott, and George R. Dempster, city manager.

UNION MAN WINS COUNCIL SEAT IN JUDGE PARKER'S HOME CITY

(By International Labor News Service.)

Charlotte, N. C., May 21.—In this home city of Judge John J. Parker, United States Senator Cameron Morrison and United States Power Commissioner Frank McNinch, a city usually conceded to be a hornet's nest of anti-anything from anti-Al Smith to anti-union labor, Claude L. Albea, fourth vice-president of the North Carolina Federation of Labor and president of the Charlotte Central Labor union, piled up the third highest vote of ten men in the biennial municipal election and won a place on the city council.

It is a matter of comparatively recent history that organized labor put up a mighty battle that prevented the seating of Judge Parker on the supreme court of the United States because of his anti-union decisions, particularly his support of the yellow dog contract and the injunction in the coal disputes of West Virginia. It is even more recent history that Senator Morrison had hardly warmed his seat in the senate before he secured the appointment of McNinch to the power commission. It was McNinch, back in the days of his mayorship of Charlotte, who issued the order that resulted in the shooting of several street car men during the big strike of a decade ago.

Albea, who is a linotype operator on the Charlotte Evening News, was one of four independent candidates to win out in the election despite the terrific campaign waged by the Good Government league, an organization made up of individuals who were backing the old city council. The only member of the old council to achieve re-election ranked lowest in the scale of votes given the five successful men.

In the primary held in late April, Albea ran second with a vote of 2,820. In the election, he received 4,397 votes. He polled the highest vote of all candidates in three precincts and tied for high vote with Charles E. Lambeth, who received the highest vote in the election, in another precinct.

The election of Albea to the city council is regarded with interest throughout the state, as it is rather a novelty for a union labor man to get any serious consideration in municipal politics in North Carolina. The handsome vote given the Charlotte labor head is considered in union circles here and elsewhere in the state as significant.

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Chattanooga's Best Entertainment

MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.

"THE LADY WHO DARED"

—with—

BILLIE DOVE and SYDNEY BLACKMER

PATHE TALKING NEWS

VITAPHONE VARIETIES

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.

"THE WIDOW FROM CHICAGO"

—with—

ALICE WHITE, NEIL HAMILTON and EDW. G. ROBINSON

PATHE TALKING NEWS

VITAPHONE VARIETIES

Picketing Upheld By Federal Court

Philadelphia.—"Union men have a right to appeal to the public for support of their cause," said Federal District Judge Kirkpatrick in dismissing an application for an injunction against motion picture operators who have been replaced by non-unionists.

The court, however, ordered that pickets be limited to two persons at each theater.

"The general effect of picketing is to reduce patronage," said the court, in ruling that this in itself is not unlawful.

"I cannot find any element of threat or coercion in anything the defendants said or did," declared the court.

BATTLE AGAINST WAGE CUTTING OPENED BY WILKINS VIA RADIO

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 21.—The high-wage idea is on the air. In it's nightly program Wilkins Coffee has joined the big fight against cutting wages and against lay-offs.

"Wage reductions will farther retard recovery and reduce buying power," says the Wilkins announcer over a network.

The Wilkins announcer says further that the company "has not and will not" reduce the wages of a single employe, adding that "no employe has been laid off to join the bread line."

"Do what you can to avoid the catastrophe of wage reductions," is the closing admonition.

Business Men "Fight Like Savages"; Membership Drops in Trade Groups

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cleveland, O., May 21.—The cherished belief that business men will build up trade organizations and eventually join with organized workers in solving economic and industrial problems is shattered by "Steel," an iron trades review, in a leading editorial that deplores the withdrawal of business men from their trade organizations.

"Steel" refers to one industry, whose leading members have "practically deserted their association and are fighting among themselves like savages.

"They are in danger of wrecking a machine that has cost them millions of dollars to construct, but which has returned them millions of dollars in benefits," says "Steel."

The editorial indicates that trade unions are not the only organizations that suffer a decrease in membership during business depression.

"Reduction of income and consequent shrinking of profits have frightened many business heads into the folly of curtailing or abandoning group activities," it is stated.

"In certain industries support of trade associations has been withdrawn to the point where the continuance of valuable co-operative work is seriously threatened. In the majority of instances the suspension of support is due to the short-sighted policy of executives who think it is easier to cut off the trade associations than to effect economies in other directions.

"Practically everything that has been accomplished in standardization in this country must be credited to the work of trade bodies.

"Yet—strange as it may seem—trade bodies now are facing a supreme test, to which, unfortunately, many industrial executives are surprisingly indifferent."

Indianapolis Unions Spurn Pay Reduction

Organized Workers Adamant in Refusal to Accept 20 Per Cent Cut Proposed by Employers' Association.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Indianapolis, Ind., May 21.—Arbitration advances made by the Associated Construction Employers have been spurned by various labor crafts in this city which do not have to deal directly with this group and which have begun wage scale conferences with employing master craftsmen directly.

Labor groups are adamant in their refusal to accept the 20 per cent reduction in wages proposed by the association, and even the four groups which must deal directly with the organization have signified their refusal to accept the reduction. The iron workers, cement finishers, carpenters and hoisting engineers are the crafts directly affected.

Officials say that in the past the craftsmen have met directly with the employers and have made their wage agreements in that manner. The Associated Employers is a comparatively new organization and has attempted to set aside this custom and make the agreements directly with the crafts.

CANADIAN UNIONISTS MAKE GAINS IN 1930

Ottawa, Canada.—The curve for Dominion trade union membership last year was upward, despite the business depression.

The Canadian department of labor reports a gain of 2,973 for all elements of organization. The Canadian central bodies, which number twenty-seven, an increase of two, have between them 673 local branches, a gain of thirty-four, with a combined membership of 57,168, a gain of 3,981. The independent unions lost membership.

Hub Postoffice Job To Proceed at Once

Work at Boston, Halted by Decision of Comptroller General, to Go On Under Treasury Department Order.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 21.—Work on the Boston postoffice, recently halted by decision of Comptroller General McCarl, will proceed at once under treasury department orders.

The contract for the new structure sets the figure for the work at $4,648,900. It is understood that the N. P. Severin company, Chicago, has already started sub-contractors at work.

Two weeks ago McCarl ruled that since the contract was not awarded on work called for in the original specifications, it could not be approved. The treasury order, however, probably based on a reversal of himself by McCarl, reverses the situation.

The Severin company employs union workmen.

FIFTEEN BILLION LOST BY ORGANIZED CRIME

Sterling, Ill.—Organized crime is causing a direct loss of $15,000,000,000 annually and must be stamped out if democratic government is to survive, said Gov. Emmerson in dedicating a municipal coliseum here.

The American people are gambling with human weakness in exercising only a superficial authority over their elected public officials, the executive said.

"Government has become the biggest and most complex business in the state and nation, and upon an awakened understanding of individual responsibility rests the burden of continuance of good government."

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EASY WAY

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417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

LARD "Pure Hog Lard" or "Best Compound" — 4 Lbs. 37c

MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE Limit 2 lbs.—Lb. 27c

CHILE "Van Camp's" Large 25c Size, Can 18c

JOAN OF ARC "Red Kidney Beans" 2 Cans 15c

TOMATOES Size 2 Can, Best Grade, 19-oz. — Can 6c

ONIONS New Texas, Light Yellow, Nicest You Have Seen — Pound 3½c

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FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

SATURDAY

MAY 23d, IS THE

Last Day

...OF...

FRIEDMAN'S

QUITTING BUSINESS

SALE

GIVE-AWAY PRICES ON MEN'S SUITS AND FURNISHINGS

FRIEDMAN'S MAKER TO WEARER CLOTHES SHOP

812 MARKET STREET

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

WARNING TO TAXPAYERS

Unpaid 1930 State and County Taxes now bear interest at 6% per annum from March 1st to June 1st.

Taxes may be paid at my office until June 1st, when lists will be delivered to officers for collection at the cost of the taxpayer.

ALVIN SHIPP, TRUSTEE.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46209

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Henry Wise vs. Mary Wise

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Wise is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 24th day of April, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 4-25

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace Hamilton County, Tennessee

E. B. Zane vs. Leonard Barker

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an order of attachment having been levied on one lot household goods being lot No. 3648 in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant and returned to me. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East 9th Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,

Justice of the Peace

This 9th day of April, 1931.

LABOR'S "NO BOND HOLIDAY" STAND APPROVED

HOUSE TO VOTE MONDAY ON ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MAY 29, 1931 | Number 5

ITIZENS FROM MANY GROUPS BACK WORKERS

Protest Against Stagnation Finds Favor.

ITY AND COUNTY FINANCES SOLID

Widespread Disagreement With Proposal of Chamber of Commerce to Check Public Works Program.

Support from unexpected sources, in the form of expressions of hearty approval from business and professional men, has come to officers and members of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council since the action taken Monday night with reference to the so-called "bond holiday" proposal of a Chamber of Commerce committee.

Following a special called meeting of the board of directors of the chamber Tuesday morning, at which a resolution was adopted in effect calling for the "bond holiday," City Commission Tuesday afternoon unanimously passed a proposal to issue $200,000 bonds for sewers at Brainerd, newly-annexed territory. General comment on the streets since has indicated public approval of the commission's action, and disagreement with the Chamber's committee.

Taking sharp issue with certain citizens who are advocating a "bond holiday" for Chattanooga and Hamilton county which, if adopted, would preclude any public improvements for a term of years, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night called upon city and county officials and legislative representatives to provide funds for all necessary public works, and protested "any unnecessary curtailment" at this time.

Calling attention to the fact that the federal government itself, recognizing the unprecedented unemployment situation, has initiated a program involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars on various projects, the labor representatives urged a continuation of the local improvement program, "even though it shall mean an increase in our bonded indebtedness."

The resolution, which was unanimously adopted following a general discussion, also stated that "We believe in the future of Chattanooga, and desire to be on record as opposing any backward step at the time of its greatest progress."

It follows:

Whereas, certain interests are proposing a "bond holiday," prohibiting the city and county from issuing bonds for any public improvements for the next two years; and,

Whereas, the federal government, and various states, recognizing the urgent necessity for relieving the present unprecedented unemployment situation, with which the country is now confronted, have initiated major programs of public works; and,

Whereas, certain public improvements are now necessary in Hamilton county and Chattanooga; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, representing the memberships of thirty craft unions in this vicinity, protests any unnecessary curtailment of public works at this time, and calls upon our city, county and legislative representatives to provide funds for all necessary improvements, even though it shall mean an increase in our bonded indebtedness; be it further

Resolved, That we believe in the future of Chattanooga and Hamilton county, and desire to be on record as opposing any backward step at the time of their greatest progress; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the press, city and county officials and our legislative representatives.

quire Thrasher Is Central Body Guest

Esquire Wilkes T. Thrasher, county ire pro tem., was a guest Monday ht of Central Body, and delivered address in which he touched on activities of the county authorand outlined some of the plans ich it is hoped to accomplish within near future. The visitor stressed necessity for providing employent for all citizens possible, and d attention to the fact that he always endeavored to serve the r and needy. Stating that he felt record entitled him to meet with mbers of organized labor, the ofial added that he has been called union squire," which he declared by no means resented.

he visitor was given closest attenn, and at the conclusion of his reks was accorded unusual applause invited by the chair to return at time the "spirit moved him."

WHY A "BOND HOLIDAY"?

Agitation for a "bond holiday" for the city and county, which means the stagnation of all public improvements for a period of years, is, we believe, particularly unfortunate at this time. Even more to be deplored, furthermore, is the broadcasting of statements indicating that the City of Chattanooga and the County of Hamilton are unduly pressed financially, and are bonded to the limit of safety. We have it on authority of leading bankers and from other strictly reliable sources that such is by no means the case.

Under normal conditions, circumstances might prevail which would render advisable a recess from bond issues, but with hundreds of good citizens actually hungry and thousands of others on the verge of want and privation, and with private industry sorely pressed to provide employment for an all-too-small number of people, a campaign to suddenly shut off all public works should have more for a foundation than the rearing of a tax bogey built of straw. And such appears to be the basis of the present agitation, originating in a Chamber of Commerce committee.

We reach this latter conclusion admittedly not from any particular ability of the writer to analyze the financial condition of the city or county, but rather is it based on what we hope is an average working man's intelligence, supported by the unqualified opinion of leading citizens, who have stated, only this week, that the credit of both city and county is unusually good, and that inquiries are constantly being received from bond buyers offering a flattering rate for city and county issues.

But even though such were not the case, and the financial standing of our local governments must be strained to do so, we believe it is the duty of officials to take every possible step to provide employment for as many people as possible. It is not denied, furthermore, that many public improvements are urgently needed. The vast new territory acquired by the city recently must be taken care of; school buildings, we are told, are in a deplorable state of disrepair, constituting not only a menace to health but to life and limb of our children; lack of hospitalization, if one is to judge by recent newspaper controversies, has almost reached the point of scandal; it surely cannot be gainsaid that street, sewer and general sanitation work is greatly needed; street-widening projects are held as highly desirable, and eventually will be an absolute necessity if Chattanooga is to continue her normal growth, and many other similar items might be placed in the list of desirable and worthy public improvements, all of which must in the not distant future be cared for.

(Continued on Second Page)

CENTRAL BODY BACKS EXPANSION PROGRAM STATE HEALTH BOARD

A resolution in support of the proposed budget of the state department of health, and protesting against a drastic reduction made by the finance ways and means committee of the state legislature, was adopted by Central Body Monday night following a talk in support of the protest by Neil J. Crowley.

Mr. Crowley, a visitor to the session, outlined the splendid work done by the health department in the past, and declared the proposed cut in the budget of the department would result in the serious crippling of laboratory work and work a serious hardship particularly on the smaller communities. He further pointed out that in such event the greater part, if not all, of the suffering caused would be borne by the poorer people and those in the rural sections, contending that it also might result in the death of many poor people who might otherwise be saved.

The resolution petitions Hamilton county representatives in the legislature to support the health board's budget, and provides that copies be furnished other Central Labor bodies in the state for their consideration. It follows:

Whereas, the finance ways and means committee of the legislature of Tennessee has recommended that the annual budget of the state department of health be reduced from $383,070 to $327,600, and this in the face of a request for an appropriation of $581,010, which the state department of health feels is necessary to carry on its work for the next two years; and,

Whereas, the result of this drastic reduction of the budget allowed the state department of health will cause a crippling of the splendid work heretofore performed by that department, in that it will mean the closing of laboratories in Nashville, Chattanooga, Memphis, Knoxville and Johnson City, thereby crippling to a great extent the laboratory work of the state board, and working a severe hardship on all the smaller counties of the state; and,

Whereas, in the event of this curtailment of the revenues of the state department of health, the greater part, if not all, of the suffering thereby caused will be among the poor people of the state and those situated in counties not having the medical facilities of the larger cities, so that the suffering will be widespread and may result in the death of many poor people who might otherwise be saved; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully urge our senator and representatives in the legislature of Tennessee to use their best endeavors to see that the recommendation of the joint finance ways and means committee is not allowed to become a law and, further, that the state department of health be supplied with the funds which, in its judgment, are absolutely necessary to carry on the splendid work which it has been doing in the past; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in The Labor World, a copy furnished the daily press, and copies be sent to the other Central Labor councils in Tennessee with the request that they join this council in its effort to uphold the hands of the state department of health.

Circle Club On Summer Schedule

Circle club having gone on "summer schedule," there will be no meeting of that body Monday night. At the last regular session it was voted to pursue the usual hot weather course and meet but once each month until September. Next session is scheduled for the third Monday in June, at which time plans will be presented for the annual picnic-outing, which has come to be quite an event for the club members, their wives and families.

COMPENSATION LOST.

Tallahassee, Fla.—The house of representatives rejected a workmen's compensation bill that was urged by trade unionists.

PROBE NEED OF REPAIRS TO SCHOOLS

Central Body Conducts Independent Investigation.

COMMITTEE WILL REPORT FINDINGS

Rumors of Unsafe and Insanitary Schools Brings Action by Labor.

Persistent rumors that many city and county school buildings are in such state of disrepair as to, in some cases, be actually a menace to the lives of students, are responsible for action taken by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council looking to a thorough and detailed investigation of the condition of every school building in both city and county, a committee named under the provisions of a resolution being instructed to visit and inspect each of the buildings and report its findings, in writing, to the body.

It is the purpose of Central Body, in the event conditions are found to be as reported, to take whatever steps may be found possible to insure that the proper attention is given to this most important feature of the city government.

It was held in discussions supporting the resolution that there was no disposition to embarrass anyone with the investigation, but in justice to officials as well as to the people generally the truth should be established and some action taken to correct the evil, if indeed such exists. Co-operation of city and county school officials will be sought by the committee, headed by E. E. McDaniels and composed of members of building trades unions. The inspection trip was scheduled to start Thursday, and was expected to take some time to complete the survey.

The resolution as adopted follows:

Whereas, it has become common talk that public school buildings in Chattanooga and Hamilton county are in bad state of repair, in many instances so bad as to be positively dangerous to the health and the lives of students; and,

Whereas, if untrue, these reports are hurtful to our city and to those officials who are charged with the duty of providing safe and sanitary buildings and surroundings for thousands of children of school age in the city and county; and if true should call for an immediate and insistent public demand for relief; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, representing thousands of taxpayers and citizens patrons of the public schools, That the president of this Central Body name a committee of five members, with instructions to conduct an impartial but thorough investigation of such reports; that this committee endeavor to secure full co-operation from city and county officials in this investigation, and report its findings to this council at next regular session, or as early thereafter as practicable.

LOCAL 62 HOLDS LIVELY MEETING

Sheet Metal Workers Entertain "Bosses"—Approve Action on Bonds.

Regular session of Local 62, Sheet Metal Workers, Tuesday night was unusually interesting, according to Alvin J. Pfitzer, secretary, an important feature of the session being a smoker and social hour with local proprietors of roofing and sheet metal works. A large majority of the "bosses" accepted the invitation to enjoy the smoker, and conditions affecting the trade were discussed at some length, Mr. Pfitzer said.

Action of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night in opposing a proposed "bond holiday" was approved, the secretary continued, and it was voted to have the local's stand noted in The Labor World, as well as to address a letter to city and county officials and to the representatives in the state legislature.

Another matter which was brought before Central Body Monday night, and on which the members of Local 62 also took action, was the report that representatives of the Holland Furnace company, which has been declared "unfair" by the Sheet Metal Workers and Molders, are making a house-to-house canvass locally, cleaning furnaces and soliciting repair work on same.

Mr. Pfitzer said his local union desires it again stressed that the Holland Furnace company employs non-union labor, and suggested that should any local trades unionist or their friends find it necessary to install a furnace, or have repairs made on one, they call any of the following firms, all of which are fair to organized labor, employing none but members of Local 62:

Abercrombie Roofing and Sheet Metal Works.
J. W. Brooks & Co.
Chattanooga Blow Pipe and Roofing Co.
T. R. Greene.
Mountain City Stove & Roofing Co.
A. H. Schmissrauter.
Vondrake Heating & Roofing Co.
R. T. Wetzel & Son.
W. J. Wolfe Sheet Metal Works.

NEW FEDERATION OFFICIAL OUTLINES ACTIVE PROGRAM

W. E. CHEEK

W. E. Cheek, newly-elected secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was an honored guest at Monday night's regular meeting of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and in an address to the assembled body outlined the program of activities which he hopes to carry out during the coming year. Of particular interest was the new secretary's reaction to a change in the bylaws of the federation, which would require members of the executive council to make detailed reports to headquarters each quarter. He stated that plans are now being worked out along this line which will insure that every trades unionist in the state may be informed at all times of the progress being made, and of the part he or she is expected to play in the onward march of organized labor. He appealed for co-operation of Chattanooga workers during his incumbency, and his remarks were well received by the delegates.

Mr. Cheek, whose home is in Nashville, has a long record of service in the Tennessee labor movement. A member of the Carpenters' union, he has served that organization in various capacities, as well as being for many years active in the Nashville central body and the state federation. He was formerly president of the former organization, and numbers his personal friends in Tennessee by the score.

LOCAL LABOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO WORTH OF W. C. BIRTHRIGHT

A splendid tribute to the work of W. C. Birthright, former secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, who resigned at the Jackson convention this month, having accepted the post of general secretary-treasurer of his own international union, the Journeymen Barbers, is paid in a resolution adopted by a committee named by President Ortwein Monday night, and consisting of W. F. Storey, W. L. Gardner and George Forbes.

Appointment of the committee followed reading of a letter from the former federation official, in which he expressed his regret at severing official connection with the Tennessee movement, complimented those with whom he has worked in the federation for the past two decades, and urged every co-operation for his successor, W. E. Cheek.

Attesting not only the appreciation of Chattanooga trades unionists for the official record of the retiring secretary, but paying high tribute to the personal character of Mr. Birthright, the resolution follows:

Whereas, W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor since 1917, has resigned to accept the call to a higher position in the American labor movement; and,

Whereas, Tennessee has produced no more able and conscientious trades unionist, whose worth has been amply demonstarted on many occasions; whose ability has been repeatedly recognized, and whose personality has endeared him to every one with whom he has come into contact; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we regret to lose the services of such a valiant and outstanding trades unionist, we nevertheless rejoice that he has received this well-merited promotion. We congratulate the Journeymen Barbers' International union on securing the services of Mr. Birthright, and predict for him a long and successful tenure in the office to which he has been called.

REPEAL ACT PASSED.

Hartford, Conn.—The state house of representatives approved a bill that will submit to voters the question of whether Connecticut shall petition congress to favor repeal of the Eighteenth amendment. The bill was supported by both political parties.

HANLY SEES VICTORY FOR "ANTI" FORCES

Indications Point to Adoption by Small Majority.

SAYS "HORTON GANG" HAS NOT BEEN IDLE

Action on Important Labor Bills Introduced This Week Await Disposition of Impeachment Motion.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., May 28.—The senate of Tennessee today adopted a resolution abolishing the probe committee and the auditors who have been examining the departments of the state government.

On the day previous the senate tabled a resolution asking the secretary of state and the attorney-general to withhold their signatures to the contracts for textbooks recently adopted by the state textbook commission until the legislature could consider the report of the commission that was appointed to consider free textbooks for the school children of the state. These two resolutions consumed two days.

At the present time it appears that Gov. Horton has a majority in the state senate. There has been gossip in the hotel lobbies that the Horton administration by sinister methods has been able to corral enough senators to block any effort to take from the governor the enormous power that he now has by virtue of the so-called reorganization act passed under the administration of Gov. Peay. Also that he has enough votes to acquit him in the event he is forced to stand trial before the senate in the event he is impeached by the house of representatives.

On Tuesday the house by a vote of 58 to 39, passed a resolution providing that a committee consider the report of the investigating committee and report to the house whether the facts developed by this committee justified the impeachment of the governor.

This committee reported to the house today that the facts justified impeachment and that it was preparing articles of impeachment to be presented to the house. These articles will probably be voted on Monday.

The "Horton gang" has not been idle, but the indications are that the articles of impeachment will be adopted by a small majority.

So far no legislation of a general nature has been considered by either the house or senate, nothing will be done until the impeachment question is disposed of.

The labor bills introduced this week are: Bills to provide for the prevailing rate of pay on public works, to prohibit the shipment into this state for sale of convict-made goods and to abolish the contract system in the penal institutions of this state.

President Paul J. Aymon, of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, arrived here Thursday.

Mrs. C. C. Ferry Goes to Reward

As The Labor World goes to press, a telephone call brings news of the passing of Mrs. C. C. Ferry, wife of the well-known member and officer of Local 74. Mrs. Ferry surrendered to the Grim Reaper Friday morning after many months of ill-health. She had spent some time during the past two years in Florida, in a fruitless effort to regain her lost health.

Mrs. Ferry, before she was stricken, had taken an active interest in trade union affairs, and in former years had rendered valuable service to the cause through her interest in the Union Label league.

Funeral arrangements have not been announced.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in extending to Brother Ferry and other surviving relatives sincerest sympathy and condolences in their great loss.

HEAD TAX AND LOTTERY URGED TO PAY PENSION

Boston.—A head tax, the proceeds to pay for old age relief, was reported by the house committee on ways and means.

Representative Sullivan proposed that his lottery bill be substituted. The lottery bill would create a state commission, under whose auspices the lottery would be conducted.

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FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1931.

THANKS, SENATOR

"WHAT'S AHEAD?"

(Nashville Labor Advocate.)

"What's Ahead?" supplement to the Chattanooga Labor World, is a well edited, nicely printed supplement issued from the office of the Chattanooga Labor World, with our good friend Robert M. Cooke, editor.

Special articles and a healthy advertising patronage makes the supplement worthy of a permanent place in the libraries of those who received it. Beginning with the feature article by the editor, "What's Ahead?" the supplement has the following as contributors: Clarence E. Swick, George L. Googe, Edward F. McGrady, Henry P. Hanson, Miss Mary C. Barker, H. V. Reid, Raymond Redd, William Green, Frank Morrison, Ben Williams, W. C. Birthright, David Hanly, John T. O'Connor, Thomas J. Smith, W. L. Diffe, Paul J. Aymon and Albert E. Hill. In addition there is reprinted the article by the late Samuel Gompers, "Lest We Forget." A number of illustrations serve to dress up the supplement, and on almost every page is something of interest concerning Chattanooga.

The supplement is indeed a credit to The Labor World and the editor, Bob Cooke.

The Advocate extends congratulations.

UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE.

Editor The Labor World:

It is a dismal shame and a downright reflection on the pride and progressive spirit of the people of the state that the University of Tennessee must undoubtedly take a cut in its appropriation from the state treasury this year as well as drop its expansion program.

Of all the institutions of an educational nature, of all "public improvements" so-called, highway building and maintenance and other activities for which the state supplies all or a part of the money, the University of Tennessee and its branches should be the last to have its appropriation cut one single dollar under that of 1930. The university at Knoxville and its branches are the people's own property. Many of the state's young men and women who go to the university would not be able to go elsewhere for their higher education. J. J. Walker, acting treasurer of U. of T., told the subcommittee the institution closes each year with a deficit of about $100,000, and Senator Hal Clements, of Knox county, stated that students' fees at Knoxville are less than fees at Vanderbilt, the University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina.

We must not expect our state university to operate at a big financial gain if the educational wants of thousands unable to pay the cost of higher education at other institutions are to have their needs supplied.

The people have a right to expect the one fount of higher education in the state which really belongs to them be permitted to continue to serve them during 1931 as in the past. If we expect to boast an educated citizenry we certainly ought not to expect the universities of other states and privately endowed universities and colleges located outside Tennessee to educate men and women and send them into our state to act as our leaders!

That is exactly what will happen once we begin to hamper our state university in the conduct of its management or lop off large sums from its yearly appropriations.

FAIR PLAY.

Nashville, Tenn., May 25.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

E-176

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

THE BANKERS' "SYSTEM."

Wage cutting policies of certain banking interests and employers is indefensible, declared the A. F. of L. executive council at its recent meeting in Washington. Workers, organized and unorganized, were called upon to "resist to the fullest extent any and all attempts to reduce wages."

Outstanding individuals in the nation's banking group have publicly favored wage cuts, while pleading that their association has not indorsed this plan. Do these bankers imagine that workers have not passed out of their childhood days? Do they imagine that workers see any difference between an "agreement" and an "understanding?" Between a widely heralded resolution and a mere suggestion at the right time and to the right parties?

Bankers don't do business via the brass band route. A word, a hint, will suffice. To pass a wage-cutting resolution would be tactless. It would arouse opposition that bankers can avoid by smoother policies.

Bankers have their own phraseology; their own methods. A mere suggestion that credit might be curtailed to business men who have a "high" labor cost is sufficient.

Bankers control the nation's credit. They are the key to our economic life. Through them loans are secured to finance industry, construction and transportation. They are interested in the "wages" of dollars—not wages of workers.

The would-be borrower understands when the banker suavely and smilingly intimates that "high" labor costs "will compel close scrutiny of the loan application."

BY WAY OF EXPLANATION.

Two weeks ago—May 15—we summed up Albert B. Fall's repeated statements through the columns of the daily papers that he was on the verge of giving up his fight against paying his $100,000 fine and serving his year's sentence, as appeal for maudlin sympathy.

At the time the editorial was written everything on the surface pointed to the truth of Fall's assertions. Nothing was appearing in print connected with Fall to bear us out in our editorial contentions. But we thought we saw and knew the truth. So we printed what we regarded as the true reading of the facts: that Fall was trying in this way to get President Hoover to say he would pardon him after he went to prison and to get political friends to come forward and volunteer to pay the fine. We printed the editorial of May 15 with a knowledge it would be doubted by many.

That we were correct in our opinion of the case has now been established. On Friday, May 22, many newspapers throughout the country carried across their front pages such truth-revealing streamers as these: "Fall Resumes Fight, Dropping Mercy Plea," "Fall to Continue Court Battle," etc.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

IT IS difficult for us to think of Holland as having once been "mistress of the sea" and it is still more difficult for us to think that England had to wrest this title from the little country of dikes and canals through a series of economic wars that began as early as 1651. But it is a fact Holland once ruled the waves; as a matter of truth by the middle of the seventeenth century Holland had gained a foothold in America, taken Portugal's settlements in India, Africa and the Spice islands and caused Dutch sea trade to become the envy of all Europe.

But like a bolt out of the blue came England's navigation act of 1651, her way of declaring economic war on the Dutch. The "tight little isle" had at last awakened! With a vengeance it went to work under the protection of this navigation act to take from Holland its transatlantic sea trade. The act of 1651 absolutely forbade importation or exportation of goods between Asia, Africa and America and the British Isles except in British vessels manned by British crews! Little Holland could not withstand the impact of this blow to her maritime commerce and as a result the Union Jack soon was proudly waving as ruler of the waves. Between the years 1715 and 1787 England's foreign trade increased 500 per cent. Her ships were now cruising every sea in the world and she had a string of colonies that circled the globe.

By the time England's sea dominance was established history-making inventions were preparing her land industries for a revolution, and this great change in industry, the Industrial Revolution, was the foreshadowing of our modern industry with its manifold complexities.

Or Revolution?

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

What the hard-riding, paint-besmeared Indian astride his foaming pinto pony and giving vent to his blood-curdling war-whoop could not do many generations ago President Hoover has declared his intention of accomplishing. He plans to put out of existence all the forty or more little one-company army posts dotted over the west. The abandonment of these useless relics of our old Indian frontier days has been up before. While they have absolutely no value from the standpoint of our national defense, military need for them having long since passed, political opposition and local self-interest have always blocked efforts to ease the national purse of their expense. The people of the sections where these so-called forts are located have always taken the position they have a mysterious vested interest in them. Even recently the spokesmen of the town near one of the forts to abandoned said that so long as the soldiers in the fort must be fed and paid, the money might just as well be spent in their community. Which is merely telling Uncle Sam: "Go ahead and throw away your money, old boy, but be sure to throw it in our direction." We all believe in government economy—if it's some other community than our own on which the economy is being practiced! Our cries for government economy are shams, masking selfish desires. In reality we Americans believe in government economy in the abstract. Yet strangely enough we inwardly shudder at the thoughts of the increasing cost of our government. These shudders are going to develop some day into one big outward convulsion if we don't watch out.

WHY A "BOND HOLIDAY"?

(Continued from First Page)

Development of any or all of the above would not only create employment for men actually engaged in the work, but many lines of business would be correspondingly benefited, the whole constituting an almost endless chain which would extend back to the coffers of the tax-collector himself—for let us not forget that the working man who is unemployed, the merchant who has no trade and the manufacturer whose plant is idle cannot pay taxes.

The United States government itself, as well as a number of states, have recognized the necessity for relief in the present economic stress by initiating many public projects, the federal government having in the making a program which involves the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, and even this in the face of major agitation for "economy."

During the past winter of soup kitchens and bread riots the hope was constantly held out that prosperity was "just around the corner." But it hasn't yet arrived, and we have yet no assurance that the coming winter will be any better. The average American working man is patriotic to the core, but no considerable number of people, willing, able and anxious to earn a living, will submit to starvation in a land "flowing with milk and honey."

The writer has the honor of being listed as a member of the Chamber of Commerce taxation committee; he also formally represents Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council as a fraternal delegate to the board of directors of the Chamber, and we are not unmindful of the civic spirit which is the basis of their general activities. But we believe that these gentlemen, in their zeal to protect the financial standing of the city and county governments, are overlooking or ignoring a feature which either now or later must be reckoned with: The salvation of our entire structure through a recognition of an unprecedented and possibly a dangerous economic crisis.

Let us not continue to "fiddle while Rome burns."

$1,040 A YEAR AVERAGE PAY

Here Is Tragic Story of the Great Army of Underpaid—42 Per Cent. of All Workers Industrial Employes.

By W. I. Newman

Our previous studies of the census returns relating to labor and manufactures have been looking at the big end of the horn, mainly. We have been studying Big Business. We found that sometimes Big Business meant small wages. Now let us turn deliberately, and see what are some of the facts which would be affected by the much-talked-of "cut in wages" now being proposed.

Bearing in mind, for purposes of comparison, that the average wage of the over eight million wage earners in manufacturing industries in 1929 was $1,308, let us see about those who were getting less than this average.

149 Low-Wage Industries

We find that of the 326 industries listed in the census, there were 149 industries in which the wage was the same or less than the average for all manufactures.

The number of wage earners employed in these 149 low-wage industries was over three million—3,747,102. That was 42.8 per cent. of the whole number of wage earners.

The total amount of their pay was almost four billion dollars. That was 34.1 per cent. of the entire payroll of manufactures in 1929.

Make 33.1 Per Cent. of All Output

These 42.8 per cent. of the wage earners produced a total product valued at $23,034,768,977, or 33.1 per cent. of the total manufactured product; using material and energy valued at $12,518,761,399—which was 33.2 per cent of the total cost of material, energy, etc., for all manufactures.

The value added by manufacture in these industries amounted to $10,538,507,264—ten and a half billion dollars—or 33.2 per cent. of the total value added to manufactures. After deducting the three billion wages, this leaves a net amount of over six billion dollars, which goes to satisfy what are known as "capital charges," rent, interest, insurance, depreciation, advertising, etc. — and profit, of course.

Average Wage Only $1,040 Per Year

The average number of wage earners employed per establishment in these 149 low-wage industries was 45 persons. The wages, which ranged from $372 a year in the making of turpentine and rosin, to $1,309 in the manufacture of chemical fire extinguishers, average $1,040 per wage earner.

The average value of product turned out per worker in these industries was $6,147.

The value added by manufacture averaged $2,812 per worker.

The average product per establishment was valued at $277,504.

Some of these industries are affected by seasonal conditions, such being the turpentine, canning, shoes, clothing and similar manufactures.

Two Ways of Viewing Tragic Picture

Now, there are two ways of looking at this line of facts. It just depends on whether you are on the delivering or the receiving end of the deal.

Wage cutters can argue: IF 42 PER CENT. OF THE AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL WORKERS CAN LIVE ON $1,040 A YEAR, WHY SHOULD THE OTHER 58 PER CENT. GET SO MUCH MORE THAN THAT?

Those who want to remove tariffs and bring in the products of cheap labor in other countries—the importing bankers, and others, with investments in European and Asiatic industries—will argue: We must cut our labor costs so as to compete with the products of other countries, otherwise we cannot expect them to pay their war debts.

Turpentine Camps Consume But Little

But those who are looking for a larger home market for their autos, radios, refrigerators, etc., and to whom the American Standard of Living means a better business and social world, will point to the average figure of $1,308 for all industrial wages as being too low. HOW CAN AMERICAN INDUSTRY EXPAND, WITH ITS HOME MARKET LIMITED BY SUCH A LOW LEVEL OF WAGES?

The worker and his wife may argue: WELL, IF CHEAP LABOR IS THE BEST, SLAVERY WAS THE CHEAPEST OF ALL.

BUT THE SLAVE HAD NO BUYING POWER. AND THE NEARER YOU GET TO SLAVERY, THE LESS THE BUYING POWER OF THE HOME MARKET!

There are not so many radios in the turpentine camps.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXVIII.
MARK 6:7-9, 12

WM. L. MOSS

In the last two weeks' article I have tried to make plain through the use of only the essential details of (1) why the gospel of John is useless in our present study of Jesus and money and (2) why we use Mark. We have left now the first and third gospels to consider. What of them?

Even the most casual New Testament reader can discern the evidences in Matthew and Luke that point to an identical origin of the two gospels. A "parallel version" of these two gospels shows this similarity between them, a "parallel version" being one in which the gospels are printed in parallel columns alongside each other, thus:

Blessed are the poor. —Mt. 5:3.	Blessed are ye poor. —Lk. 6:20.

With a parallel version of the gospels of Matthew and Luke before the reader he will not lose much time in discovering an outstanding fact concerning them: In practically every instance where Matthew and Luke give accounts of the same incidents or report with more or less fullness sayings of Jesus in which the rich or the poor are referred to, Luke is always severe in his language of the rich—at times almost denunciatory—and on the other hand commends the poor! Matthew's reports of the same incidents and sayings are the opposite of Luke's in the wording, and of course differing from Luke's gospel in the teaching viewpoint. For example: Matthew says, "Sell that thou hast;" Luke says, "Sell all thou hast." Matthew reports Jesus as saying, "Give to him that asketh thee;" Luke reports the same saying as, "Give to every one." And there is of course a further example in the quotation shown above (from the Sermon on the Mount) used as an illustration to show what is meant by a "parallel version," besides numerous other examples through the gospels in question.

What interesting conclusions this difference of internal competition and wording of the selfsame incident or utterance of Jesus by the two writers lead us to will be discussed next week.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How long has the women's bureau, United States department of labor, been in existence?
A.—Twelve years.

* * *

Q.—Where was the Metal Polishers' International union organized?
A.—Syracuse, N. Y.

What Next!

The possibility of rubber dining car wheels is being studied at Issoudon, France, by representatives of the principal French roads. Experiments are being conducted on a branch line to St. Florent. Gasoline-driven engines with rubber tires have been operating for several months, and experts believe that their adaptation for passenger cars also will lessen noise, shocks and deterioration of the rails.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

SPECIALS!

1 Essex Sedan; thoroughly reconditioned, new paint, new 9 tires $300
Chevrolet Coach, reconditioned, new tires $33
Ford Tudor; thoroughly reconditioned, new tires, new 9 paint $30

RICE BROS.
CHEVROLET CO., INC.
236-38 East Main Street
1520 Rossville Avenue

SOL. MOYSES & CO.
INSURANCE
SEE US BEFORE INSURING
311-12 James Bldg.
Phone 6-8188
WE WRITE ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE AND GUARANTEE THE LOWEST PRICES

Our Advertisers are our friends.

SWIM AT Warner Park Swimming Pool
Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

WARNING

Up to and including May 31 State and County Tax is payable at my office with one and one-half (1½%) per cent. added interest and penalty.

If you carelessly put off paying your taxes until after May 31 the following penalties will be added:

ON A TAX AMOUNTING TO

$ 25 with added penalty of $3.37—total	$ 28.37
$ 50 with added penalty of $ 5.75—total	$ 55.75
$ 75 with added penalty of $ 8.12—total	$ 83.12
$100 with added penalty of $10.50—total	$110.50

Why not borrow the money and save paying such exorbitant fees to the back tax collector?

I appeal to the taxpayers to come to my office and pay their taxes before May 31 and save their penalties.

ALVIN SHIPP, Country Trustee

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. O. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's **BLACK-DRAUGHT**

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
J. W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
E. F. WALLACE, H. A. PARK, E. K. PLUKER, B. W. RAWLINGS, R. L. WALTERS, E. L. BROOKING, W. E. WEBER, C. W. BRADLEY, J. J. HARRISON, RAY SEAGLE, H. M. JUDD, J. H. JARVIS, R. B. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
N. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

DON'T BE SELFISH
Tell Your Neighbors!
Take a Light Dose of
BL & KR
at Red Time, and a Full Dose Before Breakfast, for a few days—Then, "TELL YOUR NEIGHBORS AND FRIENDS."
Try This on Puny Children
B L & K R is Sold by Druggists
Accept No Substitutes

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
James Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45238
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie G. Tucker vs. Joseph R. Tucker.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Joseph R. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 30th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Dawkins Van Hoosier vs. Leonard Barker and Wife, Betty Barker
In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one lot of household goods, being lot No. 3648, in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This 9th day of April, 1931.
KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45276
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
William C. Howington vs. Ola Bell Howington
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ola Bell Howington is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 9th day of May, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. Dixon, Atty. 6-5

Our Advertisers are our friends.

23½ Hours—$4.70!

(International Labor News Service)

Frederick, Okla., May 28.—Upchurch Construction company, of Montgomery, Ala., non-union contracting firm, is building a federal building here.

One laborer worked 23½ hours and drew $4.70 in his pay envelope.

That's what a non-union laborer gets out of this non-union contracting firm working on a building owned by Uncle Sam.

Four Indictments Against Hoffman Declared Illegal

Attorneys for Union Organizer Show Charges Are in Contravention to Law and They Are Thrown Out of Court.

Stroudsburg, Pa., May 21.—The anti-union drive of the authorities of Monroe county hit a snag when the judge who issued the most sweeping injunction in recent injunction history was forced to throw out of court four indictments brought against Organizer Alfred Hoffman, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. Judge Samuel E. Shull declared three counts in the indictment illegal and only permitted one count to stand and that one had to be sent back to the grand jury for correction.

The judge, sitting as a magistrate, held Hoffman under bail while the grand jury is fixing up the case against the hosiery organizer.

District Attorney Ira LaBar had attempted to charge Hoffman with conspiracy to throw stones, assault, slashing auto tires and pushing autos off the highway. Quoting the laws of Pennsylvania, which set out the legal rights of trade unionists and which nullified the old conspiracy laws, Forrest Mervine and Orrin E. Boyle, counsel for the union, showed that the indictment was directly in contravention of the statutes. Evidently in his haste to get Hoffman before the court on some charge—at the bidding of the bar association, which has declared the strike itself a conspiracy—the district attorney slapped together the first charges that suggested themselves to him.

The surprise move of the defense created a sensation in the town, but the evening papers played down the fact that the indictments were quashed. Meanwhile the injunction still prevents picketing at the Mammouth mill and all strike meetings are under the ban. The strikers are not permitted to advertise the fact that a strike is in progress or in any way transmit this news to others. Judge Shull has, however, indicated by his ready acceptance of legal argument that the anti-union crowd here will have to act a little more discreetly from now on—at least it will have to be careful about how it draws indictments.

Incidentally Judge Shull himself, during the injunction hearing, suggested to the district attorney that Hoffman be prosecuted for conspiracy. He made this suggestion after a couple of strikebreakers testified that some one they thought was Hoffman at a union meeting made some statements about ditching cars of out-of-town scabs if any should be brought in.

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 1st day of June, 1931, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Carr Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

1. One lot of household goods stored by L. E. Smith, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
2. One lot of household goods stored by Jack Ferris and American Security Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
3. One lot of household goods stored by Lincoln Loan Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
4. One lot of household goods stored by G. D. Watkins, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
5. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. Lela Flanigan, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
6. One lot of household goods stored by W. C. Thomas, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
7. One lot of household goods stored by Evelyn Anderson, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
8. One lot of household goods stored by R. A. and Clara Allen, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
9. One lot of household goods stored by J. F. Eadens, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
10. One lot of household goods stored by Fred Prater, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
11. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. J. G. Prater, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
12. One lot of household goods stored by Maude Humphrey and Lincoln Loan Co., consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
13. One lot of household goods stored by Clara Trimble, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
14. One lot of household goods stored by Sheima Horton, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
15. One lot of household goods stored by Lucile Williams, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
16. One lot of household goods stored by W. C. Newborner, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
17. One lot of household goods stored by Luther Wallace, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
18. One lot of household goods stored by J. W. Moore, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
19. One lot of household goods stored by Mrs. C. N. Shaw, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
20. One lot of household goods stored by Margaret Jefferson, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
21. One lot of household goods stored by C. A. Nation, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.
22. One lot of household goods stored by Ed Alexander, consisting of beds, chairs and other articles.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making said sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcery and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 18th day of May, 1931.

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Well, they say that all differences about the site for the new postoffice have been ironed out, and now the government can proceed to build same.

• • •

The clerks in the office are organizing a ball team.

• • •

The letter carriers' band played for the inmates of Pine Breeze Wednesday afternoon.

• • •

There will be an inspection of the carrier force June 3 for the summer season. At the same time, they will draw for their annual vacations, and may vote for delegate to the national convention which meets in Oakland, Calif., the first Monday in September.

• • •

Cliff Tittle, superintendent of East Lake, paid us a flying visit this week.

• • •

John S. Morgan, carrier of Nashville, Tenn., stopped off on his way up east. He is a member of committee on the constitution and laws of the N. A. L. C.

• • •

The carriers' band will play at the dedication of a monument erected by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, at Rossville, Ga., May 31.

• • •

Walt Massey has a new boy at his house.

• • •

Don't forget the picnic at East Lake park Saturday (today). Music by the band, and other entertainment and refreshments.

• • •

You know how to tell a Scotchman? Well, when he smokes his own tobacco he don't put in enough in his pipe for it to draw, and when he begs a pipe full he packs it in so tight that it will not draw.

• • •

I never can tell how much of my squibs the editor may delete. Some day I may pi the whole works.

BIG "NO REDUCTIONS" CAMPAIGN IS LAUNCHED BY METAL TRADES

National Campaign of Resistance and Education Is Begun by Executive Council of A. F. of L. Department—Slashes Would Retard Recovery, Pronouncement Declares.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, May 28.—"Reductions in wages cannot increase employment," says a circular letter to all metal trades unions just issued by the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, "but reductions in wages would definitely increase the doubt in men's minds which must be removed before real prosperity can return."

All local unions and councils are called upon to resist wage cuts, to give the widest publicity to the policy of "no reductions" and to launch a campaign to encourage the unorganized to likewise resist.

Unions are called upon to appoint committees to visit merchants, newspapers, public-minded citizens and clergymen to organize sentiment against reductions.

The circular is signed by President James O'Connell, Secretary-Treasurer John P. Frey and Vice-Presidents Joseph A. Franklin, John Coefield, John J. Hynes, W. W. Britton, Roy Horn and James A. Wilson.

The trade union policy of maintaining wage rates during the depression has received the outspoken indorsement of the president of the United States and the directors of a large number of the nation's principal industrial corporations," the circular says. It continues:

"Action is required to prevent employers from endeavoring to advantage their own position to the injury of other business men and industries, through reducing wages.

"The economic soundness of the trade union policy relative to the necessity of maintaining wage rates is unassailable. It should be the purpose of the trade union movement to put its policies and convictions into action.

"There are no moral, social or economic justifications for reductions in wages. Every attempt to reduce wages sould be met by active organized opposition. The public should be made aware that efforts to reduce wages are the result of the employers' ignorance or indifference to economic facts, or their incompetency in management, or greed, or a combination of the three."

WEALTH IS IN FEW HANDS; POPE CALLS FOR JUST WAGE

Vatican City, May 28.—Accumulated riches in the hands of the few, the necessity for a just wage, a denial that labor is a commodity and the need to "reconstruct the whole economic system by bringing it back to the requirements of social justice" were included in a world radio address by Pope Pius XI.

The pope said that in the past there has been "an excessive and unjust disproportion of the commodities of life between capital and labor, for on the one hand immense riches are accumulated in the hands of the few, while on the other hand the proletaria, who form millions beyond counting, have nothing of their own save their hands and the sweat of their brow."

"It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to reconstruct the whole economic system by bringing it back to the requirements of social justice so as to insure a more equitable distribution of the united proceeds of capital and labor.

"The condition of the proletariat worker cannot forever be the normal condition of the bulk of mankind. It is essential that the proletariat be enabled to obtain some of the advantages enjoyed by proprietors.

"In the present order this can be accomplished only by a fair and just wage. Wages, therefore, must be such as really to satisfy the legitimate requirements of an honest working man, not only for his person, but also for his family and to make it possible for him to improve his conditions within the limits above described.

"Free and unbridled competition has been succeeded by the exaggerated concentration in the hands of a few of the whole economic power, not only of single nations, but of the entire world, and this power degenerates into tyrannical despotism."

Churchmen Take Strong Stand On Present-Day Economic Ills

New York, May 28.—Unemployment and the whole economic situation will be brought to the attention of the Presbyterian general assembly at Pittsburgh, May 28-June 3, by presentation of a memorial unanimously adopted by the Presbytery of New York.

The resolutions declare that "the Presbytery of New York affirms its belief that there is needed an economic reconstruction of society that will distribute economic goods more in keeping with the principles of justice and brotherhood."

James Myers, industrial secretary Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, declared that "the church can not say at a time like this, with the apparent complacency of the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, that 'the inherent strength of our economic position has been proved.'"

"The church, if it is true to the spirit of Christ," said Mr. Myers, "must put itself in the position of the least privileged. From their point of view it will be obliged to say that 'the inherent weakness of our present economic system has been proved.'"

Prof. Broadus Mitchell, of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, declared that our economic system, based on individual effort, has broken down.

"President Hoover, the arch-individualist, has done more governing by commission than any other president," he said. "Business cannot cure its own ills. The business man and the government patterned in his image, in our present predicament have no measures to propose. Capital is mute.

"It is obvious that the day of individual enterprise draws to a close. It deals itself and us terrible blows. Instead of chance and charity, we need pure thought, deliberate planning, for the supply of society's needs."

"Insiders" Get Out Before Stock Crash

Washington.—The stock market crash of 1929 did not fool "insiders," according to a preliminary report of income for 1929, as returned to the internal revenue bureau.

Many individuals whose income exceeds $25,000—known as group three—the figures show, cashed in their long-pull profits before the collapse.

Dividends received by this group were one-third of its total income and it is estimated that a major portion of such profits were taken by the sale of stocks.

Net profits reported by this group were $2,316,193,450 in 1929 as compared with $1,843,329,590 in 1928 and $1,081,186,018 in 1927.

The 1929 profits were nearly half a billion dollars more than the previous year and nearly $1,300,000,000 more than in 1927.

While unloading was going on, the public were assured that prosperity would continue. This propaganda upheld the market so that the "cashing in" could continue at top prices. The market collapse started in November, 1929.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
E. R. Zane vs. Leonard Barker
In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on one lot of household goods, being lot No. 3648, in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tenn., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This 9th day of April, 1931.
KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

KNOW Your Union Label

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

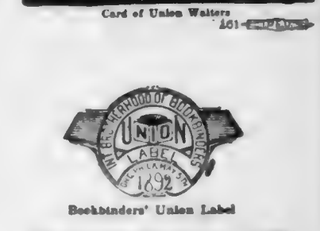
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

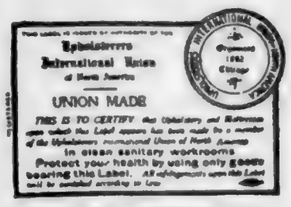
Card of Union Bartenders

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America



Card of Union Waiters

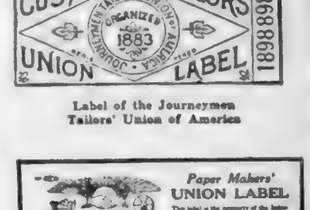


Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

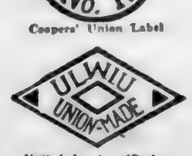
Bookbinders' Union Label

Coopers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings



Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America



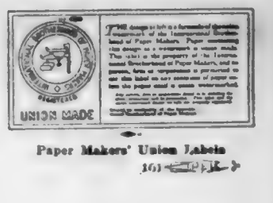
United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label



Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Bevers and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

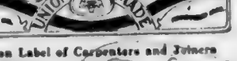


Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Union Label of Stove Mounters

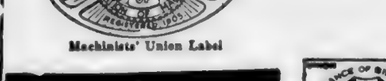
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label


THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of
UNION STOGIE
MAKERS, Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.
Issued by Cigarmakers' International Union of America
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

National Spokesmen in Battle for High Wages

Leaders in Every Walk of Life Defend Living Standards Against Attack by International Bankers and Industrialists

While international bankers and financiers and international industrialists are centering their fire on the American standard of living in a fight to force wages down, a return fire in defense of high and increasing wages has swelled up from every corner of the United States in such a gathering of opinion in support of organized labor's contention as has never been witnessed in any industrial crisis anywhere.

Here are opinions gathered by International Labor News Service and compiled from recorded utterances of the last few days, supporting labor's fight for high wages and high buying power as the only method of restoring national prosperity—an astounding group of expressions from men in every walk of life:

William Green, president American Federation of Labor: The workers know positively that an early return of normal conditions depends upon the development of a high purchasing power among all classes of people and that this objective can only be reached through the maintenance of existing wage standards.

Executive council, American Federation of Labor: The council believes that a wage-cutting policy will positively contribute to a continuation of the existing unemployment situation . . . What the country needs is the development of buying power, not productive power.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon: The American standard of living must be maintained at all costs; and certainly the present is no time to undertake drastic and doubtful experiments which may even conceivably result in breaking down the standard of living to which we have become accustomed.

Secretary of Commerce Lamont: The most prosperous periods in the nation's history have been those coincident with high wages and shorter hours.

President Hoover: Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment, and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people.

U. S. Senator Couzens: To reduce wages would simply bring about a maladjustment of the distribution of the earnings of capital and labor that existed before the depression.

Rabbi Bricker, Cleveland: The way out of the business depression lies in higher wages, not in lower buying power of workers who are the nation's best customers.

Col. Arthur Woods, chairman president's emergency employment commission: It would indeed be unfortunate if employers generally took advantage of the present situation to engage in a wage-slashing movement.

Arthur P. Sloan, General Motors: There is no idea of general wage-cutting for General Motors employes for the present.

John Fitzpatrick, president Chicago Federation of Labor: American standards of living must be maintained and bettered, rather than to be brought to the Asiatic level.

L. J. Brown, president Kellogg company: While actually reducing the number of working hours, we will in addition have increased the base rate per hour of our employes 12½ per cent, meaning that even the shorter working period and the greater opportunity for recreation and enjoyment the actual purchasing power of our employes' dollar compared with last year will be greater.

U. S. Commissioner of Labor Ethelbert Stewart: Everybody but a few "old fossils" are in favor of high wages.

McGraw-Hill Magazines: Maintain wage scales that permit a high standard of living and purchasing power.

John Marrinan, Personal Finance Corporation: If the capacity of American industrial plants and equipment is to be returned to full use, a readjustment upward of workers' earnings appears inevitable in order to sustain mass consumption in the face of further mechanization and technological unemployment.

Colby M. Chester, president General Foods Corporation: We see no necessity for wage reductions.

U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner: I propose as goals in the national economic program higher wages, elimination of child labor, unemployment insurance, enactment of old age pension laws and a general reduction in hours of employment.

Dr. Julius Klein: Any reduction in wages will mean delay of recovery of the depression and further demoralize the home buying market.

H. D. Gadssen, president Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce: Any general reduction in wages would hinder business recovery.

Edward A. Filene, Merchant: I am for a program that comprehends high wages, mass production and mass distribution, which, in turn, brings high consumption with low prices. Unemployment is only bad business thinking.

A. R. Erskine, president Studebaker Corporation: This corporation has made no reductions in the prevailing wage rates in its plants.

Robert P. Scripps, president and editorial director, Scripps-Howard Newspapers: First, shorter hours of labor than have ever been dreamed of. Second, a much more wide distribution of wealth—through wages or otherwise—to permit increased luxury consumption, and increased luxury employment.

LABOR'S CHIEF HEADS SPEAKING PROGRAM FOR MUSICIANS' MEET

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will pay his second visit to Chattanooga, probably on Wednesday, June 10, when he will deliver an address to the annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, which meets here the week of June 8. President Green is scheduled to address a joint session of the state legislature at Nashville on Thursday, the 11th, and will probably go to the state capital immediately after his local address.

Aside from several hundred delegates who will come from widely-scattered localities in the United States and Canada, the convention will bring a large number of international officers and men outstanding in the American labor movement.

Preliminary program, as announced Thursday, calls for an address by President Joseph Weber at the Memorial auditorium on Sunday night, the 7th, in connection with a concert by local musicians. On Monday a formal program of addresses is scheduled, including welcome by Mayor Bass, E. J. Walsh, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Paul J. Aymon, president of the state federattion, and M. H. Ortwein, president of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Local No. 80 has issued an invitation to all Chattanooga trades unionists to attend the auditorium program Sunday night, as well as the opening sessions on Monday.

Hotel Patten will be official headquarters for the convention.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Day by day, in every way, the convention gets closer and closer. Lester Cohn, general chairman, has been so busy that he has hardly had time to give his pupils their regular attention. Mr. Van Arsdale, of Tivoli connection, has used up every pencil in the house trying to figure out how he will transport 500 delegates in and around Chattanooga.

* * *

One of the outstanding features of the entertainment program scheduled for the convention will be the dance at the Patten. Different orchestras, including the Troubadours, will furnish the necessary jazz. Arrangements have also been made for a number of Chattanooga's entertainers to do their stuff during the intermissions.

* * *

Sandy Summers says we picked a good date to have the convention, but he can't seem to understand why there is not a golf tournament on the program. How in the world can anyone have a good time without playing golf, sez Sandy.

* * *

As Ralph Miller did not get to complete his dance at the Patten in the way of pre-convention activities, may we suggest that Jean use him on the ladies' committee. We understand that he is now quite an expert on bridge.

Speaking of transportation, someone suggested that Dick Stamper should be made a member of that committee. However, the writer has already counted on Dick being on the entertainment committee in a capacity that will be divulged later.

* * *

The Coca-Cola company opened with a bang this week. Their new Chattanooga plant was opened to the public to the tune of two of Chattanoogn's orchestras.

* * *

With the closing of schools for the vacation periods, business seems to be picking up. Miss Lasater, Jimmy Cox, Frank Worthy all had a very busy week.

Electricians Postpone Pay Raise to Aid Idle

Increase Due Chicago Union Now But Is Put Off Six Months for Benefit of Unemployed Members.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, May 28.—Entitled to a raise of 25 cents a day under terms of a five-year contract, Local Union No. 34, United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has by vote postponed the increase.

The men involved are installation men employed by the Illinois Bell Telephone company under five-year contract.

Under the contract an increase of 25 cents a day is now due, but by mutual agreement the raise will not go into effect for another six months. Also, by mutual agreement, the 25 cents a day will, during the six months, be used to give work to union members who otherwise would be unemployed.

The increase is not abandoned. The date of effectiveness has been postponed for the benefit of union members.

Virginia Labor Assails Veto of Wagner Bill

State Federation Executive Committee Presents Resolution Denouncing Killing of Employment Measure.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Danville, May 28.—The executive committee of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, meeting here, presented resolutions denouncing the action of President Hoover for his veto of the Wagner bill providing for the setting up of a national employment agency organization, and also denouncing the practices of contractors on public works in this state, in importing non-residents of the state as workers on these jobs at wages below the level paid in Virginia for the same kind of work.

Secretary of Labor Doak was criticized for the appointment of federal directors and assistants in state employment agencies under his control, "thus adding to overhead expense without placing anyone."

The convention convened with J. Fred Cherry, president, of Norfolk, presiding.

Other topics scheduled for discussion were unemployment, safety codes in industry, workmen's compensation, shorter work week, use of militia in strikes, textbooks and railroad and bus transportation.

Federal High Court Upholds "Dick" Law

Washington.—The legality of a New York law that licenses private detectives and investigators was upheld by the United States supreme court. The court made no comment in its decision.

The appellants are engaged in a general "snooping" business—inquiring into the character of persons and their business or occupation. A state license is required and the applicant must have engaged in police work for three years.

The statute was challenged on the ground that the state has no right to regulate a business of this character under the guise of exercising its police power, since it is not an occupation affected in any way with the public interest, health, morals, safety or welfare.

Utilities Earnings Reach Huge Figures

Raleigh, N. C.—The attempt of state legislators to place an equitable tax on power companies has revealed vast earnings by these corporations.

Dividends of the Duke Power company in 1929 amounted to $1,980,486. In that year the company put into its surplus fund $3,887,155. This made a total profit of $5,867,641 for that year.

The Carolina Power and Light company, the same year, paid $1,250,557 in dividends and placed $1,374,266 in their surplus fund. This was a net profit of $2,422,708.

Legislators point to the report of the federal trade commission (page 704, July 15, 1930,) that the Carolina Power and Light company watered its stock in the Pigeon River power project to the extent of $22,048,400. The Duke Power company's stock represents water to the amount of not less than $50,000,000.

"As to the Mellon company," declares the Raleigh News and Observer, "there is more water in the stocks than in the rivers of North Carolina from which they receive their power."

Legislators have asked the Duke Power company and other corporations: "How much actual money has been invested in your company?"

Pleas were made that these figures could not be stated offhand, but would be furnished. The request was made early last February, but to date no information has been supplied.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand,
Divided we fall."

BIJOU

Chattanooga's Best Entertainment

MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.

John Barrymore
in
"SVENGALI"

LOONEY TUNE CARTOON
PATHE TALKING NEWS
VITAPHONE VARIETIES

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.

"THE FINGER POINTS"
—with—
Richard Barthelmess

PATHE TALKING NEWS
VITAPHONE VARIETIES

FARRELL'S Volunteer Floral Shop

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 6-3658

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45359

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Georgia Robinson vs. James Robinson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Robinson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of May, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 6-19

Paving and Sidewalk Assessment Bonds for Sale

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until 11 a.m., Tuesday, June 9th, 1931, for Assessment Bonds of the City of Chattanooga as follows:

Paving District No. 540	$17,210.07
Paving District No. 585	12,244.86
Paving District No. 591	487.17
Paving District No. 592	9,717.75

Bonds will be dated June 1st, 1931, and mature in equal installments in one to nine years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable annually. Both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Sidewalk District No. 124	$1,456.40
Sidewalk District No. 125	2,786.12
Sidewalk District No. 139	397.96
Sidewalk District No. 140	3,181.92

These bonds will be dated June 1st, 1931, and mature in equal installments in one, two, three and four years, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn.

All proposals to be considered must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent. (2%) of the face value of the bonds, payable to F. K. Rosamond, Treasurer—same to be forfeited by the successful bidder in the event of failure to accept and pay for bonds awarded. The City of Chattanooga contracts to supply free to the purchaser certified evidence of the legality of these bonds with the approving opinion of the City Attorney. In all other respects bids must be unconditional.

These bonds are free from all taxes in Tennessee, including state, county and city, and are exempt from federal income tax. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Address—E. D. BASS, Mayor,
Municipal Building, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Something to Eat!

A baking powder to achieve satisfactory results must be scientifically blended and chemically pure.

UP-TO-DATE BAKING POWDER

Makes biscuit as light as a feather

STAGMAIER & COMPANY, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS

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MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE Limit 2 lbs.—Lb. 27c
BUTTER Our Two Popular Tenn. Pack, Fresh Creamery—Pound 25c
TOMATO SOUP Van Camp's, Tall Can, Can 5c
PINTO BEANS Fresh New Mexico Stock, Pound 4c
NEW POTATOES Strictly No. 1 Red, Pound 2c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Send Greetings by TELEPHONE

Important news concerning yourself or family, or perhaps a birthday or wedding anniversary. Maybe a boy or girl away at school has passed examinations with honors or a baby is born to some relative or friend.

The quickest, easiest and most pleasing way to send your greetings and good wishes is by telephone. The sound of your voice adds that personal touch of sincerity which means so much. The cost is small. Only fifty cents for a 150 mile talk when you use Night Station-to-Station service.

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OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 5, 1931 — Number 6

Plans Complete For National Gathering Union Musicians

General Chairman Cohn Announces All Committees "Clicking."

William Green, William F. Canavan and President Weber Head List of Distinguished Guests of Chattanooga for Convention All Next Week—Fine Entertainment Program Arranged—Hotel Patten Headquarters.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

SUNDAY, JUNE 7

Arrival and Registering of Delegates and Visitors at Hotel Patten.

8:00 p.m.—Members assemble in lobby of Hotel Patten to be transported to Auditorium.

8:30 p.m.—Gala concert in honor of delegates and visitors at Memorial Auditorium.

President Weber will make an address.

MONDAY, JUNE 8

1:30 p.m.—Assembling of delegates and guests on steps of Memorial Auditorium to have convention picture made.

2:00 p.m.—Official opening of convention.

Invocation.....Rev. T. S. McCallie, Pastor of the City of Chattanooga

Welcome from Local No. 80.....Lester Cohn, Convention Chairman

Official Welcome for the City of Chattanooga.....Hon. E. D. Bass, Mayor

Official Welcome for Chamber of Commerce.....E. J. Walsh, President

Greetings from Tennessee Federation of Labor.....Paul Aymon, President

Greetings from Central Labor Body of Chattanooga.....M. H. Ortwein, President

Greetings from I. A. T. S. E.....William F. Canavan, President

Reply.....Jos. N. Weber, President American Federation of Musicians

8:00 p.m.—Trip to Lookout Mountain Caverns (for visitors only). Reception at Caverns. (Meet in lobby of Hotel Patten to be transported to Caverns.)

9:00 p.m.—Grand Ball, Hotel Patten (informal)—in honor of delegates and visitors.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9

Morning—Convention in session.

2:00 p.m.—Sightseeing trip to Lookout mountain for delegates and visitors. (Meet in lobby of Hotel Patten at 1:45 p.m. Do not miss this trip. Those wishing to visit cave on the way back to Chattanooga may do so and buses will wait. Special price of $1.50 has been arranged for cave trip.)

7:30 p.m.—Wrestling match, Memorial Auditorium. Jimmy Londos, world's champion, vs. John Katan (for delegates and visitors).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10

Convention in session morning and afternoon.

9:00 p.m.—Theater party, Tivoli theater, for delegates and visitors. (Guests Publix Theaters corporation.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 11

Convention in session all day.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12

Convention in session all day.

Thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians, representing 800 local unions, with approximately 140,000 members, will open its sessions officially Monday at the Memorial auditorium, with President Joseph N. Weber presiding. Mr. Weber arrived Wednesday, with other members of the national executive board, and daily sessions of this body will be held until the official opening next week. The veteran executive, in an interview, called attention to the fact that this is the first time in twenty years that his organization has met in the south, and the first time in history that a city no larger than Chattanooga has entertained the big gathering. He declared he was highly gratified, however, that a comparatively small local union should undertake a task of such magnitude, and complimented No. 80's representatives—Harry S. Kennedy and Richard Park—who prevailed upon the previous convention to select Chattanooga for this year's meeting place.

Delegates and visitors began to register at the Hotel Patten, headquarters, as early as Friday morning, and General Chairman Lester Cohn expressed the opinion that by the time the pre-convention entertainment program begins Sunday morning, practically all of the several hundred expected will be on hand.

A feature of the entertainment scheduled for Sunday will be a concert at the Memorial auditorium, featuring the Cadek Choral society of 150 voices and such local artists as Miss Lee Greene Gulley, pianist; Alvin Blumberg, violinist, and McConnell Erwin, municipal organist. President Weber will deliver an address at this time.

Formal opening of the sessions will take place Monday afternoon, when addresses will be delivered by Mayor Bass, Chairman Cohn, E. J. Walsh, president Chamber of Commerce; Paul J. Aymon, president Tennessee Federation of Labor, and M. H. Ortwein, president Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. Featuring this program of addresses will be William F. Canavan, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, who will extend greetings on behalf of the alliance, of which the Musicians are a part, and the reply from President Weber.

Monday afternoon the delegates and visitors will be entertained with a sightseeing trip to Lookout mountain, including a visit to the Lookout Caverns, and the day's entertainment will be concluded with a grand ball at Hotel Patten. Tuesday afternoon at 2 another sightseeing trip will be enjoyed, and in the evening the unionists and their friends will "take in" the wrestling match at the auditorium, featuring Jimmie Londos, world's champion, versus John Katan, holder of the Canadian title.

On Wednesday the address of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will be the outstanding event. Time of Mr. Green's address was not known, and in fact it had not been learned just when the federation chief will arrive in the city. He is scheduled to address a joint session of the Tennessee legislature at 11 a.m. Thursday, however, and will necessarily, therefore, be compelled to leave Chattanooga Wednesday night. A theater party at the Tivoli Wednesday night will close the day's festivities.

Among the other well-known national figures who will be guests of the unionists will be Milton Schwartzwald, musical director of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum interests, and Boris Morross, who occupies the same position with the Publix corporation.

Thursday's entertainment pro-

(Continued on Last Page)

CHATTANOOGA'S DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Chattanooga will have the honor next week of entertaining at least three outstanding officials of the American labor movement. On the program of the convention of the American Federation of Musicians will be William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who will address the convention Wednesday; William F. Canavan, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, who will extend greetings on behalf of the alliance, and President Joseph N. Weber, who will, of course, have the leading part in the proceedings. President Weber arrived in Chattanooga Thursday for a pre-convention session of the Musicians' executive board.

The labor officials, whose photos appear herewith, are, from left to right, President Weber, President Green and President Canavan.

Fine Orchestra Formed to Aid Idle Musicians

Philadelphia Organization Gives Occupation to Unemployed and Furnishes First Class Programs of Symphonic Music.

(By Staff Correspondent)

Philadelphia, June 4.—One of the finest symphony orchestras in the United States has been formed here, primarily to furnish occupation to otherwise unemployed members of the American Federation of Musicians, but also to offer the public an opportunity to hear another fine orchestra specializing in symphonic music at a minimum cost.

The Pennsylvania Symphony Orchestra, as it is known, was started in 1926 by Adolph Hirschberg, president of the local Musicians' union and president of the Central Labor union of Philadelphia. Then for two years it was dormant.

Last November it was revived through the efforts of Theodore Feinman. It has given five concerts this season, the last one on May 17, with Henry Hadley as guest conductor. Mr. Feinman is an accomplished musician, and through his efforts the Pennsylvania Symphony orchestra in the last year has gained an enviable reputation in the musical world.

Only Democratic Orchestra.

Because of the large number of musicians out of work the last two or three years, due to the robot or canned music, it was felt by Mr. Hirschberg, Mr. Feinman and others interested that it would be a splendid idea to have an orchestra that would accomplish the twofold object.

This orchestra is the one democratic organization in the musical world today, the members selecting their own managers and conductors. Another unique thing in this connection is that it has no sponsors. It stands to rise or fall on its own merits. The orchestra consists of 85 to 100 members, many of them being former members of the Philadelphia orchestra. The Pennsylvania Symphony orchestra has the full support of Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians.

CUBA BOILING AT POINT OF REVOLT, REPORTS SAY

Army Held Ready for Instant Action, Guards Everywhere, Machine Guns Everywhere and Machado Rumored Preparing for Getaway.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 4.—Confidential reports sifting through to Cubans exiled here are that Havana is on edge, not knowing what will happen.

Looking back upon a long list of slain trade unionists, editors and professional men who have opposed the dictator, the island republic may be on the verge of revolt.

Machine guns are reported mounted everywhere. Police travel in pairs and call the soldiers at the least disturbance. Troops patrol regularly. Country roads are watched by rural guards. The army is being kept ready for action—and there is much uncertainty about what the army will do, if and when revolt seriously breaks out.

Not in years has Cuba known such suspense, according to reports reaching here. Two factors hold a resentful people in some restraint—lack of arms and fear of intervention by the United States. Machado has done his best to disarm the people.

But in spite of all drawbacks, talk of uprising continues, with manifestations of revolutionary activity becoming more frequent.

Back of it all is the rumor that Dictator Machado will resign and get out while the getting is still good.

WAR BIRDS DIDN'T FLY JUST FOR THEIR HEALTH

Record Breaking Demonstration, Revelation of Army Air Strength—Was It a Tip to the Curious and Perhaps to the Truculent?

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 3.—Why did more than 670 army war birds stage their big show?

Just for fun? Just for practice?

Followers of international events do not entertain any such ideas.

How many American citizens knew the United States army had more than 600 airplanes?

Inquiry fails to reveal any particular knowledge of that sort among civilians. Most Americans did not know American air strength was so great.

How many citizens or subjects of foreign nations knew the United States had so many airplanes?

It is regarded as probable that governments knew, but the peoples of other countries did not know.

Here, then, was a demonstration!

It is not to be overlooked that this giant armada of the air swarmed over Ohio, then swarmed over Chicago and then flew across the great steel area over the mountains to the coast—the great area that would be aimed at by any military enemy that could reach it.

The speculation that is running in quarters that like to watch such things is this: Was this a demonstration, not of defiance or aggressiveness, but of ability to keep others out? There is very little notion that it was mere maneuvering, or game-playing. It is perhaps worth noting that foreign observers were given the best possible opportunity to see this armada in action. They were invited and urged and they did not turn down the invitation.

The great operation, incidentally, came precisely in the midst of the most outspoken European predictions of war that we have heard in many years.

POWER COMPANY IS ACCUSED OF BIG DEVELOPMENT STEAL

(By International Labor News Service.)

Ottawa, June 2.—A high class Canadian racket was exposed in the house of commons when Robert Gardiner, United Farmers' leader, demanded an investigation into the affairs of the Beaunhamois Power company, which is developing power on the St. Lawrence and about 20 miles above Montreal. The charge was that the company's development was without any legal foundation and contrary to the treaty obligations of Canada with respect to navigation on the St. Lawrence.

Premier Bennett said he had already started an investigation and would appoint a parliamentary committee to continue it.

Claiming the right to divert 70,000 cubic feet of water per second from pany sold its bonds on the strength of that claim.

J. S. Woodsworth said that if the procedure of the company was illegal the investors were in the position of receivers of stolen property.

Premier Bennett interjected that where a company was found to be ultra vires those who invested in it in good faith had a right to legal protection.

"Lawyers generally see no analogy between big steals and little steals," Woodsworth retorted. "If a corporation can legalize a raid on public property by issuing a few bonds, the law ought to be amended, and the promoters compelled to disgorge."

Woodsworth advocated the development of all St. Lawrence power as a public enterprise.

HANLY FEARS DANGER FOR LABOR BILLS

Sees Threat to Entire Program of Workers.

EXPECTS REAL WORK TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Appointment of Steering Committee May Spell Doom for All Labor Legislation.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., June 5.—The house of representatives on Wednesday and Thursday debated the first of eight articles of impeachment against Gov. Horton. The probability is that a vote will be reached by noon Friday.

On Wednesday Representative Mooney, of Shelby county, made by far the best speech that has been delivered on either side. It was a terrific arraignment of Gov. Horton and his alleged coconspirators, Luke Lea and Rogers Caldwell.

Today Speaker Haynes made an eloquent appeal to the house members to vote the articles of impeachment and compel the governor to stand trial before the senate sitting as a court of impeachment for his part in the conspiracy that resulted in the loss by the state of over $3,000,000 that was deposited in banks that Rogers Caldwell either owned or dominated.

Representative Fletcher Cohn, of Shelby county, today also made a logical and convincing argument why Horton should be impeached.

The indications tonight are that article 1 of the impeachment charges will be adopted by the house tomorrow by a narrow margin.

The senate today rejected a bill to repeal the state highway patrol. This bill was introduced by Senator Faulkner.

The senate will vote tomorrow on a resolution that provides for the appointment of a steering committee composed of five members that will say what bills will be considered the remainder of the session. If this resolution is adopted it will spell the doom of all labor legislation.

McDaniels Calls School Committee To Meet Monday

E. E. McDaniels, chairman of a committee from Chattanooga Trades and Labor council which is investigating the need of repairs to school buildings in the city and county, Friday morning asked The Labor World to publish notice to the committee members that the next "inspection trip" will be made Monday morning, and all members are urged to be at the city hall at 8 a.m., where the trip will start.

Mr. McDaniels said inspection of the school buildings is a "big job," but already a number of the buildings have been visited and the committee will have at least a partial report to make at the Central Body meeting Monday night. He asked that the committee members be on hand Monday morning promptly at 8 o'clock.

Angel of Death Enters Smith Home

The Angel of Death entered the home of J. Wade Smith Wednesday morning, and removed therefrom Mrs. Mary E. Scott, an aunt of Mrs. Smith, following a lingering illness. Mrs. Scott is survived by one brother, J. T. Brown, of Spring City, and several nieces and nephews. The Labor World extends sincere sympathy to the surviving relatives. Mr. Smith is a well-known member of the local Typographical union.

Mother of Mrs. Peyer Passes to Reward

Mrs. W. P. Evatt, mother of Mrs. J. M. Peyer, passed away Tuesday morning at the home, 1411 West Fifty-third street. Mrs. Evatt was 77 years of age, and had been in bad health for some time. She is survived by five daughters and four sons. Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon from Chapman's. The Labor World extends to Mr. and Mrs. Peyer and other relatives heartfelt condolences in their bereavement.

MINE WORKERS MAKE PLEA FOR PLAIN JUSTICE

2,000 Appeal for Official Protection.

WM. TURNBLAZER IN DRAMATIC ADDRESS

Coal Diggers of District 19 Approve Activities of Union Officials at Pineville.

WILLIAM TURNBLAZER
President District 19, United Mine Workers of America.

Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, in Chattanooga for a few hours Wednesday, reported that the called meeting of mine workers of District 19, held at Pineville, Ky., last week, was successful beyond the expectations of those sponsoring it, from a standpoint, at least, of numbers in attendance and keen interest shown.

From the mountains of eastern Tennessee and southeastern Kentucky, said Mr. Williams, the workers came, in trucks, wagons, buses and on foot, gathered to register a protest against conditions which have steadily become worse, and which the United Mine Workers have recently attempted to alleviate in certain sections. Mr. Williams declared that in more than twenty years' service for the "coal diggers" he has never seen a more determined and earnest gathering. Scheduled to be held in a public building in the mountain town, it was early seen that no building there was large enough to accommodate even a considerable portion of the delegates, and the sessions were adjourned to the baseball park, where more than 2,000 gathered to voice their protest and appeal for relief.

TURNBLAZER SCORES KENTUCKY GOVERNOR.

Easily the feature of the great meeting, he said, was an eloquent address by William Turnblazer, of Jellico, veteran president of District 19. Mr. Turnblazer scored Gov. Sampson, of Kentucky, for his failure to force compliance with an agreement made with respect to the situation in the Harlan and other fields. In the beginning of the disturbances there, he said, local citizens appealed to his excellency for protection against gunmen employed by the mine operators, and it was agreed that state militia would replace these gunmen, who would be dismissed. This and other promises were wantonly violated, he declared, and he further placed responsibility for the resultant conditions squarely upon the state executive and his excellency's associates.

AYMON ALSO PAYS RESPECTS TO SAMPSON.

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation, also took a rap at the Kentucky executive.

President Aymon declared that America "was not immune to revolution," and stated that in the last few months seven countries had been embroiled in revolution. He said the "hungry man knows no law," and that the people of America will not go as low as they did in other countries before revolting. He urged the workers to work and vote against the men in authority who were opposed to organized labor and who were responsible for their present oppression.

The speakers urged those present to do all in their power to "create public opinion" favoring the organization of the union in the coal field.

Others addressing the great gathering were Mr. Williams and "Pete" Campbell, president of the Kentucky Federation of Labor.

Ringing resolutions, commending President Turnblazer and other officials for their activities, and appealing to the citizenship of the two states for a "square deal," were also a feature of the most dramatic and significant gathering of workers, perhaps, ever held in the south.

A spirit of determination prevails among these workers, Mr. Williams declared, which can only result in relief in the end from conditions of virtual serfdom forced upon them gradually but effectively by mine operators of the district.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1931.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How do farm wages now stand in comparison to past years?

A.—The United States department of agriculture says that the general level of farm wages on April 1 was the lowest recorded since 1916. Farm workers are unorganized.

* * *

Q.—Is the co-operative movement general throughout the world?

A.—The co-operative movement has taken root in nearly every country. The co-operative movements of forty-one countries are federated in the International Co-operative Alliance, which embraces 229,890 local co-operative societies with an aggregate membership of more than 70,000,000 persons. These societies do an annual business of more than $17,000,000,000 and have share capital and reserves of more than $1,500,000,000.

What Next!

The General Electric company has perfected and placed in various hospitals an artificial fever-producing machine whose benefits to medicine are legion. It induces a temperature of 106 degrees without discomfort to suffering patients. Such artificial temperatures speed up the body processes so that they provide immunity against infections.

Women Are Not Paid "Paper" Wage Scale

Washington.—Working women in Massachusetts are paid as low as $3 and $4 a week, according to information received from that state by the federal women's bureau.

This rate is less general than $5, $6 and $7 a week for full-time employment.

Under the Massachusetts law the state wage commission recommends a wage rate. This is not mandatory, but the authors of the law were confident that it could be enforced by a public opinion, and by publishing this rate in newspapers. Exploiting employers pay no attention to these decrees and as the women are unorganized they are compelled to accept pauper rates.

Some of the work, as the manufacture of men's furnishings, children's clothing, underwear and radio parts, comes under existing wage decrees. In other instances no decrees have been established for the occupation. This situation exists particularly in some of the textile cities.

"Owing to the serious business depression, it has been possible for these concerns to secure women and girls, and men and boys as well, at subnormal rates of wages," it is stated.

Dodging Agreement Made by Business?

New York.—Are business men preparing a popular psychology that will permit them to repudiate their no-wage-cut agreement with the president?

The Washington correspondent of the Wall Street Journal makes this significant statement: "* * * only a few employers were represented at the Washington conference so that their competitors who were not represented would appear free from any promise."

At The Change
A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.
E-170

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

ISSUE MUST NOT BE EVADED.

"Regularization of employment" is discussed by industrial leaders who claim that each industry should bear its own unemployment burden. This proposal will be helpful, but it should not be confused with a more vital problem—what is to be done for, and with, numberless workers who have been replaced by the machine and scientific processes, and who have lost all claims to their job?

These workers are not laid off—they are discharged. They would not come under any unemployment relief plan that an industry sets up for those who are temporarily released and who expect to resume their work.

"Regularization of employment" would be an ideal situation if there were not 6,500,000 workless; if inventive genius and the scientific mind were not continually enlarging the workless army and narrowing the number of those who are needed in production. The vast unemployed army are not only non-consumers, but they menace work conditions of those who are so fortunate as to be employed.

These idle workers are a threat to the social order. There can be no regularization of employment in the true sense when machine victims seek work and employes are haunted by the fear that they, too, will eventually be placed on the street. There can be no security, mental peace or regularization under the proposed plan. The isgue is evaded. Millions of unemployed are ignored, as are forces that created this condition. These forces are ceaseless in their functioning and they will make conditions more acute.

Captains of industry who talk of "regularization of employment" may hope to create a favored class among employes whom they can "play off" against millions of workless. This is blindness and blundering. It is postponing the day when facts must be faced.

Workless must be placed in employment. This can be done by a drastic reduction of hours. Employers will voluntarily accept this plan or later be compelled to yield by the forces that are revolutionizing industry and social outlooks.

The millions of unemployed must be given work. This question cannot be solved by talk of "regularization of employment" for those who now happen to have jobs.

A STRIKING WARNING.

Talking straight to steel executives described by him as "the 'comrades' sitting here in the front row," James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, accused them of wage-cutting and said:

"I think it's a pretty cheap sort of business."

Looking back over the long record of anti-unionism of the United States Steel corporation, particularly under the late Judge Gary, this is a remarkable piece of news. Mr. Farrell said more. Observe:

"You say wages have been stabilized in the steel industry. They have not. We are living in a fool's paradise. Honeycombing and pinching and all sorts of things have gone on. The so-called big standard companies, the companies in the headlines, are not maintaining the standard of wages. It's a shame that when some of the large companies are trying to maintain wages others are cutting them even when they are affording only three-day-a-week employment."

Mr. Farrell finally warned his colleagues thus: "I think we are not doing a good job and unless we do a better job something is going to happen."

Let us be grateful for this plain speaking. But let us remind Mr. Farrell that if trade unionism could be made as strong in the steel mills as it is, for example, in the printing industry, the job of preventing wage cuts could and would be much more easily handled and there would be infinitely less danger that what Mr. Farrell calls "something" will "happen."

Unionism is a protection for humanity and a safeguard for democracy.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

WE ARE about to lift the curtain on the beginning of the great drama in man's industrial life which is universally designated "the Industrial Revolution." Step by step we have given readers of The Labor World brief sketches of the ancient serf, the rise and decline of the guild system, the development of the domestic system and its expansion into the commercial system. In our more recent editorials (those describing the commercial system) we have purposely dwelt on England's commercial background to the exclusion of those of other nations because of England's close relationship to us. Also for the reason that a large part of our commercial inheritances, both good and bad, came directly from our Anglo-Saxon brothers across the sea. In fact the analogy between England and American commercial practices is even greater in many ways than that which marks the two nations' political practices. One would be disposed to deny this until the matter is thoroughly studied. England, you see, boasted fully developed commercial and industrial fields before even the American colonies had won their freedom and it was easy (and natural) for this country to follow the mother country to a certain extent in her commercial activities.

In succeeding editorials we shall describe the sweeping and momentous changes brought about by the union of men's minds and nature's forces and show how this unshackling of men's hands forced them to seek protective solidarity in the formation of labor unions.

Amazons!

Written for The Labor World By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Before the supreme court of the United States will say female aliens can be admitted to citizenship it demands they affirm they are willing to go to the firing line in defense of this land. In this wise the august court disposed of the case of Marie A. Bland, Canadian war nurse. The justices turned thumbs down in Marie's case simply because she wouldn't affirm she'd take a gun and go out and slaughter others in case of war. Yet Marie declared she was willing in the next war to do as she did in the last, serve as a woman should serve by helping alleviate the suffering of war-maimed soldiers. Marie is right. Woman's place in war is . . . out of it! Out of it to the extent they are seen only near the battlefield after the butchery has taken place. We don't ask our American-born women to shoot rifles or jab bayonets into men's hairy chests or toss hand grenades into the enemies' faces to shatter their heads. We only ask our women to be . . . women! There has always been left one little spark of real manhood in our characters during war which wouldn't permit us to ask American women to shoulder rifles. An alien woman admitted to this country branded with the terrible mark that she assented to the demand made on her when she sought citizenship that she be willing to shoot or disembowel enemies of her adopted country (for that is what war means) would not be fit for citizenship! Marie knew it. So she proved she had strong womanly self-respect by refusing to become a citizen of a nation that has men who want to send their women out to fight for them.

DANNY AND DAD: PARTNERS

By Annabel Lee Glenn

Danny had asked his mother if he could go with his dad down to the print shop and "look the place over," as he said.

"What do you think about it, Dad? Do you think he'll be in the way?"

"No, he won't be any trouble. Let him come. We can have a good time. He's never been in the new plant. I'd like to take him along."

Down at the shop Danny explored every nook and corner of his father's new establishment, and asked many questions. Dad was glad to explain about the presses to his son, and the two of them were tired after two hours' inspection tour.

"Let's go in the office and sit down awhile. I'll tell you more about things in there."

"Sure, I'm tired, too."

They went into the office.

"Now, son, here's my desk, and you sit at that one, like we were partners."

"I see you have some new blotters here, Dad. They look pretty good. But what is this little seal here at the bottom for, with the little letters printed on it, and the number beside it?"

"Look at it again. You can read what it says."

"It says 'Allied Printing Trades Council,' and then it has 'Union Label' in the middle."

"That's what it is, the Union Label, given by the Allied Printing Trades Council."

"Oh, it has the name of our town, too, on the last line."

"Yes, and the little number beside it is the number of our shop."

"What does the Union Label stand for, Dad?"

"It's like this, son. A long time ago the printers worked very long hours, and did hard work, and were were paid only a little bit of money. They often didn't make enough money to get along. Then sometimes, the master printer would say the wages would have to be reduced. The printers knew that if the wages were cut they wouldn't be able to make enough money to pay their bills, nor enough to buy the food and clothes they needed. So they met together and formed a union."

"Was that very long ago?"

"Yes, quite a long time ago. In New York in 1776, when our country was new, the printers asked for an increase in wages and the master printers said they wouldn't pay them so the printers said they wouldn't work. They had their Union then."

"What happened then?"

"The printers didn't work, and before long the master printers agreed to pay them their increased wages."

"Were there very many members?"

"Not many. You see, this Union was only a local Union. Things are different now."

"Tell me all about it, Dad. If I'm your partner I ought to know about these important things."

"That's right, son. The Typographical Society was formed almost a hundred years ago. The men who belonged were all in the printing industry, and most of the men who were printers were members. They had a large organization. They stood for good wages, reasonable hours of work, and good working conditions. Later the different trades in the printing industry, such as the Printing Pressmen and their Assistants, the Photo-Engravers, the Stereotypers and Electrotypers and the Bookbinders decided to form unions of their own. They split up into separate unions, but did it in a good way. They made agreements with each other, and banded together in a trade alliance, called the Allied Printing Trades Council. This alliance is made up of representatives from each of the trade organizations."

"What happened to the Typographical Society then?"

"It was still there. You see, when the others formed their own unions the Typographical Society, or Union, agreed to the new Unions, and they all work together now. Now the Printers have their own Union, the Bookbinders theirs, and so on."

"Then can anyone use the little label?"

"Only Union shops."

"Yes, I know, but how does a shop get the labels?"

"The Allied Printing Trades Council owns the labels. Before a shop can use one, the shop is inspected and an agreement is made between the employers and the men and women in the shops. This agreement provides that the shop shall be run on a fair Union basis, and the hours of work and the wages are agreed upon, and the rules of the industry are followed. Both the employers and the employes sign the agreement. The council gives the shop a license and the permission to use the label."

"Well, Dad, whenever I see a Union Label on a paper I'll know that the work was done by Union men after this."

"That's right. And what else will you know?"

"I'll know that the work is clean and good, and that the men were paid enough for doing it."

"Fine, Danny."

"I'm going to be a Union printer when I grow up, Dad."

"Like me?"

"Sure, like you. I'll be a real partner, then, won't I?

"Yes, you will, boy."

"Say, Dad, I'm hungry. Is it lunch time?"

"Just about. Let's wash up a little and we'll go home. Mother will be looking for us."

"She'll be glad I'm going to be a Union man, won't she, Dad?"

"She will, son. Come on, let's go."

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(Circle Club Headquarters)
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Prices Right

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GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XVIII

By the apparent differences in the viewpoints adopted by Matthew and Luke in their handling of exactly the same material that fell from the lips of Jesus we are forced, not to discredit one or the other writer, but to classify the documents they produced as works reflecting the characters of the authors. Each man wrote as a result of his life's experiences. Their gospels are colored by their minds. We might say the differences of teaching revealed by Matthew and Luke's books are about the same as to be found in modern literature between the writings of a sincere and earnest philanthropist and the writings of a socialist agitator. (Notice I do not spell "socialist" with a capital "S.")

WM. L. MOSS

With this comparison in mind Luke becomes the "socialist-evangelist." Matthew was a Jew, wrote for fellow-Jews and impregnated his version of our Lord's ministry with Jewish thoughts and Jewish illusions. Luke was a Jew, wrote for Greek-speaking Jews and Gentiles in general, lived in an intellectual world swayed by his Greek learning, and it was perfectly natural he should color his life of Jesus with a more candid and normal view of life than did his ultra-Jewish fellow writer, Matthew. Luke lived a freer social life than did Matthew and as a result of that living taught from a larger social experience. He was, in fact, like Paul in this respect. Luke's gospel reveals the writer had unbounded and deep human sympathy. It was therefore easy for him to seize on the radical sayings of Jesus and pass them on to us in all their original sternness. Matthew on the other hand always tends to soften these harsher sayings, spiritualizing them and making them conform to the more vampid and quieter habits of Jewish provincial thinking.

So we arrive at the conclusion that Luke best understood the Master and it is to him that we turn for the best renderings of what Jesus said about the rich, the poor and money. Jesus was not a social reformer nor did Luke regard Him so, but the Master did teach (as is evident in all the first four gospels) that our social wrongs are traceable to our wrong use of material things and therefore we have this additional proof that Luke wrote from the correct viewpoint when we read how he stresses the words of Jesus on the destructive nature of earthly possessions. Luke had a deep appreciation of Jesus' spiritual ideals for men; in fact he could not have emphasized the social side of his gospel in the way he did without this knowledge and understanding. In common with Jesus, Luke realized that men's spiritual world is often destroyed for them by their inordinate love for material possessions and that it is the well-balanced mind that tempers its thinking with spiritual thoughts without losing all interest in material life.

"Where Promises Count"

Chattanooga Printing and Engraving Co.

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JIM LONDOS
World's Champion
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JOHN KATAN
Canadian Champ
Two Hour Limit

Preliminary - One Hour
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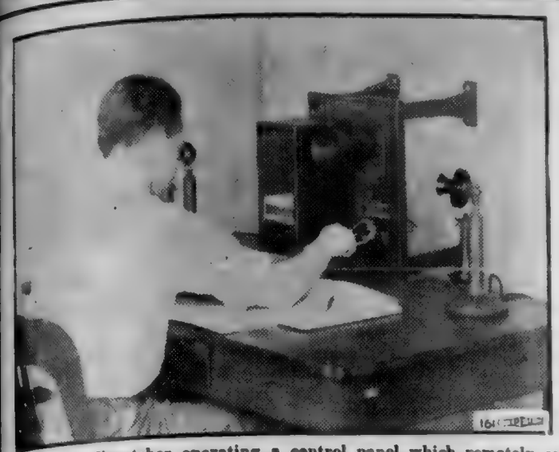
CLINKSTOCK
vs
PAT
O'SHOCKER

Seats 50c-$1-$1.50-$2
All Seats Reserved

AUDITORIUM
TUESDAY
JUNE 9th

Giving Orders to Electrical Equipment



Picture shows a dispatcher operating a control panel which remotely controls automatic electric equipment in a distant station.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Schenectady, N. Y., June 2.—A new type of equipment produced by the General Electric company controls the operation of remote, automatic electric devices by means of audio-frequency impulses. Indications of electric conditions from the remote equipment are given by means of audible signals, in contrast to previous methods using visual indications.

The new control equipment, known as the audible selector type supervisory equipment, is applicable to the operation of various types of electric machinery. Automatic hydro-electric generating plants in central station systems, automatic pumping stations, etc., may be controlled from a remote point. The operator at a point remote from the devices he controls can open and close valves and circuit breakers, start and stop pumps, etc., and receive automatic indications of the position of the valve gates, of whether the pumps are running or stopped, and when hot bearings occur, gaskets blow out, oil level drops in tanks, pressure drops, etc., he is automatically notified.

The supervising equipment, located in the dispatcher's office, consists of a wall panel on which are mounted a calling dial similar to those used on dial telephones, a reset key, a howler and an audio-frequency transmitter. The supervisory equipment located in the outlying station which is to be controlled, consists of selector switches, auxiliary relays, etc., necessary to adapt the supervisory system to the control circuits of the devices supervised.

Whenever the dispatcher desires to operate a unit such as a pump located in the outlying station he dials the proper code to select that unit. A series of audio-frequency impulses are thus transmitted over the line wires to the selector switches in the outlying station. The selector switches take a position corresponding to the numbers dialed and start a code sending device which checks the position of the selectors by sending a return code to the howler in the dispatcher's office. This code return is the same as the code dialed. The howler has two tones, high and low pitched, the one indicating that the pump is running and the other that the pump is stopped. Thus, the dispatcher, knowing the selector switches are set on the position corresponding to the pump he wishes to operate and knowing whether the unit is in the open or closed condition, can now dial a signal to start or stop the unit. He immediately receives a signal via the howler to indicate that the desired operation has taken place.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

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FINEST CABS — METER RATES
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NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45238
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mamie G. Tucker vs. Joseph R. Tucker.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Joseph R. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and the defense to said bill or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 9th day of April, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45276
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
William C. Howington vs. Ola Bell Howington
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ola Bell Howington is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and the defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 9th day of May, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
L. Dixon, Atty. 6-5

CONSTIPATION take

"IF I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. E-171

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Black-Draught
WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

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SWIM AT
Warner Park
Swimming Pool
Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

$1,000 PROFIT PER MAN IN LOWEST WAGE LOT

Startling Facts About Industries That Pay Less and Reap More Than Average.

By W. L. Newman

If cutting wages should get fashionable, every boss would want to be up-to-date. But there is one crowd of bosses who have not even a shadow of excuse for cutting wages. They are employers in the forty-seven industries which have been paying the average wage, or less—in some cases very much less—but who have been getting a value added to their product by manufacture, which is above the average added by all manufacture.

We need to bear in mind these two figures: average wage for all manufacturing industries, $1,308; and average value added to product by manufacture per wage earner, $3,269.

$161 Below National Average!

This average wage of $1,308 is not a decent wage. It is only used for comparison because it is the average of all industrial wages for 1929. There is no figure given by any of the various students or authorities, including the United States bureau of labor, which gives a budget of minimum health and decency for a family of five persons at less than $2,000 per year.

But these 48 industries, which range all the way from artificial leather to women's clothing, through butter, chewing gum, patent medicines and cigars and cigarettes, paid in 1929 an average wage of $1,141, or $161 less than the average wage of manufacturing industries.

In passing, it might be just as well to pause for a moment and wonder where the United States industrial worker got his reputation for having a high rate of wages, and a high standard of living, when the manufacturers' own figures show the above facts.

$2,494 Above Average Per Man Output.

But the interesting fact remains to be told, which is, that these manufacturers collected in the sale of their products an average value added to the product per wage earner of $5,763, or $2,494 more than the average value added in all manufactures in 1929.

Let us get a little closer to the picture, and take the industry in which the value added figure is the lowest of these 47 items: it is nails and spikes (not made in rolling mills). Here the "value added" item amounts to $3,312 per wage earner. There are 37 wage earners in the average establishment, who receive an average wage of $1,215. That leaves a net amount of $2,097 per wage earner, or $77,589, for the whole works, to be applied to what are called capital charges after paving wages. (The cost of material and power has already been allowed for, as the average product per wage earner is valued here at $6,043; the average product per establishment being $224,184.)

$1,000 Profit Per Worker Per Year.

Without attempting to give a detailed distribution of the overhead costs of the plant, it seems fairly safe to say that the boss stood a good chance in 1929 of taking down approximately $1,000 per worker of clean profit.

The highest showing for value added by manufacture, in this list of 47 industries paying under the average wage, is for the manufacture of chewing gum, where the figure is $37,100,000 for the 39 establishments, employing 2,327 wage earners; or $15,900 for each wage earner, of whom there were 59 per establishment. The average wage paid was $1,203. After paying the wages the boss had a net of $14,697 per wage earner, or $867,123 for the establishment, to distribute for his rent, interest, depreciation, insurance, advertising, and presents for the babies. You might think of that next time you take a bite of your favorite chicle chew!

Does This Make for Good Citizenship?

But the important thing for America, and for American institutions, is this: WHAT KIND OF CITIZENS CAN BE BUILT ON AN AVERAGE WAGE OF $1,203?

Is any manufacturer who pays that kind of wages, and makes that kind of profits, interested at all in building and perpetuating American institutions so that they can hold their own against the assaults which are certain to come in times of depression, and from forces such as those of communism?

There is only one possible answer:

Such an employer takes no interest in the essential fundamentals of American citizenship and institutions.

IF THAT IS THE "AMERICAN WAY," IT NEEDS FIXING!

NATION MUST ACT AT ONCE TO PREVENT SUFFERING, GREEN WARNS

In Face of Optimistic Talk by Hoover, A. F. of L. Head Sees Widespread Distress Unless Remedial Action Is Taken Without Delay.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 4.—In the face of the announcement by President Hoover and his cabinet that they have found "many favorable factors" in the present business situation and following up labor's declaration of war on wage cutting, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, warned this week that the nation must begin planning at once if widespread suffering is to be prevented. But President Green reported slight gains in trade union employment, which, however, he said, have been so small as to leave the unemployment problem almost as serious as at the first of the year.

Urging the taking of prompt steps to forestall suffering, recommending four measures of relief and taking another shot at wage cutting, Mr. Green said:

"We must begin planning at once if we are to prevent widespread suffering. Before all else is the problem of security. Workers want to know that they can count on a job. Without taking undue risk, most employers could unquestionably guarantee work to a certain portion of their work force. Practically every employer can estimate the number of men he will need for a minimum force even in dull seasons. A guarantee of employment to even a portion of the country's work forces would help business revival enormously and bring relief from anxiety to thousands of workers' families. At present workers are holding all they can in reserve for fear of losing their jobs. They cannot do otherwise for they cannot see ahead. The funds they reserve amount to billions of dollars. If they were sure of their jobs the release of these funds would be an immense stimulus to business.

Pay Cuts Evil Influence.

"Another influence which contributes to continuation of the existing distressing situation is the wage cutting policy which is being pursued by some thoughtless employers. This sniping at wage standards creates an unfavorable psychological condition. Working men through fear of wage reductions and loss of work are curtailing their buying power and are purchasing only to the extent of the barest necessities.

"Third, industry must fully appreciate its responsibility to divide equitably upon a pro rata basis all available work among all its employes. No man should be deprived of his share. Each employe has a moral claim upon industry for a share at least of all work available.

"Fourth, communities must plan for relief through industrial funds, through municipal and relief organizations. For the relief problem next winter bids fair to be worse than last.

"Unless industry, labor and our governments face this problem now, next winter's suffering may be worse than last."

Chain Store Tax Upheld by Court

Washington.—The United States supreme court, by a 5-to-4 vote, reversed the federal district court and upheld the Indiana tax on chain stores.

Justice Sutherland dissented at length. His views were approved by Justices Van Devanter, Butler and McReynolds.

Justice Roberts, in the majority opinion, said "there seems to be some ground for making a distinction between chain and individual stores."

The decision is the first of its kind handed down by the supreme court and is considered important because it may open the way for legislation in various states that are agitating against the chains.

The Indiana tax, or license fee, starts with $3 on one store. This increases until the license fee for each store in excess of twenty-five is $25 for each additional store.

KNOW Your Union Label

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Card of Union Bartenders

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Waiters

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Coopers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

United Hatters of North America Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Allied Printing Trades Label

Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Union Label of Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union

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Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

FACTS: FEWER FACTORIES; MORE POWER; FEWER MEN

But With Plants and Workers Cast Aside the Mountain of Manufactured Output Grows.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Here is a part of what has happened in Pennsylvania manufacturing plants during the last ten years, according to the census:

Number of establishments, 1919, 27,974.

Number of establishments, 1929, 16,870.

Over 11,000 manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania closed up for some reason or other.

Number of wage earners, 1919, 1,135,837.

Number of wage earners, 1929, 1,006,946.

About 130,000 workers were "displaced," technologically or otherwise. What on earth do you suppose they were doing?

Value of product—total, 1919, $7,315,702,867.

Value of product—total, 1929, $7,387,856,808.

For some reason or other, they were able to produce over 72 million dollars' worth more of products after they got rid of that 130,000 odd workers. Looks like "technological" stuff, all right.

They used $4,210,408,628 worth of materials and energy in 1919. In 1929 the cost of materials and energy was $4,000,673,484—more than two hundred million dollars saved there.

The wages paid in 1919 was $1,406,066,138.

The wages paid in 1929 was $1,390,782,260.

That was a saving in wages of about sixteen million dollars.

But they used 4,445,095 horsepower in 1919, and 5,935,764 in 1929. That is an increase of 1,500,000 horsepower in ten years, with a reduction of 130,000 workers. Each added horsepower displaced over ten workers.

But what became of the workers and their families?

These were human beings!

And this is going on in every state in the Union.

Mismanagement Big Factor in Slump--Wagner

New York Senator Pleads for Better Planning by Government and Industry to Maintain Economic Securiy.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, June 4.—Emphasizing the importance of economic security to be obtained by careful planning both by the government and industry in general, Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, in speaking to the membership of the New York Building congress, said in part:

"One of the contributing causes of the present business depression, in my judgment, is the mismanagement of our own domestic activities. We want to restore economic stability that will bring to labor security against unemployment; security against loss of income and also security against that fear of the future.

"One of our difficulties is that we have done no planning; neither private industry nor government has planned on a national scale. I introduced three bills three years ago having primarily the object of advanced planning to meet possible depression—advanced planning is only one segment of our economic activity; there has to be a fundamental approach and then we must build, build upon that until perhaps our private industry as well as our government will do advanced planning. I have discovered that public construction was carried on at a time when private industry was prosperous. In other words, government was competing with private industry in price of labor, price of material and thus creating a boom and a false idea of prosperity which inevitably resulted in one of those cyclical depressions which I think can be avoided.

"What should the government do? The government ought to aid industry, not to compete with it. The government ought to use its funds in public construction to take up the slack when private industry is slowing down. 'Well,' said someone, 'how do you know when it is slackening up?' There has been a dispute for two years and a half as to whether a depression was on the way. This dispute was between individuals who insisted upon prosperous conditions and others more conservative who saw the depression coming. But we had no economic information upon the subject.

"So I introduced a bill for the collection of accurate information on employment and unemployment, because all economists agree that the most definite measure of whether a country is prosperous or whether a depression is in sight is when unemployment begins to get into our economic activities. That bill after a struggle of two years was finally passed and a bureau has been created.

"The advanced planning bill came after that and was signed finally by the president. We have those two acts now as law. The advanced planning board consists of certain members of the cabinet and will see that planning on public construction is done six years in advance. In other words, we are to begin now upon all projects which have been authorized so that in the critical times we can save at least the six or eight months which are required for preliminary steps before a single public construction job could actually be carried on. The moment the index of unemployment shows a possible depression coming, the government will be ready to enter into the field and check the depression. It may not do it altogether, but it certainly will be a contributing factor."

Is War So Near?

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, June 2.—Gen. Ludendorff on Sunday predicted war in Europe by July.

"He's not far wrong," said a high American army officer in Washington. His name cannot be used.

P. O. Promotions Urged by Unionist

Washington.—The postoffice department's policy of withholding special clerk promotions is protested by Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in a letter to President Hoover.

Postoffice officials, said Mr. Flaherty, take advantage of a technicality in the law to deny promotions to nearly 1,000 clerks in the $2,100 salary grade, who, ordinarily, would be promoted into the $2,200 grade and then, a year later, into the $2,300 grade.

"Government officials are constantly urging private employers to avoid wage slashing," said Mr. Flaherty. "The department's policy, in denying earned salary increases to approximately 1,000 clerks, is at variance with the doctrine preached by administration leaders.

"Special clerkships are secured only after years of satisfactory service—at least fifteen years in the larger offices. To withhold these promotions now is to deny a wage increase that has been justly earned by more than a decade of efficient work."

Industrial Slump Blamed on Business

Long Beach, Cal.—Lack of business management, rather than overproduction, is the cause of our industrial slump, said Rev. Fr. Robert E. Lucey, of this city, in an address to local trade unionists.

"When the machine age came men were discharged, but industry did not make a place for these workers," said Fr. Lucey.

"While dividends increased in 1930, wages decreased in the same proportion.

"Industry has eaten the goose that has laid the golden egg and is now suffering. The solution is a reduction of hours for workers with an increase of pay, so that the workers will have a portion of these billions of profit that were made while wages were being reduced."

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

They are hot on the governor's trail, but who shall cast the first stone?

* * *

The Letter Carriers' band gave a concert on the postoffice lawn Wednesday evening.

* * *

Officials inspected the carriers for the summer season. I don't think they looked as spick and span as last year. Inspector W. R. Keyes made a talk to the boys.

* * *

After the inspection Branch 62 went into the election of a delegate to the national convention, which meets in Oakland, Cal., Labor day, O. L. Farmer, of Highland Park station, winning the trip.

* * *

Frank Brooks says that his daddy-in-law, Henry Oehlson, was so afraid that he would not get over to his house for breakfast that he came and woke him up.

* * *

Letter carriers on their rounds are asked to do lots of things for their patrons. The other morning Sub Rader had to stop and pull a tooth for a little girl.

* * *

Echols says that you could not haul in a wheelbarrow what Frank Brooks ate at the picnic which was held at East Lake park May 30.

* * *

The Highland Park station moved into their new building were sent lots of flowers, but Roscoe Talley was the only one to receive a personal one. Someone sent him a bunch of old wax flowers enclosing a card reading, "From an ardent admirer."

* * *

The other night when closing, Roscoe closed the safe and no one could open it the next morning, as the combination was locked up inside. Talley says when he locks up he locks up for keeps. Hard to telegraph to the makers of the safe for the combination.

* * *

We are asked the question every day, "When are you going to build the new postoffice?" Well, I don't know.

MORE ABOUT MUSICIANS

(Continued from First Page)

gram consists of a special feature for the ladies, exact nature of which was not announced. Mrs. G. A. Van Arsdale is in charge of this "department."

Chairman Cohn announced Friday morning that everything is in readiness for the arrival of the visitors. Various committees, he declared, have "clicked" splendidly, and every individual member has entered whole-heartedly into the spirit of the occasion and done his or her "bit" with credit.

The various committees which have toiled for many weeks to make the gathering a success are as follows:

General Chairman—Lester D. John.

Registration—R. L. Park.

Ways and Means—Ralph Miller.

Entertainment—John T. Mahoney.

Transportation—E. R. Van Arsdale.

Exploitation—Sidney Shallett.

Women's Committee—Mrs. G. A. Van Arsdale.

Editor Program—Wallace W. Cash.

Badges—E. A. Rankin.

Chairman Cohn has issued a cordial invitation to all local trades unionists to attend the open sessions.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By Sax O. Phone

Local No. 80 and her ninety members are busily putting on the finishing touches for the convention. It has even been reported that Buck Weaver has bought a new suit for the occasion, but those who are close in say that it's just a rumor.

* * *

The entertainment committee was worried for a while over the possibility that there would not be enough girls at the Monday night dance at the Patten, but all fear has been set aside as Herman promises to bring some of his girls.

* * *

Interest is especially keen for the dance as Pedro and his high-stepping Troubadours will be there in the flesh. It's sure fine of the Tivoli management and the boys to come out and help us.

* * *

Members are urged to get dates for the dance and promise them one great time. Besides dancing, there has been arranged an interesting program for the intermission.

* * *

Last week Dick Stamper and Sugar did some real singing. We are proud of our boy who made good.

* * *

We hear that Manager Rogers is planning a Cleveland, Tenn., night at the Tivoli. Hundreds are expected to come down and pay homage to the saxophone talents of Richard. We hope that South Pittsburg does not try to honor Joe Leland and Ramon Pryor at the same time in the same way.

* * *

If the national convention contains as much fussing as one of our local meetings, we can easily see why the entertainment committee has arranged a wrestling match for the entertainment program.

* * *

Gol durn it, Local No. 80 may not have the best president in the federation, but we are willing to bet that our president is the best golfer.

* * *

Members in need of money line up on the right. Ralph Miller is now connected with a loan company. No, Herbie, he won't hock your drums.

Musicians' Union Finds New Orleans 'Slow Pay'

New Orleans, June 2.—While this city is busy raising money to care for the unemployed, a bill for $56 for services of ten musicians at a dance given by the city in honor of the crew of the battleship Wyoming remains unpaid since Feb. 9.

The musicians in question have made repeated attempts to get their money. They have written Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley several times and only to the last letter, sent through the union here, did they receive a reply. The mayor thanked the writer of the letter for calling the matter to his attention, for he always wished to settle bills of that type promptly.

This was on March 13. Meanwhile the mayor is on his way to Paris to attend an exposition there and the bill remains unpaid. The Musicians' union will take the matter up with the commission council.

BIJOU

Chattanooga's Best Entertainment

MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.

"The Maltese Flacon"

—with—

BEBE DANIELS

PATHE NEWS
RIPLEY "BELIEVE IT OR NOT"
VITAPHONE VARIETY

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.

"Doorway to Hell"

—with—

LEWIS AYRES

PATHE NEWS
VITAPHONE VARIETIES

GLIDDEN'S
First Quality
PAINT
25% SAVINGS
1 GALLON FREE
if you buy 4 gallons
OR 1 QUART FREE
with 4 quarts

STOVALL HARDWARE CO.
711 CHERRY ST.

NOTICE TAXPAYERS

The Hamilton County Boardof Equalization is Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock, a.m., for 25 days from June 1 to June 29, inclusive (Sundays excluded). Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor on personalty or on real estate may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

W. A. Seagle, Chm.
Porter Poe, Secy.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45359

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Georgia Robinson vs. James Robinson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Robinson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of May, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 6-19

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 1486

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Crabtree Transfer Co. and E. A. Dobbins

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, a replevin notice having been served on goods in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant, and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, June 29, 1931, at 11 a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

This 8th day of June, 1931.

Something to Eat!

A baking powder to achieve satisfactory results must be scientifically blended and chemically pure.

UP-TO-DATE BAKING POWDER

Makes biscuit as light as a feather

STAGMAIER & COMPANY, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS

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EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PURE HOG LARD 8-lb. pail 89c; 4-lb. pail 47c; 4 lbs. bulk 35c
COMPOUND Very Best Grade, 4 Pounds 36c
PINK SALMON No. 1 Tall, 15c Size, Can 10c
MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE Limit 2 lbs.—Lb. 27c
CAN MILK Carnation or Pet; 10 Small Cans 35c; 5 Tall Cans 35c
SALT Reg. 5c Size, 2 Boxes 5c MATCHES Large Size Bx 2c

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IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Effron's Sale
...OF...
FRIEDMAN'S STOCK

Brings the Greatest Values in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings in Ten Years. Come and See for Yourself.

EFFRON'S
THE HOME OF LOW PRICES

MARKET AT SIXTH

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 12, 1931 — Number 7

EEK REASONS FOR DISMISSAL OF C. H. ZIEGLER

entral Executive Board Petitions Officials.

ABOR BODY ASKS FOR INVESTIGATION

ummary Discharge of Veteran Public Servant Brings Storm of Protest.

Local 74, Carpenters, at the egular weekly meeting Thurs- ay night unanimously adopted a esolution deploring the discharge f Mr. Ziegler and demanding hat he be reinstated.

espectfully petitioning the mayor d city commissioners to conduct an estigation into the summary dis- sal of Charles H. Ziegler, super- ndent of parks, and to refuse to prove said dismissal without just se, executive board of Chatta- ga Trades and Labor council, in a ial session Thursday night, took the unusual case of the veteran employe and reflected what is be- ed to be the sentiment of almost per cent. of the city's population. r. Ziegler, a former cigarmaker, been active in the local labor vement practically ever since there been a local labor move- t, and has rendered the same scientious and efficient service to taxpayers which has marked his ivities in behalf of those who m their bread by the sweat of ir brow." Under the city charter would have had but two more rs to serve before being entitled substantial life pension, and it is ended that to deprive him of this ft after eighteen years' service culated to destroy any incentive faithful service which might ani- the activities of present or fu- employes of the city government. Charlie" Ziegler, as he is known undreds of personal friends, had been regarded as a "fixture" in ity government. Officials in his artment have come and gone, but thought of his removal has ever made public until Commissioner s A. Cash, recently re-elected to e, announced to press representa- this week that the superintend- of parks would be displaced as economy move."

mors of Mr. Ziegler's discharge been rife for some weeks, and it nown that scores of citizens early ed their protest. The commis- er, however, stated that he had een responsible for the reports. mmittee from Circle club called Commissioner Cash some two or weeks ago to protest the re- val of the park superin- ent, but were given little or no lation in the matter.

erhaps never in the history of the as the dismissal of a subordi- been so generally deplored, the missioner's action and its attend- circumstances having all this been a subject for discussion any groups of citizens, on the s, in offices and stores, and in herever men or women congre-

urteous service of the displaced rintendent to officers and mem- of the various garden clubs, his t knowledge and personal inter- aving been cheerfully granted at mes over a period of many years, brought to his defense a large er of ladies interested in beau- g the city, and newspapers and have expressed themselves upon the unfortunate occur-

iends of Mr. Ziegler are advocat- a personal protest at the regular ing of city commission Tuesday, is was stated Thursday that in robability the commissioners will etitioned for a hearing on the er at that time.

e resolution adopted by Central executive board follows:

Whereas, announcement is de, through the daily press, t Mr. Charles Ziegler, super- ndent of parks, has been sum- rily relieved of his duties in t capacity; and,

Whereas, Mr. Ziegler has spent ctically eighteen years of his in this department of the government, rendering what been widely recognized as l, intelligent and efficient ice to the taxpayers; his en- career as a city employe has n marked by faithful perform- e of his duties, and thousands friends will testify to his un- ed devotion to his arduous rs and the constructive effort ch has marked his every ac- ty as a servant of all the peo- of our city; and,

Whereas, under the law which poses the reward of public ice, Mr. Ziegler would in a ter of approximately two rs be entitled to a lifetime sion; and,

Whereas, we believe that such ong and faithful record of ice to the people should com- d more fitting recognition than dismissal at the whim of a department head; and,

Whereas, it is our understanding that the city commission as a whole is responsible for the actions of its various department chiefs, which must be formally approved by a majority of the board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully but insistently call upon the honorable mayor and board of commissioners to conduct a thorough investigation into the reasons for the discharge of Supt. Ziegler, and demand of the commissioner of parks that just cause for his action be given before the dismissal of Mr. Ziegler is approved; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the mayor and commissioners, and the daily press and The Labor World for publication.

Chicago Union Print Shops On Five-Day Week

Employers' Association Offers No Resistance as Provision of Famous Contract Become Effective June 1.

(By Staff Correspondent)

Chicago, June 11.—None of the union employing printers of Chicago resisted inauguration of the five-day week June 1, which was provided for in a five-year contract effective Oct. 1, 1929.

The Franklin Association (employers' group) had asked the union to abrogate the five-day week feature of the contract, or in lieu thereof to permit the members to go on a 40-hour weekly basis at the prevailing hourly rate. This would have amounted to a decrease of $5.20 a week based on the minimum job scale.

The union, at the May 24 meeting, unanimously turned down the request upon the telegraphic advice of Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical union.

Provisions of Agreement.

The five-year agreement provides that the five-day week shall prevail during the months of June, July and August of 1931 and 1932, and that on and after April 1, 1933, the 40-hour week shall become effective for the full twelve months of the year.

Aside from some minor differences of opinion in some of the shops as to the application of the new rule, which were ironed out by the officers of the union and the management of the shops involved, no difficulty was experienced.

Some of the members of the Franklin association had been very active in endeavoring to persuade their employes to go to the union meetings and vote to abrogate the five-day week feature of the contract. However, when the union voted unanimously to stand by the contract, these employers considered that discretion was the better part of valor and gracefully conceded the point.

I. T. U. Backing Valuable.

The executive council of the International Typographical union is deserving of great praise for the handsome manner in which it backed up Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. It is felt here that the easily won victory is of tremendous moral value to the labor movement of the entire country at this time, when there is a surreptitious drive on to cut wages.

State Supreme Court Upholds Free Press

Madison, Wis.—The state supreme court sustained the refusal of the Milwaukee circuit court to enjoin a newspaper from opposing rate increases by the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company.

The newspaper—the Milwaukee Post—called on citizens to organize and to refuse to pay an extra fare. The company sought to enjoin the newspaper from interfering with its "property rights."

The supreme court declared that freedom of the press, guaranteed by the constitution, prohibits the court from issuing an injunction against the publication of articles in a newspaper, and asserted that every person is assured the right to speak, write or publish his sentiments on all subjects.

"A mere apprehension of future injury is not enough to warrant the issuance of a permanent injunction," the court declared.

The article objected to by the company read, in part, as follows: "To Arms, North Milwaukeeans! Refuse to pay 6 cents for two miles of street car riding. In Old Milwaukee they can ride 10 and 12 miles on one fare. We, of the newer Milwaukee, victims of unkept promises, must pay 13 cents to ride to our homes from our daily toil. There isn't a policeman in the city who would arrest you for demanding your rights. Let's fight for our rights if it is necessary to use a club."

The Post, in its defense, claimed the last sentence was not an exhortation to violence, but rather was comparable to the "big stick" campaign waged by President Roosevelt.

MAY TAX GAS STATIONS.

Indianapolis.—Indiana may extend its chain store tax to gas stations. The state board of tax commissioners will ask the attorney-general to pass on the question.

CENTRAL BODY'S SCHOOL REPORT ILLUMINATING

Deplorable Conditions Are Found General.

HORTON RULE IS AGAIN "BLASTED"

Resolution Calls on Taxpayers to Continue Battle for Relief.

Declaring that the taxpayers of Tennessee should "continue an unceasing demand upon their representatives to bring the looters of Tennessee to an accounting," Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night protested vigorously against the "spectacle of a vigorous political regime whitewashing its renegades."

Representatives Coleman and Chamlee were sharply criticized for their support of the Horton crowd as shown in their activities against the proposed articles of impeachment against the governor. Formal action against the two Hamilton representatives, however, was not taken.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, organized labor has unceasingly denounced Gov. Horton immediately after it was apparent that two private citizens were really holding the governor's chair; and,

Whereas, because of the resulting looting of the treasury of the state of Tennessee, and the failure of several banks and various suicides, an irate and aroused citizenry has demanded that Gov. Horton be removed from his office; and,

Whereas, because the taxpayers are now being treated to a spectacle of a vigorous political regime whitewashing its renegades; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, That the taxpayers of Tennessee should continue an unceasing demand upon their representatives to bring the looters of the state of Tennessee to an accounting; and, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be given to each of our own representatives and to the daily press and Labor World.

SCHOOL REPORT IS ILLUMINATING.

Light on the deplorable condition of city school buildings was given in the report of a committee which has been making a thorough investigation of the needs for repairs on these buildings. At a recent session of Central Body a resolution was adopted which called attention to reports that many of the city schools were actually in dangerous condition from lack of attention, and the committee was named to make a survey.

E. E. McDaniels, chairman, in making a partial report, prefaced his remarks with the statement that had anyone told him conditions were half as bad as were found, he would not have believed it. The committee had visited sixteen out of forty-four buildings, and in practically all cases astounding facts were disclosed.

Incidentally, Mr. McDaniels stated Thursday of this week that further activities of his committee had brought out similar deplorable conditions in the buildings where the youth of Chattanooga spend so much time.

From serious insanitary menaces to actually dangerous fire hazards, the committee found unbelievable defects, and the partial report made Monday night, it is held, has more than justified the investigation and the formal protest which will follow its completion.

It is planned to present a detailed report, in writing, to the city commission, and demand that all buildings be put into at least safe and sanitary condition before another session opens.

WILLIAMS TELLS OF MINERS' PLIGHT.

Plight of the coal miners of Tennessee and Kentucky was graphically described by Ben Williams, representative of the international union, and the struggle for a measure of relief was gone into, incidents of heroism among these native Americans being cited and their fortitude under most trying conditions was highly commended by the organization's representative. He told of the struggles to gain a foothold through collective action to alleviate the un-American conditions, and of the necessity for facing hired professional gunmen and the state militia in Kentucky.

Much has been said recently, he declared, about deplorable conditions at Brushy Mountain, where state convicts are forced to mine coal, but in some instances, he declared, the felons are in better position than the so-called "free" mine workers, and he declared it had been intimated that "free" miners are "scabbing" on the convicts.

'WIRE TWISTERS' NOMINATE NEW OFFICERS

Local 175 Expects Some Interesting Contests at Annual Election—Notes.

Some interesting contests are scheduled to feature the annual election of officers by Local 175, Electrical Workers, at the regular meeting next Wednesday night, and a 100 per cent. attendance is expected. A. E. Butler, president, will have opposition in the person of E. E. Crosby, present vice-president, and W. P. Howard, recording secretary, will try conclusions with Robert Duncan for the honor of occupying that position during the coming year. A complete list of the nominations, given The Labor World this week, follows:

President—A. E. Butler, E. E. Crosby.

Vice-President—Fred Simons, Boyd Keebler.

Recording Secretary—W. P. Howard, Robert Duncan.

Financial Secretary—C. A. Frost.

Treasurer—W. W. Williams.

Business Manager—E. E. McDaniels.

NEWS NOTES
(By E. E. Crosby)

Well, at last you don't have to stand on your head to have the Chattanooga ball club near the top.

* * *

The entertainment committee has been ordered to get up another fish fry this summer. If you know the address of any fish send 'em in.

* * *

Mac says he now believes the first 100 years are the hardest.

* * *

Ed Carroll said if there is one corn every minute he is one of 'em.

* * *

Patton says an old Ford is better than no Ford—saves walking.

* * *

C. E. Coffer is planning a trip to Georgia.

* * *

Bill Cooper is reported on a fishing trip and the big ones don't get away when he goes after them.

* * *

Wendel Worley is soon going to move on his plantation near Soddy.

Labor Promises Housecleaning in Mississippi Poll

Politicians Have Driven People Nearly to "Nut House and Poor House," Declares Holt Ross, A. F. of L. Spokesman.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Meridian, Miss.—Denouncing factionalism, Holt Ross, of Laurel, president of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor and international representative of the American Federation of Labor, declared "a thorough housecleaning in Mississippi political circles" is assured.

"After we have drained the cesspool of factionalism, inefficiency and corruption, then we are going to disinfect the state house and start all over again," he said.

"The occupants of the upper house, the lower house and the governor's house have well nigh landed most of us either in the 'nut house' or poorhouse. Evidently the people of the state have suffered long enough from the humiliation heaped upon them by the selfish or stupid politicians.

"Mississippians should remember that there are others to be elected than a governor. The Mississippi Federation of Labor is making a full and complete study of the records of the candidates for all offices and they shall likewise require them to answer certain questions relative to their candidacy. We shall go upon the stump and discuss these issues with the people and not the politicians."

Bethlehem Bonus To Be Continued

Newark, N. J.—Vice-Chancellor John H. Backus ruled that a bonus paid to officers of the Bethlehem Steel corporation shall be continued, pending final determination in the local federal district court of the suit by twenty-one minority stockholders to compel an accounting of these payments totaling $36,493,668 and the refunding of any part thereof deemed to be excessive. The officials who receive these bonuses must deposit a bond in the event that the suit is decided against them.

Although the bonus exceeds more than $1,000,000 for one official, the chancellor indicated his belief in a "living wage." To deny executives their bonus now, when they have been receiving large compensation and living accordingly, would be unfair, he said.

ANNUAL MEET OF MUSICIANS IS SUCCESSFUL

Sessions Adjourn Sine Die Friday.

WEBER NAMED FOR 32D TERM

Delegates and Visitors Praise Local Committee for Entertainment.

With the election of Joseph N. Weber to his thirty-second consecutive term as president, thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians was practically closed, and after the cleaning up of "fag ends" the sessions were scheduled to adjourn sine die Friday night.

The convention, the first to be held in the southland in twenty years, was described on all sides as highly successful from every standpoint. Matters of direct interest to the members were disposed of with a minimum of "wrangling," and it was the belief that the future of the 140,000 members is brighter at this time than has been the case since the beginning of the business depression.

Entertainment program was carried out without a hitch, and delegates and visitors were loud in their praises of the local membership for providing a full week of enjoyment for the guests.

Address of William Green, president of the American Federation, on Monday, was one of the high lights of the gathering. Mr. Green was scheduled to speak to the musicians on Wednesday, but due to an engagement in the east, the date was moved up, and the federation chief made a flying trip to the city. William P. Canavan, president of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, was another distinguished guest, and addressed the convention also on Monday.

A side feature of the gathering was a dinner given President Canavan Wednesday midnight at the Chattanooga Golf and Country club, a courtesy of locals 140, Stage Employes, and 259, Moving Picture Machine Operators.

Mr. Canavan brought to the membership of the two locals a message brimming with optimism, and predicted that, when business activities begin to turn back to normal, the hundreds of locals comprising the alliance are assured of the greatest season of prosperity in their history. J. Burson Lowry, president of Local 259, acted as toastmaster, and Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and R. M. Cooke, editor of The Labor World, were special guests of the occasion.

National Flag Wavers Favor Wage Reduction

Toronto, Canada.—A wage reduction of 25 cents an hour is the offer of the National Labor Council of Toronto to building contractors. The council is an alleged labor organization that would arouse jingo sentiment among Canadian citizens by opposing affiliates of the American Federation of Labor.

The alleged "unionists" make this plea to contractors:

"We have the ability to carry on our business in Canada as well, if not better, and with more satisfaction to contractors than any other organization controlled and dictated to by foreign countries."

The purpose of this flag waving has been exposed times without number by Canadian wage workers who have a natural loyalty to their country and who have linked their economic interests with fellow craftsmen in the United States.

"Ford Civilization" Mass Output Result

London.—Henry Ford is the embodiment of American civilization and mass production, says Prof. Harold J. Laski, of the University of London, writing in a local newspaper on prominent Americans.

"Henry Ford is a workman who has made a gigantic fortune without ever discovering that we work for the sake of life," writes Prof. Laski. "He is the supreme prisoner of his own machines. He is only the most outstanding of innumerable Americans to think as he does. They think of bigness as greatness. They place the practical Edison before the abstract Einstein.

"Mr. Ford has captured the world with his system. Today Russia transforms itself into a super-America; tomorrow it will be China; then, perhaps, India.

"Mr. Ford's vision of civilization does not impress me. His ideal worker will have material comfort aplenty. I doubt whether he will have a mind to enjoy it."

Trainmen Not To Join Labor Federation Now

But Convention Approves Cooperation in All Cases Consistent With Laws and Policies of Organization.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Houston, Tex., June 11.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in convention here, declined to become affiliated at this time with the American Federation of Labor, approving a report of the committee on joint relations, which said:

"Under existing conditions it appears to your committee that affiliation with the American Federation of Labor can only be effected by the relinquishment on our part of jurisdiction over classes of service which we have represented for many years, and unless and until this condition is eliminated, we do not recommend an affiliation."

Close co-operation with the A. F. of L. was recommended by the committee, which cited past co-operation, particularly in the movement for the eight-hour day on the railroads. The committee urged further co-operation be given the federation in matters "where such can consistently be done within keeping with the laws and policies of this organization."

Other action taken by the convention included approval of resolutions favoring an increase in freight rates and limiting the members' working hours so that approximately 11,000 men now out of work may be given employment. The convention also called upon officers of the Brotherhood to seek a conference with federal officials, business leaders and the public in an effort to bring about improvement in the business situation.

Sympathize With Bereaved Brother

Sympathy for C. C. Ferry and other surviving relatives of Mrs. Ferry, who surrendered to the Grim Reaper recently following a long battle to regain her lost health, is expressed in resolutions drawn by a committee appointed at last week's meeting of Local 74, Carpenters.

Tribute is paid to the worth of Mrs. Ferry, and attention is called to her unusual interest in the cause of labor. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, the Angel of Death has entered the home of one of our members, removing therefrom Mrs. C. C. Ferry, beloved wife and helpmeet of our fellow-worker; and,

"Whereas, Mrs. Ferry, in the years when her health permitted, maintained an active and intelligent interest in trade union affairs, rendering valuable service to the cause; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we deplore the passing of this good lady, and extend to Brother Ferry and other relatives our sincerest sympathy in their great loss; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, furnished the family of the deceased, and The Labor World for publication.

"C. W. SMITH,
"Z. B. BENDER,
"JOHN BOWMAN,
"Committee."

Speed-Up Systems Don't Create Work

New York.—"How can more labor be used under a system where one worker finds himself doing twice the amount of work he formerly did?" asks Thomas F. McMahon, editor the Textile Worker, official magazine United Textile Workers of America.

The labor editor is referring to the American Wool and Cotton Reporter's statement that output has increased 140 to 180 per cent within the last few years and that this will enlarge work opportunities.

Operatives in spinning rooms, this trade paper states, "tends 24 or 30 sides of spinning instead of 10 or 12 sides. The installation of automatic looms and the proper extension of their operation has cut the cost of weaving a full 50 per cent or more. In one New England mill, for instance—and there are hundreds of similar examples throughout the industry—on one staple construction, the weaving cost used to be 45 cents a cut and is now 15 cents."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter shows that this speed-up system and automatic machinery is running through every department of the textile industry.

Instances are cited where a mill can produce in four days the same yardage and value that was produced a few years ago in five and one-half days.

The trade paper concludes: "The whole industry is being overhauled in this way to the advantage of the operatives (workers) because the lower the cost of the goods the greater the volume that can be sold and the larger the number of operatives who can be kept on the payroll."

Editor McMahon calls on the trade paper editor to show how more workers can be employed while speed-ups and automatic machinery is continuous.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

GREEN'S APPEAL TO LEGISLATORS IS DISREGARDED

Women's 48-Hour Bill Is Amended.

CHAMBLISS SPEAKS AND VOTES "WRONG"

First Labor Bill Opposed by Hamilton Senator—Horton in Saddle.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., June 11.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a joint convention of the general assembly today. The time for his address interrupted the proceedings of the senate while it was considering the first labor bill that has been before either branch of the legislature this session.

After listening to Mr. Green's eloquent appeal to the chivalry of the manhood of America to decrease the long hours of toil of the childhood and womanhood of this country, the senators returned to the senate chamber and amended the bill to provide that the legal work week for women and children shall be fifty-four hours instead of forty-eight hours as provided in the bill. This bill was introduced by Senator Larson, of Shelby county, and Senator Clements, of Knox county.

Senators Larson, Clements and Fitzhugh made speeches advocating the passage of the measure. Senators Chambliss, of Hamilton county; Todd, of Sullivan county, and Coleman, of Marshall county, spoke in opposition to the measure.

The bill as amended was passed by the following vote:

Aye—Abernathy, Albright, Alexander, Anderson, Ault, Brown, Clarke, Clements, Cornelius, Craig, Doak, Fitzhugh, Graves, Kennedy, Larsen, Monroe, Priest, Riley, Vaughan, Mr. Speaker Broadbent. Total 20.

No—Chambliss, Coleman, Ewell, Faulkner, Jackson, McMahan, Spencer, Todd. Total 8.

Pass—Happel, Officer. Total 2.

The effort to impeach Gov. Horton failed in the house. The Horton followers are in complete control of the general assembly. The house today, after a bitter debate, adopted a resolution that had previously passed the senate, dismissing the probe committee and the auditors.

On next Tuesday the senate and house will meet in joint convention to elect Hon. Hill McAlister state treasurer and Hon. Ray Wallace, of Loudon county, comptroller.

There is a rumor here that Gov. Horton will appoint Edgar Graham commissioner of labor, thereby displacing the present commissioner, James M. Southall, who is a member of the Typographical union and a conscientious official. Mr. Graham is the present comptroller and as a member of the funding board was partly responsible for placing large amounts of the state's money in favored banks, thereby causing the state to lose over $3,000,000. Mr. Graham did not have the nerve to stand for re-election.

On account of the State Bar association meeting at Jackson, the general assembly adjourned today until Monday morning.

Trainmen Limit Hours To Assist Unemployed

Houston, Tex.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at their convention here, voted to limit the work day of members as a means of relieving unemployed. More than 10,000 trainmen are idle.

Working hours in yard service will be limited to 26 days, or 200 hours, a month; in freight service to 3,500 miles, or its equivalent, and in passenger service to 5,500 miles, or its equivalent.

The change will become effective within thirty days or as soon as the brotherhood's representatives can arrange for the change with railroad managements.

WAGE SLASH PROBE HELD IN WISCONSIN

Madison, Wis.—A majority of the legislative committee that has been probing wage reductions in this state report that reductions have been made in 88 per cent of the nineteen cases investigated. The minority, consisting of four members, assert that the evidence is not conclusive, as living costs may equalize the cuts.

The majority members charge that outside influences have been used on Wisconsin employers to still further reduce wages paid in tobacco warehouses "are unreasonably low, as compared with other industries."

The majority recommends an unemployment insurance law.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1931.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Has trade unionism gained in Japan in recent years?

A.—Yes. In 1923 there were 432 unions with 125,551 members and at present there are 650 unions with 342,379 members.

* * *

Q.—When did women enter the printing trades and when were they admitted to unions of the trade?

A.—Women began to work in the printing trades in 1832. In 1870 a union of women printers was formed in New York City, which applied to the International Typographical Union for admission and was chartered as a local union. Organization of women in separate unions was not a success and in 1872 they were admitted to membership in the union on equal terms with men.

Dance On!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

What has Tennessee to worry about financially? Nothing, absolutely nothing. But what about the state's lost funds, its $83,920,000 indebtedness, its years of future struggling to overcome the wretched governmental management of the past two or three years? Aren't you plunging yourself into the depths of pessimism and dragging out well-hidden political ghosts when you talk, think or write about these insignificant things? What's the people of the state kicking about, anyhow—haven't they toll bridges to bring them in funds, together with a fine, big gasoline tax to help pay expenses and a perpetual tobacco tax to pour truck loads of pennies and nickles into the state treasury? What more do they ask for—if it could be thought of they'd get it! Sure, the state's finances are alright. Did the state lose a few millions recently? Just forget it! Why bring up unpleasant things like that. The fellows who let that money slip through their hands into Wall Street's pockets had no way of telling the crash would come. Why blame them for losing the state's money? And you fellows outside of the state who want to buy Tennessee's bonds, don't hesitate to buy them. They're as good as gold, for the people are going to pay up all their last losses and plug away in such style from now on that it will make you feel proud to own a few of their bonds. Such is the gist of information appearing in the June 5 issue of the Daily Bond Buyer, published by the New York Times. On, on, with the dance! The piper's piping his merriest tune! Out of the way, you clumsy clodhoppers who are stepping on the toes of the other dancers with your criticisms of their financial carousals! There, there, put up your popguns and call off your sniveling poodles, let the folks who know how to spend your money and enjoy it have a good time! Why do you insist on worrying them, anyhow?

CONTRACT RENEWED IN IRON INDUSTRY

Atlantic City—The existing wage contract between the Western Sheet and Tinplate Manufacturers' association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers was renewed at a conference of officials of the two organizations.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-170

Take CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

PLAYGROUNDS CLOSED.

Announcement, through the daily press, that local playgrounds will not be opened at the usual time, and intimation that these institutions may not be operated at all this summer, came as a distinct disappointment to thousands of citizens and taxpayers. Mr. J. A. Cash, commissioner of this department, is quoted by the dailies as saying that the $9,000 placed in his budget for operating the playgrounds has been diverted to the school-building upkeep, and unless a special appropriation is made they will not be operated.

The rather unusual situation has been the cause for considerable comment, citizens of all walks of community life recognizing the splendid results obtained by the expenditure of a relatively negligent sum annually for the maintenance of these most important adjuncts to the care of the youngsters.

The playground system was originated in Chattanooga by a group of public-spirited citizens, and maintained for several years by contributions alone. Its vast benefits being eventually brought to the attention of the authorities, however, the city government stepped in and took over the operation.

Thousands of youngsters have through the playgrounds been taken from the streets and alleys and provided with recreation under expert supervision, and thus has been removed a widespread and serious menace to life and limb, as well as affording a protection in the moral surroundings of our future citizens, and an excellent system of physical development.

To close this department at the present time with a wave of the hand and with a bland statement that the money appropriated for its maintenance has been "diverted" will not, we predict, be accepted complacently by the citizenship, and a protest "long and loud" may be expected if it shall develop that the recreation centers are to be abandoned because the money has been used for other purposes.

INTEREST IS NOT "WAGES."

An eastern financial journal explains that if bankers could put wages up or down at will they would not permit the reduction of "wages" of money. The "wages" of money (interest) has been reduced.

Here is the theory that labor is a commodity; that a human being, endowed with memory, understanding and will, should be classed with a medium of exchange. To say that interest on money is "wages," or what the worker receives as his portion of production, is the last word in dead-wood economy. If a banker is compelled to reduce interest charges —his alleged money "wage"—is his living standard affected? Must his children be taken out of school? Are they undernourished to the extent of his "wage" cut?

Suppose a business man asks for a loan of $100,000 and the banker tells him his labor costs are too high. What happens? The business man is forced to reduce wages—to lower living standards of his employes—that the banker may receive a higher interest rate.

To say that bankers cannot reduce workers' wages is to ignore realities. Bankers hold the key to the industrial situation because they control the nation's credit. It is significant that influential industrialists oppose wage cuts, but not one banker of standing has taken this position. They either openly favor reduction or reach the same objective by talk of "impersonal economic principles," as does the president of the American Bankers' association.

Money rates respond to competition. In the scramble for money to play the stock market two years ago, call money charges soared to 20 per cent and more.

Shall it be said that this situation, due to a frenzied gambling mania, must apply to human beings? Shall the methods of money changers and stock market riggers be the rule when human beings are involved? Shall living standards be debased by competition between employed and the millions of workless? Shall the depression be continued in intensified form by decreasing purchasing power of the people that bankers may be assured higher rates of interest?

GOVERNMENT BY LAW UPHELD.

The United States supreme court has ruled that equity cannot be substituted for law. The decision annuls a Minnesota statute that empowered equity to padlock any newspaper or publication the judge considered scandalous or defamatory. The law denies free press, said the court. A person who has a grievance against such publication has redress in the criminal and civil courts of that state.

The decision is a vindication of trade union opposition to the labor injunction that denies free press, free speech and free assemblage. Labor's position on the injunction is in line with the United States supreme court decision—maintenance of government by law.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

THE AWFUL COST OF DEPRESSION

By WILLIAM GREEN

It has been estimated that the total decrease in wage payments in 1930 from 1929 was approximately $10,000,000. Although cost of living decreased 10 per cent. in 1930, this was not nearly enough to make up for the huge loss in workers' incomes. In manufacturing industries, in 1930, the income of all workers, in terms of the goods they could buy, was 29 per cent. below 1929. That is, their ability to buy the products of industry was reduced by 29 per cent., and our factories, mines and railroads lost accordingly. The human cost of this huge loss of income is measured in broken health, loss of education and opportunity for children, discouragement and despair, mental and physical deterioratoin.

Obviously, it is the solemn duty of the management of industry and business to face their responsibilities and meet their obligations to society. This fact cannot be evaded permanently.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXIX

The writer has very little more he wishes to record here in this series of articles in explanation of the differences existing in the written works of the first three evangelists whose works Christendom has unanimously designated "the gospels," viz., the books of Matthew, Mark and Luke. There only remains for me to point out a few facts relative to the gospel according to Matthew and then I shall pass on to a further consideration of the remaining saying of Jesus concerning money.

WM. L. MOSS

In an article the other week I said that the gospel of Matthew was written by a Jew, with a Jewish mind for Jewish readers. This is not a mere conjecture on the part of the writer, but is one of the accepted and known facts about the gospel. The writer of the gospel betrays these facts on every page he wrote of the New Testament book called by his name. There was a great deal of poverty in Jerusalem but Matthew with characteristic Jewish ability and training to fasten his eyes on the spiritual and find it in the solution for economic troubles is clearly manifest in the gospel he wrote. The hopes of those around him were all staked on the immediate return of Jesus during their own lifetime as the Son of Glory descending from the heavens come to reign forever on earth as its Righteous Judge, and they consoled themselves that this poverty and penury which was theirs now would last no longer than the return of Jesus to earth after His ascension following His crucifixion and burial. So they could afford to endure momentary hardships and persecutions while awaiting the Master's advent as their earthly ruler.

Accordingly throughout Matthew's work we find the spiritual tone dominating every page. Luke sees things more normally; he was uninfluenced in the main by this post-ascension return of our Lord which gripped the minds of so many early Christians and interfered with their thinking normal thoughts.

Matthew's gospel is precious to us in that it reveals on every page these characteristics, and because it does reveal them we do not have to bother ourselves with the question of whether or not his gospel is a real apostolic production—for it is! Its literary makeup, its religious thoughts and the spiritual ideas which dominate it from beginning to end make it plain to us that it is an authentic biography of Jesus Christ. In other words, if anyone wanted to palm it off as a late Christian document instead of the early document that it is he would have to rewrite it word for word, completely reverse its mode of thought and recast its spiritual tone to that of a more material outlook on life, for Matthew's gospel has too much of the "apostolic flavor" about it, and it is this "apostolic flavor" that unmistakably betrays its real origin—a book from the hand of a disciple of Jesus Christ!

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The Massachusetts minimum wage commission reports that its only method of forcing employers to pay women workers decent wages—the publishing of names of employers who do not comply with its decrees—has been ineffectual in the case of textile firms which have been coming into Massachusetts, taking over unoccupied mill buildings and paying wages of $5, $6 and $7 a week and even $3 and $4 in some cases.

It is evident that "moral suasion" is not worrying these Massachusetts wage cutting employers. It probably won't work with many employers, as those so unintelligent and unprogressive as to pay starvation wages will respond to nothing except a club. Minimum wage laws need teeth. Without teeth, such legislation is of little practical value.

* * *

It has been pointed out in the past that there are too many gasoline service stations, resulting in cut-throat competition, which does neither the automobile owner nor the oil business any good. Now comes along the conservative Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and says the same thing in an annual report that is being hailed as one of the frankest financial reports ever issued by a big corporation. Says the report:

"The pressure of surplus supplies continued to expand retail outlets, of which there are now at least three for every one needed to serve the consumer conveniently and expeditiously. The amount of capital tied up in filling stations built in duplication of existing, adequate outlets is everywhere evident and the investment and labor charges incident to their operation account for a large part of today's high marketing expense. A moratorium upon the building of more service stations, closing those which cannot be operated economically and abandonment of unsound marketing practices would benefit the industry and public alike."

* * *

There are between 200,000 and 250,000 men out of work in our middle western oil fields. The annual loss is enormous. A great industry is tied up. Not only are the wages of the workers taken out of the spending field but the income is cut off for thousands of investors. Equipment is standing idle and deteriorating. Companies which make equipment and which would find this a rich field for sales, thus keeping thousands of their workers employed, feel the effect.

Undoubtedly the companies and individuals owning wells would be glad to produce oil and sell it on a basis of cost plus a very slight profit.

But perhaps it is a good idea to conserve that oil. Maybe it will be needed a hundred years from now, when there is no business depression.

Possibly that is what is in the minds of our government officials. It would seem so. It is easy to believe that they do not want the American fields to be worked.

Recently our navy department went out and signed a contract for nearly 5,000,000 barrels of oil to cost $2,260,110. They bought it from a foreign field.

* * *

Great discussion has arisen as to whether Mussolini has a censorship. His defenders say you can print anything you like in Italy as long as your opinions are not wrong. In other words, you can say whatever the dictatorship thinks is right.

That probably limits criticism to something like this: "Mussolini is a fine man."

Same kind of freedom of the press exists in Cuba and in Russia.

In presenting a token of esteem to W. C. Birthright at the recent federation convention, George Forbes concluded a jingle with the following lines:

"Every giant oak was once
A little nut like you."

You probably couldn't address those lines to Mr. Mussolini, or to Boss Machado in Cuba.

All joking aside, under a dictatorship Mr. Pro Bono Publico has to keep his mouth shut, except when he sings praises.

* * *

Mr. Mussolini has no very high opinion of the United States. Neither has Mr. Stalin, in Russia.

But there is a kind of plain speaking going on today in the United States that would make those tyrants writhe in anguish.

There is more constructive but critical examination of our institutions going on here than has ever gone on in any nation before. It is one of democracy's finest tests.

Other nations have seen as much and more criticism, but always it has led to destruction—its purpose was to plan for tearing down. Here it is to plan for making things work. The difference is considerable.

* * *

Under a tyranny, or under an oligarchy, Mr. Individual usually finds it expedient to point out how lovely everything is.

In a democracy he can say what he thinks about high and mighty institutions and if enough say things they can get action. As long as political government remains democratic there is a chance for freedom in every direction.

Political governments determine where the shooting is to be done.

That's why criticism is unhealthy in Italy, Russia, Cuba and a few other countries.

We may have grievous industrial evils and also grievous political evils, but as long as the people have enough grip on their political government to maintain freedom to speak, write and organize, they can get where they want to go.

It's when tyrants replace congresses that the shooting starts. One man has no trouble ordering out the firing squad. It's a different matter when there are elected representatives to be consulted.

The Russian masses will comprehend that some day—and so will the others.

What Next!

Electrical progress cannot be gauged unless the photo-cell is mentioned. About 600 uses have already been discovered. In Texas it is used for oil prospecting. Chicago police use it to detect whether a suspect is telling the truth. In the Holland tunnel it counts automobiles. In Pittsburgh it switches on lights in a school room. In Youngstown it causes ten-ton ingots to run from their shadows.

Phonograph records, electrically produced with a stethscope and microphone, now reproduce the sound of sick-heart beats, thus enabling physicians to listen to the characteristics of various cardiac disorders as they study the expert diagnosis that comes with the record.

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Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

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OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."

—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

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State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mamie G. Tucker vs. Joseph R. Tucker.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Joseph R. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 90th day of April, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45276

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

William C. Howington vs. Ola Bell Howington

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ola Bell Howington is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 9th day of May, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

L. Dixon, Atty. 6-5

DR. L. J. USHER

DENTIST

Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

7½ E. Seventh Street Phone 6-3612

Over Liggett's Drug Store

SWIM AT

Warner Park Swimming Pool

Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

WHAT brought about the Industrial Revolution? The answer is very simple: The event of inventions that bestowed on man the power to harness the forces of nature and make them do his will under his supervision and direction. This introduction of machinery into industry worked revolutionary changes also in the complex organization of business, but for the present let us consider in a broad way what were the effects in the lives of the workers. From the viewpoint of the workman's job it drove him from the vast open spaces of the mountainside and valley and crowded him into ill-smelling cities, robbed him of his little cottage industry and gave it to the factory, turned his personal skill into automatic precision, and changed him from natural craftsman to driven worker. From the viewpoint of the man's personal life the coming of machinery changed him from creator of his handiwork to a dumb watchers of a whirring mass of wood and iron, took away his ownership of his tools, gave him no time to think of his garden, surrounded him with a new social environment not of his own choosing, and placed his family's chances of living or starving on the whims and wishes of the employers. A world had come into existence, not from the hands of the Creator of all flesh but from the brain of man. In this world a society dominated that permitted starving and diseased 6-year-old boys and girls, flat-chested mothers, tottering grandmothers and soul-sick fathers and grandfathers to be herded into dust-filled, unclean, foul-smelling, ill-ventilated factory rooms in the morning, kept there for fourteen and sixteen continuous hours and released at night to return to their eating and bunk rooms they called their homes. It was the black, slimy maw of greed menacingly groping from out the depths of hell itself and suddenly crushing even innocency in its blind efforts to appease its insatiate appetite for wealth.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by deed of trust executed 3d day of October, 1927, by Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, to secure the indebtedness therein described, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 25, page 464 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of several of the notes described in said deed of trust, said notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and one in the sum of Twenty-five Dollars; said notes payable monthly and the notes for January, 1931, and all notes since then, one each month, have been defaulted in the payment thereof, and have remained in default for more than thirty days after their maturity; and the holder of said notes having declared all of the same due and payable at once, and requested me to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust to satisfy said unpaid indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, trustee, will expose for sale and will sell in front of the west door of the courthouse, on Walnut street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at 11 o'clock a.m. CST

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931,

to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and twenty-six in Bellview (sometimes called Belleview), Chattanooga Land Company's Addition No. 1, Being the same real estate conveyed to Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, by H. B. Langford and wife, F. L. Langford, about July 26th, 1926.

The title is believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 9th day of June, 1931.

7-3 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NOTICE

The city of Chattanooga desires to purchase and have installed suitable stokers for approximately forty school buildings. Said stokers must be installed on the following terms: The city is to pay for the stokers and the installation of same, the amount actually saved on coal as a result of installation of said stokers. The city will keep an accurate account of the coal purchased each year and using the cost of coal for said buildings for the year 1930-31 as a basis, pay the amount saved to the city on its coal bill for said buildings each year on the purchase price and cost of installation of stokers until the purchase price and installation prices thereof have been fully paid.

The financial standing of the stoker dealer and also manufacturer submitting bids will be considered in awarding the contract for the purchase and installation of said stokers.

Sealed bids for the sale and installation of said stokers will be received at the office of the undersigned in the municipal building of the city of Chattanooga, Tenn., until 11 a.m., June 16, 1931.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

This 9th day of June, 1931.

H. D. HUFFAKER,
Commissioner of Education,
City of Chattanooga.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

Several of the boys at the office are getting their last few days of 1930 vacation. The Scotchman who presides over the parcel post delivery (J. T. McPherson) is off on vacation.

* * *

H. B. Massey was off entertaining his brother, who is visiting from Jacksonville, Fla.

* * *

Ask Frank Brooks about the giraffe party.

* * *

Ask Hick Lewis who won the turkey.

* * *

Brother Dailey and wife enjoyed the ball game Wednesday.

* * *

The committee which the Central Body appointed to visit the school houses and report upon their condition made a voluminous verbal report. But next time, gentlemen, please combine all in one report, as that will facilitate business before the body.

* * *

From Highland Park station: The boys are very well satisfied with their new quarters, all but the checker board. . . C. E. DeRochemont is back after a few days' illness. . . P. H. Jacoway and O. L. Farmer, delegate-elect from Branch No. 62 to the national convention, are planning and studying the road maps to California. . . Oh, yes, I forgot to say that Roscoe Talley eventually got the safe open after hearing from the makers.

* * *

W. J. Griffitts, No. 24 of the main office, is off sick. Sub Magill is working his route in his absence.

* * *

R. B. L. Stansberry is back on the job after a few days' vacation.

* * *

The National Association of Postoffice Clerks are electing a delegate to the national convention, which meets in Los Angeles, Cal., in September. Also are sending delegates to the state convention, which meets in Knoxville, Tenn., July 4. The Letter Carriers' band will accompany them.

* * *

Brother Dailey spent the last weekend in Atlanta visiting his son, who is attending college in that city.

TENURE FOR TEACHERS.

Madison, Wis.—Permanent tenure for teachers of the Milwaukee vocational schools became a fact when Gov. La Follette signed the Groves bill. This was one of the most bitterly fought measures of the present legislative session.

By the new law teachers in those schools go on probation for three years. If found satisfactory after that time they cannot be removed except upon written complaint and after hearing.

LOW WAGE INDUSTRIES COULD EASILY RAISE PAY

Twenty Per Cent Pay Increase for Nearly Four Million Workers Would Add Only 4.2 Per Cent to Factory Price

By W. I. NEWMAN

Let us take another look at these 151 industries which pay their workers less than the average wage of $1,308. They produce one-third of the entire manufactured products of the nation (33.5 per cent) and employ 44.6 per cent of the workers. They pay 34.5 per cent of the entire manufacturing payroll.

Taken by themselves, their average wage is $1,036 per year. That is $272 less than the average wage of all manufacturers. Two hundred seventy-two dollars is not very much money. It amounts, however, to $21.66 per month; or about $5.20 a week for fifty-two weeks. And if you have been living on sow-belly and grits—well, an extra $5 a week means having things and going places. And when you do not have it—it means the reverse; not having things and not going places. And these things and places are not fancy things and places. Not at all.

If Wages Were Raised to Average

It is interesting, and may be profitable sooner or later, to see just what it might involve if this batch of wage-earners—44 per cent of the manufacturing industry workers—were to have their wages raised up to the average of $1,308 per year. Multiply 3,805,235—the number of these workers—by $272, and we have the sum total by which the payroll would have to be increase in order to get this $272 wage increase for about 19,000,000 people—five to the family. The total amount to be reckoned with would be $1,035,023,920—just a little over one billion, thirty-five million dollars. Put that way, it sounds like a lot of cash.

That would be a raise in wages for these people of 20.7 per cent.

Boost Could Be Easily "Absorbed"

It could be done, and the amount "absorbed" in several ways. First, it could be added to the factory price of the product, which amounted to over twenty-three billion, two hundred million dollars. That would bring the factory price up to a little over twenty-four billion, two hundred million dollars. That would mean an increase in the factory selling price of FOUR and TWO-TENTHS (4.2) per cent.

One other way in which this raise in wages could be absorbed would be, to subtract it from the item of "Value added by manufacture." This is the part out of which is paid rent, interest, depreciation, taxes, insurance, advertising AND PROFITS.

Logical Place to Take Out Raise

Now, this part of the machine is overloaded anyway. This is the bump on the wheel of commerce which throws the thing out of BALANCE. This is the place where the PURCHASING POWER DISAPPEARS in the processes of business bookkeeping.

And this is the logical place to take it out.

Excepting taxes and advertising, every one of these is based on a claim of capital.

Big Rake-Off for Low Pay Group

The total item of value added by manufacture in these 151 industries amounts to $10,616,131,557—a little over ten billion, six hundred million dollars. That is 33.5 per cent of the total value added in all manufactures. THIS LOW-WAGE BUNCH OF INDUSTRIES GET THEIR SHARE, when it comes to the rake-off.

And the proposed increase of wages amounts to NINE AND SEVEN-TENTHS (9.7) PER CENT of the value added by manufacture.

Huge Profit of Food Producer

Now we have at hand an official report of one of the great food corporations. It shows that the total sales price of the products of fifty-one plants amounted to $117,463,867. And after covering cost of all sales, including manufacturing, selling, distributing and general expenses and other charges, and then for depreciation, and then for income taxes, the **"net profit carried to surplus account"** for the year 1930 (which was not the best year lately) amounted to $19,085,585.37—over 19 million dollars.

Great Net Profits Made

So we have a total sales price of over $117,000,000. And a net profit—clean—of over $19,000,000. That makes easy figuring, which shows that the net profit is 16.4 per cent of total sales. There is nothing left to be allowed for now.

Now, the total factory price of the products of these LOW-WAGE industries amounted to over $23,000,000. If we judge them by the great food corporation they make a profit—net—of about three billion, eight hundred million dollars. In which case they could take care of the proposed wage increase out of their net profits and still have nearly three billion left.

Workers Must Fight for More

But these people will claim that they are not so good—not in such profitable business as the food business. Perhaps so—let us cut their net profit in two in our calculations, and leave them only one billion, nine hundred million. They could still take care of their wage increase, and have almost one billion dollars clean profit left.

WILL THEY DO IT?

They probably will not—until

THE WORKERS FIGHT FOR IT.

KNOW Your Union Label

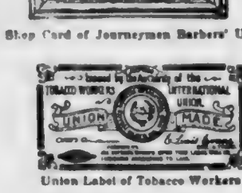
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Glove Workers' Union Label

Bartenders' Button

Waiters' Button

Card of Union Bartenders



Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

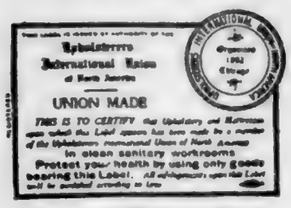
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Waiters

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Bookbinders' Union Label

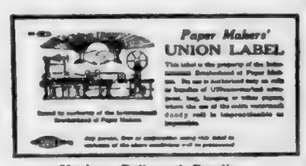


Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Coopers' Union Label



Used on Rolls and Bundles

United Leather Workers Union Label

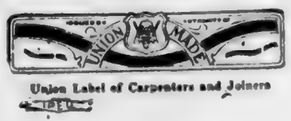
Store Card of Retail Clerks

Paper Makers' Union Labels

United Hatters of North America Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers



Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Brewery and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

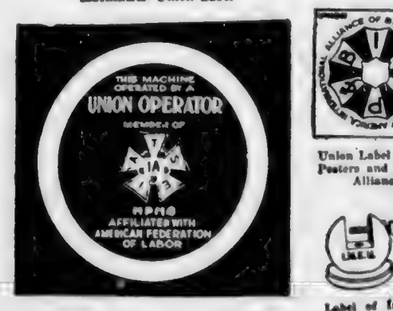
Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Machinists' Union Label

Local Typographical Union Label



Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

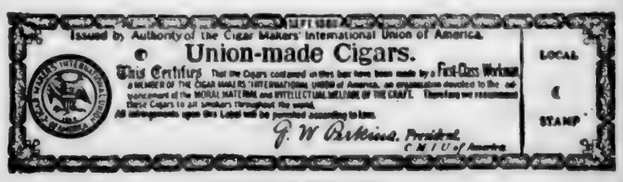
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Label of Steel Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

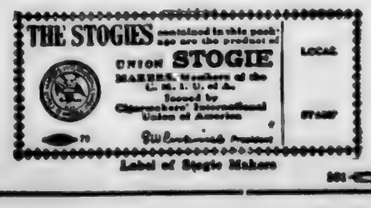
Union Label of Store Mounters

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians



Cigarmakers' Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

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Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

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COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

SEVENTY-ONE CONTRACTS FOR MILLION DOLLARS OR MORE

St. Louis University Professor Points Out Wage Reductions Would Add to Demoralization of Industry. While Washington University Professor Urges Widespread Organization.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, une 10.—Seventy-one building contracts, each for a million dollars or more, were let in the United States between March 1 and May 15, according to Truman S. Morgan, president of F. W. Dodge & Co. Thirty-one are being built by private interests.

"A theater in Chicago is to cost $1,500,000. Out in Texas an oil refinery is to cost $1,500,000," said Mr. Morgan. "A grain elevator in Kansas City, Mo., will cost $1,000,000.

"The larger part of this total is to be placed in buildings which service the public or are financed entirely by public funds. The four projects of this type aggregate $117,771.20 and include a vehicular tunnel in Boston to cost $16,000,000, a passenger depot in Waco, Tex., to cost $1,200,000.

"Not grouped in one large center but extended into many sections of the country, these huge expenditures will assure a happy distribution of their funds and the benefits they will spread."

EDUCATORS CONDEMN PAY CUTS, AND ADVOCATE TRADE UNIONISM

Government and Private Contruction Work Runs Into High Figures—F. W. Dodge Company President Tells of Huge Undertakings.

(By International Labor News Service.)

St. Louis, Mo., June 10.—Wage cutting was condemned and trade unionism strongly advocated by collegt professors, speaking at the unployment seminar, sponsored by the St. Louis social justice commission.

Dr. Roy B. Cave, of St. Louis university, in discussing "The Function of Business to Cure Its Own Ills," pointed out a general reduction in wages at the present time would be followed within a few months by an almost equal drop in prices, leaving the business world in much the same position in this regard as before.

"A slash in wages will bring no immediate improvement in employment conditions," he said, "and, therefore, will mean a further drop in the national payroll. This would be followed by falling prices because of the contraction in purchasing power.

Pay Cuts Demoralizing.

"This policy will result, moreover, not only in added misery but in considerable resistance on the part of the workers, a factor which will contribute toward the future demoralization of industry. The workers know only too well the difficulties associated with raising wage rates that once have been lowered.

"Everything considered, a much sounder policy to pursue under existing conditions is to reduce costs of operation by improving methods of production."

Prof. Charles L. Hodge, of St. Louis university, said that industry has been unable to sell its products because of the lag in the purchasing power of the American family. As an example he cited the fact that two-thirds of all families are still without radios, 60 per cent without ordinary electrical appliances, 60 per cent without telephones, and 30 per cent without bathtubs.

Union Best Pay Protector.

Prof. Ralph H. Fuchs, of Washington university, told the meeting that the trade union is obviously the most suitable form of organization to see to it that wages are maintained and that employment is protected.

"It is difficult to conceive," he said, "of a form of organization which can be more effective than this, which makes use of the power of those who are most immediately interested in the maintenance of wages and employment.

"The labor unions in this country have a great deal of difficulty in making headway. They have succeeded in entrenching themselves in a few industries and trades. But the general attitude toward them remains one of hostility.

Organize or Perish.

"Not as a measure of social justice alone, but as a means of self-preservation for the existing order and as an essential foundation for enduring prosperity, there must be widespread organization of workers in this country.

"In no other way can purchasing power be maintained so successfully or capital be prevented from rushing unwisely into enterprises which cannot contribute their share of adequately supported wage earners to the nation's economy."

PARAGON CAFE

(Circle Club Headquarters)

11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

MORE IDLENESS LOOMS.

New York.—"There are three gasoline stations for every one needed to serve the public," said W. C. Teagle, president Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in his annual report.

He suggests that the building of these stations be ended and that others that cannot be operated economically be abandoned, as the present policy ties up capital and increases overhead charges.

HUGHES DECISION MAY MODIFY ALL INJUNCTION FIELD

Chief Justice Holds in Gag Law Findings That "Previous Restraint" Must Give Way to "Subsequent Punishment"—Logic Regarded Applicable to Industrial Cases.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 11.—"Previous restraint," the doctrine upon which almost all anti-labor injunctions are based, has been dealt a blow by the United States supreme court that may continue nito the industrial field and materially weaken the whole anti-labor injunction structure. The case in which this decision was rendered this week was the Minnesota newspaper gag law, which the court sent to its death.

The decision in this case was read by Chief Justice Hughes and is another in the chain of Hughes decisions made possible by the action of Justice Hughes in joining with the former minority—Holmes, Brandeis and Stone, reinforced by Roberts, who was appointed after the accession of Hughes.

"The fact that the liberty of the press," says Justice Hughes' decision, "may be abused by miscreant purveyors of scandal does not make any the less necessary the immunity of the press from previous restraint in dealing with official misconduct. Subsequent punishment for such abuses as may exist is the appropriate remedy, consistent with constitutional privilege. * * *"

May Change Labor Cases.

There is much feeling that, since the court dealt with free speech, as well as free press, in this decision, and since these rights are on a par with all other guarantees in the bill of rights, the decision may forecast a distinct attitude of the supreme court on the question of injunctions generally, as they are used to restrain labor.

The essence of this decision, as interpreted by many here, is that even though an attempted invasion of rights is thought possible, the constitutional rights of the possible offenders are as vital as are the rights of those who may be damaged and should not be infringed by "previous restraint," the due process of law being to punish if and when an offense is committed.

If the supreme court can decide that a newspaper is entitled to protection in the right of freedom to print until a law has been broken, trade union observers believe that unless the court flies in the face of its own logic it must hold that trade unions are entitled to and must hereafter have the same protection in equally fundamental rights, including the right of free speech. Trade unions have been enjoined repeatedly against speaking and printing matters of fact that, except for the injunction, were legally printable and legally proper in speech.

Creates "More Serious Evil."

A striking section of this latest Hughes decision points out that, while the Minnesota legislators may have sought to prevent an evil by making censorship and suppression possible by "previous restraint," the establishment of that new tyrannical power would be an even more serious evil. As the decision puts it:

"Charges of reprehensible conduct, and in particular of official malfeasance, unquestionably create a public scandal, but the theory of the constitutional guarantee is that even a more serious public evil would be caused by authority to prevent publication."

The conflict between previous restraint by injunction and due punishment after violation was thus the outstanding feature of the gag law case, as it is in every anti-labor injunction case. The court has taken a clear and determined stand against previous restraint in this case, and labor men here are inclined to the belief that having formulated a principle it cannot evade its own doctrine when the next injunction case comes up for decision. It is pointed out that if this logic holds the whole procedure in anti-labor cases will be at least vitally modified.

Private Aid Fails; Public Funds Lead

New York.—The alleged effectiveness of private relief during the business depression is not sustained, according to Ralph G. Hurlin, director of the division of statistics, Russell Sage Foundation.

In an address to the American Statistical association, Mr. Hurlin said that during the first three months of this year, $10,000,000 a month was spent for relief in seventy-five cities. Public agencies provided 71 per cent and private agencies 21 per cent. The balance came from mothers' relief and old age pensions.

Old age relief is destined to become a larger factor in this country, said Mr. Hurlin.

ALBERT H. HAWLEY DIES.

Cleveland.—Albert H. Hawley, secretary-treasurer Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen since 1909, died at his home in this city, after a long illness. He was born in Davenport, Ia., in 1866. He worked as a fireman and engineer from 1886 to 1901, when he was appointed inspector for the interstate commerce commission. He served as trustee of the brotherhood from 1895 to 1909, when he was chosen secre-

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—with—
H. L. TRAVIS
1429½ Market St.
HOME COOKING
You'll Enjoy It

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Chattanooga's Best Entertainment

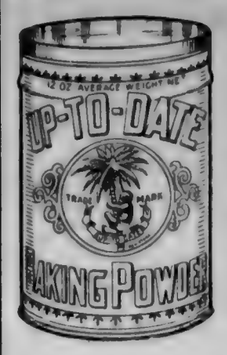
MONDAY — TUESDAY — WED.
"THE WIDOW FROM CHICAGO"
—with—
EDWARD G. ROBINSON, NEIL HAMILTON, ALICE WHITE
PATHE TALKING NEWS
VITAPHONE VARIETIES
LOONEY TUNE CARTOON

THURSDAY — FRIDAY — SAT.
"FATHER'S SON"
—with—
LEWIS STONE, IRENE RICH, LEON JANNEY
PATHE TALKING NEWS
VITAPHONE VARIETIES

NOTICE TAXPAYERS

The Hamilton County Boardof Equalization is Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock, a.m., for 25 days from June 1 to June 29, inclusive (Sundays excluded). Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor on personalty or on real estate may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

W. A. Seagle, Chm.
Porter Poe, Secy.



Something to Eat!

A baking powder to achieve satisfactory results must be scientifically blended and chemically pure.

UP-TO-DATE BAKING POWDER

Makes biscuit as light as a feather

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SELF SERVICE GROCERY
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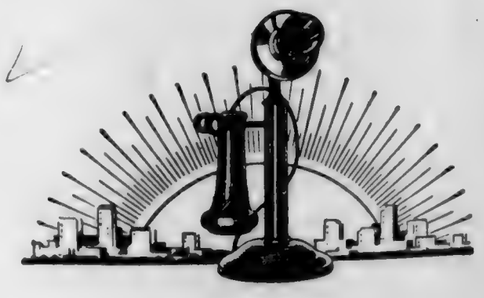
100% HOME OWNED STORES

LARD Pure Hog Lard or Best Compound (Limit 4 lbs.) 4 Lbs. 35c
PINK SALMON Fresh Alaska, Regular 15c Tall Size Can 10c
BUTTER Our Two Extra Quality Brands, None Better Pound 24c
MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE Limit 2 lbs.—Lb. 27c
SUGAR Domino XXXX Powdered or the Browns Carton, Pound 7c
WINEDRIP The Better Coffee, Always Good Pound 16c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga



It Really Doesn't Pay To Try To Do Without It

The telephone is such a familiar part of daily life that its convenience and value are often overlooked until it is out of service.

This is the experience of those who discontinue their service for one reason or another. They soon find that the small cost of the service has been repaid many times each month in convenience, in time and actually in money saved.

Telephone users constantly tell us that the cheapest service they can buy today, compared with its value, is telephone service.

There have doubtless been times in your own experience when your telephone service has proved priceless—when the ability to call instantly a doctor, a policeman or the fire department, could not be measured in terms of money.

But it is not alone the emergencies that give the telephone its true value. There are the commonplaces of every day conversations—the twenty-four hour a day convenience in the home, the shop, the office, whenever you wish two-way communication with anyone almost anywhere.

On reflection you will doubtless agree that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The following came to our desk:

"It's no wonder you have dandruff in your hair, the way you have to scratch to dig this stuff up."

* * *

Son—Dad, who was Shylock?

Dad—Goodness, boy! You attend the best college in this state and don't know why Shylock was! Son, you go and read your Bible.

* * *

When something has to be done we usually find a way to do it.

* * *

There isn't any objection to college training except that it postpones a fellow's education four years.

* * *

The average talking picture talks too much and says too little.

* * *

Edith—Gloria, what does your mother think of your father starting a beauty parlor?

Gloria—Oh, she's glad, Edith. She'll get to spend so much more time with him.

* * *

Wife—You don't love me any more. When you see me crying now, you don't ask why.

Husband—I'm awfully sorry, my dear, but these questions have already cost me entirely too much.

* * *

A hungry person is interested in only one thing and that is something to eat. And there is no reason why any person should be hungry in the United States today. . . A survey is planned to discover in which state women have greatest rights. Speaking offhand, we'd say the state of matrimony. . . Safe practices are often more important than safety appliances. . . In keeping with the current rage, there comes the miniature cocktail. One drink and in a minature out. . . After all, you never saw a woman lolling around uptown, leaning against a wall, and bragging about the work she used to do, did you?

* * *

Mother—Now, Clarissa, you must take a bath before you get ready for the party.

Clarissa—But, mother, I thought you said it was informal?

* * *

The surveying gang had come into this eating joint stragiht off the job and they were hungry.

Waitress (to one of the gang's biggest and toughest)—What'll you have?

Tough Surveyer—Beef.

Waitress—How do you want it?

Tough Surveyor (waving an enormous and impatient hand)—Oh, drive in the steer and I'll bite off what I want.

* * *

A woman in the suburbs was chattering over the back fence with her next door neighbor.

Mrs. D.—So are we.

Mrs. H.—What, are you moving, too?

Mrs. D.—No, we are staying here.

* * *

The democrats, with 1932 in view, don't seem to be able to make up their minds whether the party needs a platform or a wharf.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45359

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Georgia Robinson vs. James Robinson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Robinson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of May, 1931.

TUM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 6-19

REPLEVIN NOTICE

No. 1486

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Crabtree Transfer Co. and R. A. Dobbins

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, a replevin notice having been served on goods in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant, and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, June 29, 1931, at 11 a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

This 4th day of June, 1931.

MILK DRIVERS UNITE.

Los Angeles.—Milk wagon drivers in this city have united. They are chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

TAX CHAIN STORES.

Tallahassee, Fla.—The state senate passed a bill defining chain stores and imposing a special license tax thereon.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 19, 1931 | Number 8

HORTON'S BOYS FRAME A NEW INCOME TAX

Senate Passes Bill Sponsored by Governor.

CHAMBLISS SPEAKS, VOTES "AGAINST"

State Official, Power Interests Linked in New Investigation Proposal.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., July 18.—The senate today passed an income tax bill sponsored by the Horton administration. It levies a flat rate of 3 per cent on all incomes in excess of $2,500 a year. The measure was bitterly assailed by several senators, who said that it was designed to favor the railroads and public utility corporations. Senator Chambliss, of Hamilton county, was especially severe in his criticism of the measure, characterizing it as a messy, unscientific conglomeration.

On Wednesday the senate passed a bill taxing chain stores. This measure was also a Horton tax bill.

Senator Clements, of Knox county, today introduced a resolution to investigate alleged activities of Senator Haston. The resolution charges that there has come to the members of the senate on reliable authority that Haston has for years received a salary as attorney for the Tennessee Electric Power company or other person or persons upon whose property for tax assessment he sits in judgment as a member of the state board of equalization." Haston has served two terms in the state senate. His record there showed that he is a defender of privilege and a bitter enemy of labor. It was partly through his influence that the impeachment of Horton failed. The resolution comes up Friday for action.

The house has considered all this week the general appropriation bill and brought the total of raises up to $208,240, and only 18 of the 50 pages considered.

Both houses have before them bills providing for bond issues totaling $19,000,000, in addition to the $20,000,000 asked on Wednesday.

One issue for $9,000,000 is to refund highway notes that the governor said were "self-liquidating," coming due during the biennium.

One issue for $5,000,000 was to refund money borrowed in 1929 to meet a deficit at that time.

One issue for $5,000,000 was to cover a deficit that the administration knows will immediately accrue.

Representative Baswell made an appeal to the house today to enact some legislation to remedy conditions in the penal institutions of this state that he said were a blot on civilization.

The steering committee of the senate has placed on the calendar four labor measures and action on them is expected next week.

The house today adopted a resolution to adjourn July 2.

Carpenters Name Tollett President

Local 74, Carpenters, at the regular weekly meeting last Thursday night, named officers for the coming year, and some familiar names are found in the list of those upon whose shoulders will rest the responsibility for the local's affairs during the coming year.

The list, as given The Labor World, follows:

President—J. S. Tollett.
Vice-President—Lon Ault.
Financial Secretary—Z. B. Bender.
Recording Secretary—C. C. Ferry.
Treasurer—J. H. Lewis.
Business Agent—C. W. Smith.

Simplified Practice Saved $250,000,000

Washington.—Government aid to business men in standardizing and simplifying their output has enabled industries to save $250,000,000, according to Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce.

"Ten years ago," said Dr. Klein, "there were 552 patterns and dimensions of woven wire fencing on the market; simplification cut the total to forty-two. Once there were forty-two varieties of milk bottles; now there are but four."

Simplification runs through the list of industry, and has resulted in less capital being tied up in inventories.

SCHOOL REPORT IS COMPLETED BY COMMITTEE

Trades Unionists "Uncover" Rotten Situation.

ZIEGLER FOUND SAME CONDITION YEAR AGO

McDaniels' Committee Makes Thorough Job of Task Assigned.

Did Good Job

E. E. M'DANIELS
Chairman of Central Body Committee Which Found Rotten Conditions in City Schools.

Complete report of Central Body committee named several weeks ago to investigate reports of disintegration of city school buildings, was made this week to officers of the body, and released to the press for publication. A partial report, already made public, found unbelievably bad and dangerous conditions in practically every building investigated, and the complete report contains nothing to temper the preliminary announcement of the committee.

Forty-six schools were visited, and only one, the brand-new North Chattanooga grammar school, was given the O. K. of the committee. In a letter accompanying the report, which will be formally placed before Central Body at the regular meeting Monday night, it is stated, "Nearly every building throughout the system is in a deplorable state of disrepair. We have endeavored, however, to be conservative, and not in any particular to overestimate the actual necessities in reference to needed repairs. In addition to needed repairs here listed, we found overcrowded conditions in almost every instance, and in many cases the health and fire hazards were unbelievable."

Mr. McDaniels said the committee received every co-operation from school authorities, principals, teachers and others. He was loud in his praises of the work being done by the various parent-teacher units, and stated that had it not been for their interest, many of the buildings doubtless would have been closed.

Visiting each school, he declared, the committee took careful note of condition of plastering, brick work, roofing, guttering, plumbing, heating, wiring, lighting, painting and carpenter work, and reported in detail the absolute necessities in the matter of repairs.

Responsibility for the upkeep of city school buildings was very recently transferred to the department of education, after having been in charge of the department of utilities, grounds and buildings since 1927.

It is understood that a survey made by Charles Ziegler last year contained practically the same information "uncovered" by Central Body committee, and that Mr. Ziegler strongly urged a major program of repairs. Mr. Ziegler, who had been in the department for some eighteen years, was recently summarily dismissed by Commissioner James A. Cash.

Publication of the report has occasioned widespread comment.

It is expected that Central Body will name a committee Monday night to formally make representations to city commission with respect to the shameful conditions found.

What action will be taken by that body cannot, of course, be forecast, but the committee, it was declared, is prepared to stand behind every detail of its findings, and invites investigation by any fair-minded individual or group of the soundness of claims in the report.

PRESIDENT GREEN URGES HOOVER TO CALL NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO COPE WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

American Federation of Labor Chief Forecasts Winter of Bitter Suffering, and Pleads With Leaders of Finance and Industry to Meet for Sane and Fair Consideration of National Crisis.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, proposes that President Hoover summon a national industrial conference to cope with unemployment and he forecasts a winter of bitter suffering.

His views were made known in more detail than heretofore on release of the text of his recent address at dedication of the new headquarters building of the Barbers' International union. In that address President Green said:

"American working men are producing 50 per cent more than they did ten years ago. There is an example of efficiency and productivity.

"The fault lies in our faulty system of distribution. If there was equity, if there was fairness and justice in the distribution of the general earnings of industry there would not be a hungry man, woman or child in America.

Basis of Unrest Must Be Removed.

"And so we are thinking about this problem and its solution. I am certain, my friends, that we cannot continue as we are. **The basis of social unrest must be removed.** If not, even the very structure of our social order will be seriously menaced, if not greatly threatened. We have passed through two awful winters of unemployment, and if there is anything that tries the souls of men and women it is to go through these periods in the cold and bitterness of winter.

"And now it seems to me that we are inevitably facing another winter with our resources having been taxed to the limit, and yet we are going to be compelled, in my judgment, to call upon our resources for still further contributions to meet the urgent needs of millions of people in the larger cities and towns of the country this winter.

Labor's Remedies Best Yet Offered.

"The thing I wish to emphasize is this, that the great American labor movement has stood during all these trying experiences, showing wonderful patience and tolerance, offering remedies and suggestions only to have them refused. We still offer remedies and we believe that ultimately the representatives of the employing interests, the representatives of the government, the representatives of our financial institutions will be compelled to accept the remedies we offer and apply them in order that we may get back moving on the high road of social and economic prosperity.

"First of all, we have proposed that the president of the United States, in this emergency, shall assemble the representatives of industry, the representatives of the financial interests of this country, the representatives of labor, and outstanding economists, and there develop a sound, constructive economic program that will afford a remedy for the existing industrial ills.

"The representatives of the large employing interests of the country would not respond to an invitation offered them by the president of the American Federation of Labor, because while there are a number of employing interests who maintain contractural relations with organized labor and are friendly and sympathetic to our aims and purposes and our objects, the dominating, powerful interests of the country still hate the American Federation of Labor worse than they do even the communist organizations. That is a very strong statement, but nevertheless I am irresistibly driven to that conclusion.

Must We Face Winter of Misery?

"Now, my friends, how long is this going to continue? When will we develop an economic program? Are we to continue as we did and as we have been doing for lo, these many years? Is nothing to be done? Are we to sit facing another winter with our millions and millions of people hungry?

"There is one power that can command a conference and that is the people of the United States, through their chief executive, the president of the United States, and it is my opinion that such a conference should be held without any unnecessary delay, and the problem should be presented to that conference and they should be told they must find a remedy.

"Labor would propose to that conference that working men and women would be guaranteed job security, that when a man was given work he would be as secure in his job as the stockholder would be in his investment in the concern, and that the worker, having accepted employment, would have a claim upon the industry or have a share of the work so far as it was possible for industry to give it.

"The one cruel, inhuman policy pursued by employers of labor is this, that when the periods of cyclical reaction set in, the first thing is to discharge thousands of working men, turn them adrift for the cities to feed. That is not right in America. There is an obligation resting upon industry and that is to give the man an opportunity to work to earn a decent living. **His job represents a claim upon industry just as valid, morally at least, as the claim of the stockholder for ownership in the concern or in industry.**

"Those are some remedies that we offer. We say that if a plant has two thousand men that have a job each one has a claim. When conditions change and work slows up, instead of discharging one thousand, let them reduce the hours of labor per day and the number of days per week, so that these two thousand men can have a share of the work in the factory.

"I want to see every man given the opportunity to work and earn a decent living, and how can he be given the opportunity to work and earn a decent living if he is to be discharged? **I maintain that if industry had inaugurated the five-day week months ago, and if they would reduce the hours of labor to square with the industrial demands even of this period of unemployment, instead of having six million idle men in the country that number would be reduced to at least 50 per cent of that number.**

"Who is going to bring this about? Who is going to change it? How is it going to be changed? In my judgment, only through a conference such as we have suggested, **where the cards will be laid on the table,** the employers and the leaders of government can see and understand that we are face to face with almost a crisis in American life, that out of it may come and must come better planning, pledging to give to the workers security in their jobs, a reduction in the number of hours per day, in the number of days per week, a balance between production and consumption, so that there will be a steady flow of goods from the point of manufacture to the market. It requires better, more substantial, more constructive economic planning than the country has ever seen or ever known."

UNIQUE HOT MONTHS PACT MADE BY STAGE WORKERS

Rebate Plan Arranged to Take Circuits Over Slim Summer Weeks Is Expected to Hold Unemployment of Alliance Members to Minimum and to Hold Wage Rate Intact.

A working agreement between the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada and the representatives of six major theatrical circuits —including Paramount, Fox, Loewe, Warner Brothers, Radio-Keith-Orpheum and Universal—in a vote by the local unions just taken, received a vote of approval by 426 local unions, having a membership of 19,422, with a negative vote from 139 local unions having a membership of 5,269.

The effect of the management is to let the existing contract wage agreement stand; but to allow a 5 per cent rebate on the wages of all union members not exceeding $60 per week, and a 7½ per cent rebate on all wages exceeding $60 a week, for a period of ten weeks from the date of the agreement becoming effective, which was on or about June 8.

It is understood, President William F. Canavan informed The Labor World, that this vote is not binding upon the local unions which have not approved it, since they have complete local autonomy in the matter of their contracts with their own local employers. It is also a part of the plan that where local unions have already made reductions or allowances to employers in respect to the wages, that shall be included in the proposed rate or allowance. It is expected that slightly in excess of 8,000 members will be affected.

At the end of the ten-week period, it is understood that the present wage agreements shall automatically become effective again; the purpose of this arrangement being to tide the companies over the hard period of the hot months, while at the same time making possible the continuance of working conditions on a compromise basis.

The approval of this compromise agreement, in its unusual form, by so large a number of local unions, is regarded by the international officers as a distinct advance in the field of trade union contracts under difficult conditions.

E. E. Crosby Heads Electrical Workers

E. E. Crosby, active member of Local 175, Electrical Workers, who has served as vice-president of that local during the past year, was elevated, Tuesday night, to the presidency, and a full list of new officers was named to serve during the next twelve months.

With Mr. Crosby will be the following official family:

Vice-President—B. A. Koebler.
Financial Secretary—C. A. Frost.
Treasurer—W. L. Williams.
Recording Secretary—R. C. Duncan.
Business Manager—E. E. McDaniels.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council and other appointive offices will be filled by President Crosby after the installation of officers at next regular meeting of the local, Mr. Crosby said.

Philadelphia to Spend $3,000,000 To Aid Jobless

City Council, Told Worst of Depression Is to Come, Approves Big Municipal Loan for Unemployment Relief.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Philadelphia, June 17.—The city council at its last session passed an ordinance providing for a $3,000,000 loan for the relief of the unemployed, using for this purpose the additional emergency municipal borrowing capacity recently authorized.

In the discussion of methods of disbursing the funds thus to be secured, it was proposed to turn the entire matter of disbursement of all such funds over to Horatio G. Lloyd, giving him a special appointment in the department of public welfare. Mr. Lloyd agreed to this, with the proviso that he be given full control of all disbursements.

On being asked whether this sum of $3,000,000 would be sufficient to carry through the situation until January, 1932, Mr. Lloyd said that he would undertake to see that it did so, if he could have full charge of its disbursement. He stated that the funds used in May amounted to $490,000. Councilman Hall told the city council that the worst period of the depression and of unemployment is still to come, and that the peak will not be passed until next January.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

HUNGRY TOTS DENIED SCRAPS FROM GARBAGE

Little Ones Barred From Militia Kitchen Refuse.

MINERS MAKE GAIN IN WILDER FIELD

Sign Contract With Big Concern—Aymon, Cheek Appeal for Aid.

COAL AND IRON POLICE TO GO

(International Labor News Service)

Harrisburg, Pa., June 16.—By executive order Gov. Pinchot will abolish the coal and iron police July 1, the governor has announced. Two bills for that purpose failed in the legislature, but the governor says he made a pledge of abolishment which he intends to fulfill. The Pennsylvania coal and iron police, paid by the state, under orders of mine owners, rank with the blackest police forces in state labor dispute records.

Cheering news comes to local trades unionists this week to temper the reports of actual starvation and want among the mine workers of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Announcement is made that one of the largest mining companies in the Wilder, Tenn., field has signed an agreement with officials of the United Mine Workers and the local union there which guarantees relief at least from the unfortunate conditions under which these workers have been forced to exist. Also, it was stated that negotiations are now under way with the two other companies in this same field, a proposal having been received from the operators and countered by the workers.

The above, it was said, followed a strike order in the Wilder field, agreement having been made with the former concern before the walkout took effect. The strike order is now in force against the latter two companies, but confidence was expressed that an early agreement would be reached.

By the terms of the contract, which affects several hundred men, the iniquitous and un-American "yellow dog" is abolished, and many features are incorporated which insure to the workers a return of their rights as American citizens, it was said.

In other sections of Tennessee and Kentucky, however, no relief is as yet in sight with respect to peace between the warring factions.

FEDERATION OFFICIALS ISSUE APPEAL.

Paul J. Aymon, president, and W. E. Cheek, secretary, of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, this week issued an appeal to central bodies and local unions for financial assistance for the stricken families of coal miners in Tennessee and Kentucky. It is pointed out that the United Mine Workers, because of unemployment and lockouts in various fields, are unable to render major aid, and trades unionists of all crafts are urged to contribute to the cause of these sorely-tried brothers in their own state.

The communication of the state labor officials calls attention to the deplorable conditions now existing in various fields. It is pointed out that, in spite of the order of mine owners that no employe should join a labor union, over 500 in Tennessee made application for membership, without any solicitation whatever.

"The conditions created by coal operators have caused strikes in some instances," the statement declares. "In all instances it has caused hunger and want. In Kentucky, in Harlan county, children were denied the scraps from the mess kitchens of soldiers, which had been consigned to the garbage cans."

The appeal, copy of which was furnished The Labor World Thursday, follows:

Deplorable conditions now exist in the coal mine fields of Harlan county, Kentucky, and in Fentress and Overton counties, Tennessee. These conditions are the result of the attitude of the coal mine operators. They deny their employes the right to join a union. In many instances they compel them to work under armed guards. They are compelled to trade in companies' commissaries, where they are charged exorbitant prices for the necessities of life. In order to retain their jobs they are forced to sign yellow dog contracts.

These intolerable conditions have caused the coal miners to rebel and join the union. Without solicitation of any union representative over five

(Continued on Last Page)

MORE PROTESTS FILED AGAINST CASH'S ACTION

Discharge of Ziegler Remains Topic Discussion.

CIRCLE CLUB AND ELECTRICIANS ACT

Latter Resent Dismissal of Ziegler "and Other Unionists" From Department.

Continued protests against the summary discharge of Charles Ziegler, superintendent of parks, by Commissioner James A. Cash were the rule this week, but the city commission was powerless to overturn the action of the department head. Several communications were read to the board in regular session Tuesday, and filed.

Included in the above was a strong protest from Circle club, which adopted the following:

"Moved, That this organization, nearly all individual members of which, at the solicitation of Charles Ziegler, supported Commissioner James A. Cash for re-election, resent the discharge of Mr. Ziegler as superintendent of parks, after faithful and efficient service over a period of eighteen years; and that we have no sympathy for the 'alibi' of 'economy' which is the published reason for said action."

Action of the club was transmitted to the commission, and filed along with other similar communications.

According to reports, however, Mr. Ziegler is by no means the only member of organized labor to "walk the plank" in the parks department since the recent election, trades unionists pointing to several who have recently felt the axe, and the impression is that the department head apparently decided to "clean house" for the coming term.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS FILE PROTEST.

At the regular meeting Tuesday night, Local 175, Electrical Workers, discussed the unfortunate situation in the parks department, the local having a member, Fred Ziegler, who was among the victims of the "economy ripple" at the city hall. A resolution was drafted by a committee protesting the discharge of Mr. Ziegler "and other members of organized labor" by the commissioner, and soliciting public support in a movement to have them reinstated. The Electricians' resolution follows:

"Whereas, Brother Fred Ziegler, son of Charles Ziegler, long-time employe of the department of public utilities, grounds and buildings, has been dismissed, along with his father and others, after rendering competent service to the city; and,

"Whereas, Mr. Ziegler, Junior, is a member in good standing of this organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we resent and protest the discharge of our fellow-member by Commissioner James A. Cash, as well as other members of organized labor, and we appeal to the public for support in our efforts to secure a 'fair deal' for all members of organized labor displaced by the commissioner; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the city commission, the daily press and The Labor World for publication."

During his eighteen years' service to the city of Chattanooga, the former parks superintendent made an enviable record, recognized by every department head, and it is understood arrangements will be made to place the veteran in another department, thus forestalling a most unenviable position in which he was placed by the summary action of Commissioner James A. Cash.

City Playgrounds To Open as Usual

City playgrounds, despite the fact that the commissioner of parks diverted the money provided in his budget for their operation, will be opened as usual, and operated, possibly on a smaller scale, for the balance of the summer.

City commission on Tuesday passed on first reading a resolution reimbursing the parks commissioner in the amount necessary for operation of these recreation centers.

Circle club, at the regular meeting Monday night, named a committee to draw resolutions deploring the announcement that this very important feature of the city's work would possibly be abandoned for the year, and the thousands of dollars' worth of equipment allowed to remain idle.

Although there has been considerable speculation as to why the diverted funds should be charged particularly to the playgrounds budget, announcement that a special appropriation will be made was a matter for general gratification.

THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1931.

Blind

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

We say we fought a few years ago to "make the world safe for democracy." We seemed to think that as a nation we had advanced far enough along the scale of civilization to pause for a brief period and assist the world to fight out its problems. But from some indications then and to this very day it looks like we were neither far enough advanced culturally or economically to go out of our way to help anybody! We were blind leaders of the blind! Now to prove my point look where my finger is pointing—down the road there you see Ripley, Tenn. Those poorly dressed folks are working at a peach crate and strawberry basket making plant. There's 140 of them and the company's payroll total is $1,400 a week. Just $10 apiece for each worker for wages. And now turn this way—see where my finger is pointing—down this other highway you see Clarksville, Tenn. "And what is that crowd of people doing down there?" Oh, they're going into that shoe factory you see on the right. Count 'em as they go in—one, two . . . fifty-four . . . seventy-six . . . one hundred! Yep, one hundred of them. And that shoe factory's payroll is $1,000 a week. Each worker gets ten bucks at the end of every week. "Say, who is that fellow going into the plant with the brown denim overalls on?" Oh, that's the father of nine children . . . the world ain't safe for democracy yet!

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is the United Mine Workers of America an industrial organization?

A.—Yes. It includes in its membership all workers employed "in and around coal mines, coal washers and coke ovens on the American continent."

* * *

Q.—When were the first trade unions in Canada formed?

A.—There are records of a printers' union in Quebec city in 1827; in Toronto in 1832; in Montreal in 1833, and in Hamilton in 1833. The Toronto union lapsed during the rebellion of 1837, but was revived in 1844 and has had a continuous existence ever since. The Toronto Typo union (now International No. 91) has had the longest continuous life of any Canadian union.

What Next!

Seeking a method to economize power losses in transmission, the British government subsidized a Russian scientist, Dr. Peter Kapitza. In a $75,000 laboratory at Cambridge university, Dr. Kapitza is discharging powerful electrical pulsations through metal frozen to the temperature of liquid hydrogen, which is below that of liquid air.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."

—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. E-171

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

In 1929 Bethlehem Steel corporation paid to Eugene G. Grace, salary and bonus, as president of the concern, a total sum of $1,623,753.

Last year American Tobacco company paid to George Washington Hill, in a similar capacity for that company, a total of $2,283,000.

In 1929 Westinghouse Electric company increased its surplus by thirty million dollars, making a total surplus of ninety million dollars. But it cut down its dividend this year by about one dollar.

Eighty-two companies, according to Wall street reports, paid out a total of $192.35 per share to stockholders; but paid back into their surplus funds an average of $313.38 per share.

Thirty-one other companies, who paid their stockholders nothing, paid into surplus at the rate of $42.50 per share.

Query: If this money had been paid out in wages, would the Wall street collapse of 1929 occurred?

* * *

Justice Sutherland, of the United States supreme court, in a recent decision establishing the criminal aspects of reckless driving, said:

"An automobile is potentially a dangerous instrumentality, as the appalling number of fatalities brought about every day by its operation bear distressing witness.

"To drive such an instrumentality through the public streets of a city so recklessly 'as to endanger property and individuals' is an act of such obvious depravity that to characterize it as a petty offense would be to shock the general moral sense."

There is food for serious thought in Justice Sutherland's rather sizzling opinion.

"An act of depravity" is a good definition of reckless driving.

* * *

A dispatch from Washington, Pa., drives home the lesson that nation-wide union organization is necessary, if union wages and working conditions are not to be menaced.

The dispatch says that representatives of 1,800 coal miners, striking against the wage scale paid by the Carnegie Coal company, were told by the vice-president of the company that his concern would not consider recognition of a miners' union until the miners in the southern field have been thoroughly organized.

"It is impossible for us to compete against the non-union fields of the south," he is reported to have said. "We will try to give you a living wage."

Whether what the official said is true or not is beside the question. It is the kind of argument union men are up against in many sections.

Union men who think that they have nothing to worry about because their trade is organized in their particular locality are mistaken. As long as their trade is unorganized in any section, their standards are threatened.

* * *

The shame of the American intelligentsia will be heralded some day as a pretty black business.

Today these high talkers ride pretty high, wide and handsome.

Of course, they are free to talk—and that is good and as it should be.

It is their talk that is disgraceful and wrong—not their right to talk.

We find tyranny praised as though it were the expression of a paradise. We find men who ought to appreciate freedom extolling unfreedom.

Well, all things right themselves in time, though sometimes at terrific cost. For the present there is freedom in the United States. We shall have it as long as we value it and know how to use it, the intellectuals to the contrary notwithstanding.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

FOR a thorough understanding of the Industrial Revolution a few dates and what they signify are necessary. Up to the close of the first quarter of the eighteenth century production remained in the slow handicraft stage, but in 1738 Kay invented the flying shuttle and twenty-two years later (1765) James Watt, a 29-year-old instrument maker, conceived the idea of the separate condenser for the steam engine. Watt's first successful steam engine was finished in 1776 and by 1800 steam engines were in universal use. Two years after Watt thought of the idea that solved the obstacles preventing the use of a steam cylinder that was both hot and cold at the same time, or in 1767, Hargreaves completed the spinning jenny. Four years later (1771) Arkwright perfected his roller spinning machine. A few years later Crompton ingeniously combined Arkwright's roller and Hargreaves' spinning jenny. In 1785 steam replaced hand and water power in the spinning industry.

Revolutionary processes were also taking place in the iron and steel industries. Steam transportation was a reality. Even the economic thinking of men was changing. All this took place within the course of a few decades, not centuries! A study of the mental changes that were taking place at this time in men's minds will be our subject next week, for it is these mental changes that once and for all served to separate industry into two forces, labor and capital.

Public Health Plan Backed by Unionists

Albany, N. Y.—A public health bill, before the state legislature, is favored by the New York Federation of Labor, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Order of Railway Conductors.

The bill was drafted by Gov. Roosevelt's special public health commission. It sets up well-staffed county health departments, preserves local control, assures efficient medical and nursing service and provides for additional hospitals to accommodate larger number of curable patients.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
PART XXX.
Mk. 6:7-9, 12

WM. L. MOSS

The article of last week closed a series of six which were a digression from our study of Jesus' teaching about money in order to fix in our minds the relative value of the four gospels. This study arose from a passage quoted as one many claimed revealed the fact that Jesus did not expect workers in His name to accept remuneration for their efforts. The passage (Mk. 6:7-9, 12) has sometimes been used to question the right of ministers and others to accept a salary for the services they render our Lord through work in His kingdom. To many of us any such argument sounds extremely foolish—to others it is good and valid reasoning to say that in this passage Christ clearly reveals He did not expect workers in His name to accept money for their services. But does the passage justify in declaring such to have been the mind of Jesus? It certainly does not—no more so than does the passage wherein Jesus is quoted as sending to John the Baptist, then in prison, the message that "the poor have good tidings preached to them" suggests that His gospel must to this day be preached only to the poor! Nobody interprets Jesus' message to the Baptizer in that sense and certainly the passage in Mark ought not to be interpreted to mean that Jesus by sending His first band of disciples out without money was setting the precedent that His workers through all the ages were to go out penniless to toil in the vineyard of the world. Mark's gospel, the first written account of our Lord's life, is elementary in every chapter and in this passage in the sixth chapter he merely records one of our Lord's "orders" to His first group of followers. This is characteristic of Mark. We must not forget that later on Jesus and His little head of disciples possessed a money bag—for did not Judas steal from it? But to return to the passage in Mark. Naturally Jesus was anxious in sending out His followers for the first time would want to know if the people were interested enough in Him as a teacher in Israel to honor His representatives amongst them to preach to support them. The gospels record the fact for us that the people did support these first preachers as they moved from town to town, for the returned disciples gave glowing accounts of the good work they had accomplished when on their preaching tour. One of these bands of first preachers our Lord sent out, consisting of seventy men, have their account of what transpired while they were traveling among the people and preaching recorded in Lk. 10:17-20.

OFFICIALS VIOLATE THEIR OATH WHEN THEY REFUSE FREE SPEECH

(By International Labor News Service.)

Harrisburg, Pa., June 11.—Gov. Pinchot has written a scathing letter to Elwood K. Bean, burgess of Lansdale, this state, who refused to permit the Hosiery Workers' union to meet in that borough.

The governor called on the town executive to permit the workers to exercise their American right of free speech and to provide adequate police protection.

"If the constitution of the state and the nation mean what they say, then free speech is a fundamental right of every American citizen, and the denial of free speech is unlawful," said Gov. Pinchot.

"Both you and I are sworn to uphold the constitution and the laws of the United States and this commonwealth. I call your attention pointedly to this fact, and to the very fact that obedience to the constitution is the duty of every American citizen, including yourself.

"Entirely apart from the constitutional right of free speech, it has been demonstrated times beyond number that the policy of denying this right is dangerous and ineffective and has the direct result of advancing instead of repressing the cause against which the denial is made. The surest way to spread any doctrine or to disseminate any set of opinions is to forbid people to mention them in public. Even savages, who perpetuate the names of their dead chiefs by forbidding the speaking of their names, have learned this fact.

"Local police officers are properly charged with the duty of maintaining order within their jurisdictions. The just purpose of ordinances governing disorderly conduct and other similar offenses is most certainly not, however, to enable local officials to exercise a censorship over the kind of orderly public meetings which can or cannot be held.

"To prevent meetings held in support of the right of labor to organize is to deny a right which the constitution,the laws and the judicial decisions of Pennsylvania specifically recognize. We have long passed the time when there was any doubt about that."

Man's Rigid Opinions Fixed at Early Age

New York.—"There is but a small minority of human beings who grow intellectually after 23 or 24," said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, in an address to the annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education.

"Most people, after these ages, settle down to likes and dislikes, habits of living and close their minds," said Dr. Butler. "Education is too often confounded with school instruction. While the school has a large part to play it is only one highly organized instrumentality of education."

Dr. Butler said a closed mind cannot cope with present day political, industrial and social changes.

"These problems are solved only by those whose minds are not made up for once and all, who have elasticity of temper and whose feelings are not hardened."

State "Red Flag" Law Voided by High Court

Washington.—The California "red flag" law, as construed by the courts of that state, is repugnant to the guaranty of liberty of speech contained in the constitution, ruled Chief Justice Hughes, of the United States supreme court.

The opinion states that "the maintenance of the opportunity for free political discussion to the end that government may be responsive to the will of the people and that changes may be obtained by lawful means, an opportunity to the security of the republic, is a fundamental principle of our constitutional system."

The district court of appeals of California ruled that the "red flag" law included "peaceful and orderly means and within constitutional limitations."

Chief Justice Hughes handed down an emphatic dissent against such an opinion.

THOMAS REDDING DEAD; WAS POPULAR UNIONIST

Chicago.—Thomas Redding, first general vice-president Sheet Metal Workers' International association, died at his home in this city.

The funeral was largely attended by trade unionists and other acquaintances of this popular trade unionist.

He was a representative of his international at seventeen conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He was an outstanding figure among organized building craftsmen.

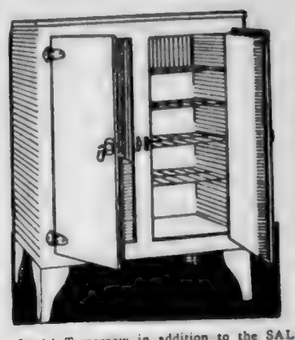
FOOD LABELS IGNORED.

Washington.—A tendency to ignore both the spirit and letter of the federal food and drugs act has developed recently in certain sections of the food trade, according to the federal food and drug administration.

"It is extremely rare," said Dr. Frisbie, "to find an instance where net weight statement does not appear on food in package form, but not at all unusual to find the statement as to quality and contents either faintly legible or small type, not always on the main label and all too frequently obscured by legends or pictorial designs."

Rhodes-Jones Dollar Day!

FREE--500 Pounds of Ice



With These All-Metal Side-Icers $29.75 Values $23.95

Look! Tomorrow in addition to the SALE PRICE on these maximum 50-pound side icers . . . you get 500 pounds of ICE FREE with every all steel box. Money Saving INSULATION soon makes this refrigerator pay for itself.

$1.00 DOWN

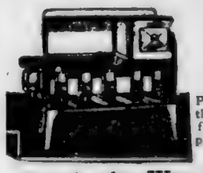
A Real Sun Room Value

Pay Out of Your Income — $1 Sends It Home — Choice of Colorful Covers

3 Pieces $24.95

OVERSTOCKED . . . That's the reason for this TEN DOLLAR reduction of fiber suites tomorrow . . . colorful . . . comfortable and cool. Ideal for year-round use . . . strong reinforced frames . . . each cushion cretonne covered with inner coil springs. . . . Entire Stock at Sale Prices

OIL STOVES



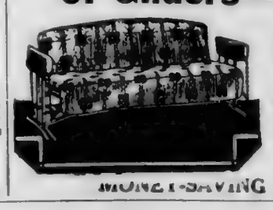
Complete With Built-In Oven $36.95 $55 Values

Pretty green enameled oil stoves that give a continual high blue flame . . . and SAVES oil . . . as pictured.

$1.00 DELIVERS

Here's the Way We Reduce Stocks

Clearance! Entire Stock of Gliders--Priced



$7.95 Up

Season is late . . We're taking drastic reductions NOW . . . At a time that you need the Gliders for Summer comfort.

$1.00 DELIVERS

MONEY-SAVING SAVOIL

RHODES FURNITURE COMPANY JONES

608 Market Street Chattanooga, Tenn.

The Modern Gas Range Offers You An Easier More Dependable Way

INSTEAD of kitchen drudgery—baking failures—anxious hours of oven watching, you simply set the oven heat regulator, then forget about the cooking until time to serve.

There's actually that much difference between cooking on an old cook stove and cooking on the modern gas range. Besides it's more economical.

Stop In and See the Beautiful New Roper

And Magic Chef Gas Ranges Now Offered On Convenient Terms

Cook With Gas—It's the Convenient Economical Way

BUT to fully appreciate the advantages of cooking with gas you must actually see our display of beautiful, new gas ranges.

Why not plan to come in tomorrow? Inquire about the time and trouble saving features. Examine the porcelain oven linings and roomy service drawers. Take advantage of the prevailing low prices.

Chattanooga Gas Co.

"PUBLIC-BE-PLEASED" SERVICE

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. C. Hendrix, Somerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

B & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, safe, Sure.

TAXI

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

FISHER CARS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45414
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Richard R. Kelly vs. Nora Kelly

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nora Kelly is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 11th day of June, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. L. Dixon, Atty. 7-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45359
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Georgia Robinson vs. James Robinson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Robinson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 27th day of May, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. L. Dixon, Atty. 6-19

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 1486

To Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Crabtree Transfer Co. and R. A. Dobbins

It appearing in this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, a replevin notice having been served on goods in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co, belonging to said defendant, and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, June 29, 1931, at 11 a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

This 4th day of June, 1931.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by deed of trust executed 3d day of December, 1927, by Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, to secure the indebtedness therein described, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 35, page 47 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of several of the notes described in said deed of trust, to-wit: notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and one note in the sum of Twenty-five Dollars; said notes payable monthly after the notes for January 1931, and all notes since then, one each have been defaulted in the payment thereof, and have remained in default for more than thirty days after their maturity; and the holder of said notes having declared the same due and payable at once, and requested me to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust to satisfy the unpaid indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, trustee, will expose for sale and will sell in front of the west door of the courthouse, on Walnut street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at 11 o'clock a.m. on

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931,

the highest and best bidder, at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and twenty-six in Fairview (sometimes called Belleview), Chattanooga Land Company's Addition No. 1, Being the same real estate conveyed to Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, by H. B. Stanford and wife, F. L. Langford, about the 26th, 1926.

The title is believed to be good but will convey as trustee only.

This 9th day of June, 1931.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

PUBLIC WORK POLICY URGED BY GREEN FOR JOB SURETY

Assure Those at Work of Their Jobs and Assure Unemployed of Return to Tasks and Effect Would Be Electrical, American Federation of Labor President Tells Conference.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New Brunswick, N. J., June 16.—Addressing the unemployment and economic conference held here under Rutgers university auspices, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, declared that job security should be a first aim of industry.

"First of all," he said, "those who are employed should be given assurance that their services would not be dispensed with, that they would remain secure in the possession of their work. This security can be assured by the management of industry. A public work policy could be formulated and announced, through which those now employed could be guaranteed a share of all work available. This would mean that instead of discharging workers management should arrange the work-week and the number of hours worked per day so as to give each worker now employed an equal share of all work available. The announcement of this policy should be supplemented by a further announcement that as rapidly as possible those who are idle would be reemployed.

"Such a public work policy might involve the adjustment of working time and the adoption and execution of plans which would bring about an equitable division of the limited amount of employment which existing market conditions afford. Obviously, such a plan and such a policy would tend to restore confidence and buying morale. The worker assured of work security would immediately extend his buying power to its maximum limit. When the fear of losing work is removed the buying power of the worker is increased and exercised. He will not only use his buying power as represented by his pay earnings, but he will also utilize all available credit facilities in order to satisfy, so far as possible, his material and social needs.

"The development and active use of the buying power of this great group of employed workers would have an electrifying effect. It would influence those who are able to buy but who refuse to buy. Through such a process the market would be stimulated so that gradually at least a large portion of the millions who are now unemployed would be given work. It would be dramatic in its consequences and powerful in its results.

"With this effort put forth by the management of private industry and private enterprise, supplemented by a speeding-up of the public building and construction program, as authorized by congress, improvement in the industrial situation ought to be quite noticeable within a reasonable length of time."

MINNESOTA "GAG" LAW ILLEGAL; COURT MAKES HISTORIC DECISION

Washington, June 11.—A Minnesota law, which empowered equity courts to suppress newspapers in that state, has been set aside by the United States supreme court.

Chief Justice Hughes held that the law infringes the liberty of the press guaranteed by the Fourteenth amendment. Justices Holmes, Brandeis, Stone and Roberts joined in this opinion.

Justice Butler wrote the dissenting opinion, which was supported by Justices Van Deventer, McReynolds and Sutherland. The latter decision declared that the majority decision gives the press a freedom not recognized heretofore and construes the word "liberty" in the Fourteenth amendment "to put upon the states a federal restriction that is without precedent."

Chief Justice Hughes and his four associates took their stand for liberty of the press as commonly understood. They insisted that libel laws protect any person who claims to be wronged.

The Minnesota law was passed in 1925. It authorized equity courts to perpetually enjoin any newspaper or other publication that the court believes is malicious, scandalous and defamatory.

"Whatever wrong the appellant has committed, or may commit, by his publications, the state appropriately afford both public and private redress by its libel laws," said Chief Justice Hughes.

"Public officers, whose character and conduct remain open to debate and free discussion in the press, find their remedies for false accusations in actions under libel laws providing for redress and punishment, and not in proceedings to restrain the publication of newspapers and publications."

The minority decision said the newspaper in question was, to use the words of the Minnesota supreme court, "devoted largely to malicious, scandalous and defamatory matter." This fact was ignored by the majority justices, who held that libel laws and civil action are at the disposal of citizens, rather than undermine a constitutional guarantee.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

NOTICE TAXPAYERS

The Hamilton County Boardof Equalization is Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock, a.m., for 25 days from June 1 to June 29, inclusive (Sundays excluded). Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor on personality or on real estate may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

W. A. Seagle, Chm.
Porter Poe, Secy.

Censorship Order To Muzzle Medics

Eat Less Meat, They Suggest, Via Radio, Whereupon Packers get Busy and Doctors Are Told to Get 'O. K.' on Future Talks.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 17.—Because a public health radio talk advocated eating less meat in summer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasurer Ogden Mills has ordered that all future broadcasts be submitted to him for appoval before delivery. The public health service is a treasury department bureau. Service doctors are enraged at the censorship order, but see no way to avoid it. Protests from meat packers caused the order.

Wages Are Reduced On U. S. Payrolls

Washington.—The prevailing wage scale is not recognized on construction work at the West Point Military academy, said Congressman Fish in a protest to the president.

Mr. Fish said some laborers on this work were paid as low as 40 per cent below the union rate. He insists on the enforcement of the Davis-Bacon law, passed by the last congress.

Tucson, Ariz.—Carpenters employed on the veterans' hospital here are being paid below the prevailing wage. A joint committee, representing organized labor, the chamber of commerce and the American Legion wired a protest to Washington.

"If this contractor can pay a low wage scale it will establish new standards which will be detrimental to construction payrolls in this community, resulting in serious conditions because of prevailing unemployment," the committee said.

Alien Smuggling Blamed on Seamen

New York.—Federal officials claim to have broken a syndicate which has smuggled thousands of Chinese into this country.

A score of Chinese were found on one vessel, whose owners and officers have been cleared of blame. Members of the crew, who were paid from $500 to $1,000 a head, are responsible.

The government officials solemnly declare that the officers and owners knew nothing of the transactions that were proving a gold mine to the crew. These seamen, the public is assured, smuggled twenty and thirty Chinese aboard, while the owners and officers of the boat remained in childlike ignorance of the deal.

FEAR IS WIDESPREAD OVER LOSS OF WORK

St. Louis, Mo.—Workers and their dependents are gripped with fear, said Wallace B. Donham, of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, at a business men's luncheon.

"The psychology of fear," said Dean Donham, "is dominant not only in 6,000,000 unemployed and something like 12,000,000 dependents, but also in 7,500,000 half-time employes and their 14,000,000 dependents. It is dominant in other millions of industrial employes who fear the day when they may lose their jobs or go on half time."

The speaker discussed the possibility of unemployment insurance.

Congressman Flays Conduct of Rich Men

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, June 17.—Representative William P. Connery, of Lynn, Mass., was booked to deliver a humorous address at the annual convention of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, Boston. This is an old organization boasting of striking uniforms, frequent trips into anti-prohibition Canada and Bermuda, West Indies, Cuba, etc., and supreme capacity for the concoctions that A. J. Volstead tried vainly to extinguish. All members are business and professional men, some of them wealthy.

Congressman Connery startled the Ancients and Honorables with a vigorous attack on prevailing conditions. He accused the men of wealth of being the prime factors in the spread of communism, and predicted that if these men were allowed to continue hoarding the riches of the country the United States would be the scene of a civil war, with great shedding of blood and slaughter. As a man heartily opposed to communism, he felt it his duty to warn his hearers of the menace behind the wealth hoarding. He said congress could do nothing. At this point there was an interruption. One of the Ancient and Honorables said, "No! No!" The congressman resumed with, "No, congress can do nothing to interfere with Wall street." In the crowd were a number of stock and bond brokers.

The congressman issued a warning that a man trying to keep a family of six or seven on $35 a week would soon cease to merely protest against the system which allowed another man to inherit millions and add to it without sharing any with the workers who built up the vast fortune. And that man would be aroused to violence at seeing the family of that man living extravagantly while his family could barely secure the necessities of life.

The Connery address proved a sensation. He had fulfilled his agreement to talk on humor, and had the members of the exclusive organization in gales of laughter. That is, until he suddenly switched from comedy to the tragedy he visualizes.

TO STUDY PENSION PLAN.

Springfield, Ill.—The state legislature passed a bill to create a commission to study old age pensions. The bill is a substitute for an old age pension bill introduced in the senate.

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

BIJOU
Chattanooga's Best Entertainment
Grand Opening
MONDAY, June 29
PERUCHI PLAYERS
With All the Old Favorites
Reservations and Family Party Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office
DIAL 7-1286

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Entire Suites at HAVERTY'S

11 Pieces for Your Living Room At the Normal Price of the 3-Piece Suite!

The most sensational living room offer in Chattanooga. A whole room full of furniture at the price you ordinarily pay for the three-piece suite alone. Consists of the following pieces.

Massive Davenport, Lamp Base, Lamp Shade, Club Chair, Occasional Chair, Book Ends, Throne Chair, End Table, 2 Rugs

$93

$3.00 Delivers the Entire Group—Balance $3.00 Weekly.

Now This Complete 10-Piece Bedroom Group

A $112 Value for Only . . . $86

Terms: $1.00 Cash—$3.00 Weekly

Everything you could want in a bedroom suite is included in this group. A handsome suite finished in walnut, spring, mattress—in fact everything that it takes to make a room complete and attractive. Here are the pieces.

Poster Bed, Coil Spring, Picture, French Vanity, 55-Pound Mattress, Chest of Drawers, Pr. Feather Pillows, 2 Axminster Rugs

52 Pieces for Your Dining Room—Save at Least 1-3 On This Complete Group!

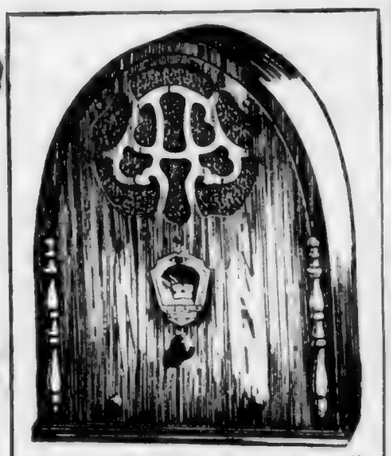
There is a real savings for you in this forty-two piece dining suite. Not a cheap, poorly constructed suite but one of genuine American walnut. One that you will be proud to call your own. The pieces consist of

China Cabinet, 5 Side Chairs, Large Buffet, Arm Chair, Extension Table, Buffet Mirror

A Handsome 42-Piece Dinner Set

$102

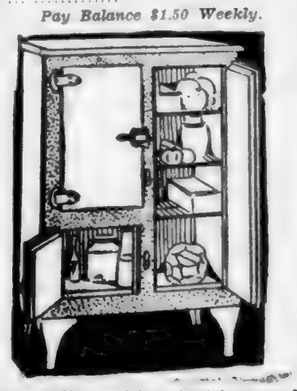
Terms: $3.00 Cash, Balance $3.00 Weekly.



$1.00 Installs This Gloritone Radio in Your Home.

No home need be without the pleasures that radio affords. Only $1.00 will install in your home this famous Gloritone radio. Priced complete including tubes and installation. $59.50

Pay Balance $1.50 Weekly.



25c Delivers Any Refrigerator! Steel 65-Lb. Box As Shown!

For one week only we will deliver any refrigerator in our stock for a cash payment of only twenty-five cents. The box shown is of all steel construction finished in colors. . . . $29.95

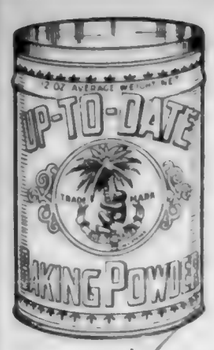
Terms: 95c Cash, $1.00 Weekly.

Extra Heavy Axminsters! Free! Regal Rug Pad!

You've never seen such a rug value. Unquestionably Chattanooga's most outstanding offer. 9x12 Axminsters with a rug pad that gives them the luxuriousness of an oriental at . . . $39.50

Terms: $1.00 Cash, $1.00 Weekly.

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.
619 Market St.—620 Broad St



Something to Eat!

A baking powder to achieve satisfactory results must be scientifically blended and chemically pure.

UP-TO-DATE BAKING POWDER

Makes biscuit as light as a feather

STAGMAIER & COMPANY, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS

CHATTANOOGA, - - - TENNESSEE

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PURE LARD	Very Best Grade, NO BEEF FAT in our LARD (Limit 4 Lbs.)	4 Lbs. 34c
WESSON OIL	Pint Can 22c (Limit 2 Cans) Quart Can	39c
COFFEE	Maxwell House (Limit 2 Lbs.) Pound	25c
BUTTER	Our Two Tennessee Pack, Extra Quality Brands — Pound	23c
TOMATOES	Size 2 Can, Very Best Grade, (Limit 6 Cans) — Can	5c
PORK & BEANS	"Certified," Very Best, Regular 10c Size, Can	5c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

SWIM AT

Warner Park Swimming Pool

Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

DR. L. J. USHER

DENTIST

Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

7½ E. Seventh Street — Phone 6-3612

Over Liggett's Drug Store

REJECT "YELLOW DOG."

Chicago.—An attempt to establish the "yellow dog" in the upholstering industry was successfully resisted by Upholsterers' Union No. 9.

Employers withdrew their demand and renewed the old agreement.

CHAIN STORES TAXED.

Madison, Wis.—The state assembly passed a chain-store tax bill that is modeled after the Indiana law recently upheld by the United States supreme court. The tax ranges from $3 on one store to $50 on each store in excess of thirty.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

The State Association of Postmasters met in Chattanooga Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

* * *

The Letter Carriers' band serenaded the visiting postmasters at the Hotel Patten Wednesday evening.

* * *

The postoffice clerks' ball club is now playing regularly, not smashing any records yet.

* * *

Checkers are a funny game. Some days Pat is pizen to the boys, another Peter is the same, and Park "ditto." Sometimes Ruch moves them so fast it dazes Pat. Pat sure takes his game seriously.

* * *

Miss Nash has purchased a pretty new blue car. She was all "het up," for fear they would not have the shade of blue she wanted.

* * *

Lawrence Miller flew up to Cleveland the other evening. Says that the wheat fields are looking fine.

* * *

Tom McPherson is off on vacattion. N. S. Miller is handling the parcel post in his absence.

* * *

W. J. Griffitts is still off on account of sickness.

* * *

Sometimes mail is addressed to "Occupant" of a street number. Recently a carrier marked one up as follows: "Moved, left no address." You see when addressed this way you deliver it just the same as if it had the name on it.

* * *

Foreman of Carriers Colby was checking Route No. 11. Supt. Walker told Hick Lewis the carrier that he got in thirty minutes sooner. He says, "Yes, but you see I had a white gentleman waiting on me."

* * *

W. B. (Abe) Martin is taking a few days' vacation.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

The reason the boys couldn't find our notes last week, they were on the front page. Won't be there this time, but look at first page anyway. Expect to be at the end of Postoffice Lane this time.

* * *

Chattanooga baseball club gave up one game this week so they wouldn't be put out of the league by A. E. Butler.

* * *

Stoves are so far out of season you couldn't even trade one for a fan.

* * *

Prosperity used to be around the corner, but now I believe it's up a block.

* * *

J. G. Stancel says being corn-fed is better than not being fed at all.

Billie Cooper said he caught a fish so big it broke his arm landing it.

* * *

F. J. Krug, a former member who has been visiting old friends here in Chattanooga, has returned to Port Arthur, Tex., where he is employed by the city.

* * *

W. B. Dyche's Sunday address from now on will be Engel's apple orchard.

* * *

Mrs. E. E. McDaniels has been ill, but is improving.

* * *

Ed Carroll saw a sign on a house, "Light Housekeeper Wanted," so right away he went in to make application for the position. Then he found out someone had made a mistake.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

It's rather hard to believe, but the convention is over. Considering everything, it was a decided success. Mr. Lester Cohn, the general chairman, deserves the thanks of all the members for the untiring efforts that he has put forth. He did great work and we are proud of him.

* * *

Things are fast getting back to normal, but young Mister Leland, the piano playing member of Ted and Joe, local radio performers, gets the credit for the prize work of the week. Joe got his John Henry alongside of Pa Peruchi's on a Bijou contract and then the trouble began. A drummer coming out of the west added to the flames and Joe, to make things hotter, fills the ranks of his orchestra with jazz musicians.

* * *

Little Gene Hunter, from down in Texas, was truly the star performer of the convention. His songs delighted everyone. Ramon Pryor says that it is too bad that Gene can't play a saxophone.

Oh for those good ole times! We used to attend the theater and listen to overtures played by master musicians. Then came the machine age, and the musicians were supplanted by can music. Now the zenith, the crisis, has arrived, the Bijou presenting a jazz orchestra.

* * *

Now with the southern golf tournament in town, we think a delightful foursome would be Joe Leland, Cooper Null, Granville Watson and Albert Quirk.

* * *

Mr. Van Arsdale, Senior, opines that as far as he could see, the convention was a huge success.

* * *

We were delighted to see a number of the old-timers come out and help us put over the convention. In fact, some of the very best work was done by some of the so-called inactive members.

* * *

Good-bye, ole Convention, you may be gone but the memories of Room 602 linger on.

MORE ABOUT HUNGRY TOTS

(Continued from First Page)

hundred of them in Fentress and Overton counties, Tennessee, joined the United Mine Workers of America by mail. One hundred and fifty coal miners in these two Tennessee counties were discharged when their union membership became known.

The conditions created by the coal mine operators have caused strikes in some instances. In all instances it has caused hunger and want. In Kentucky in Harlan county the children were denied the scraps from the mess kitchen of the soldiers which were consigned to the garbage can.

Because of the fact that the United Mine Workers of America are unable to render financial assistance, the executive council of the Tennessee Federation of Labor appeals to all Central Bodies, local unions and individual members of trade unions to contribute as generously as possible so the suffering of the workers in these coal fields may be alleviated. Contributions of food, even though it be but a can of beans or a pound of coffee, will be appreciated.

Send all cash contributions to W. E. Cheek, Secretary-Treasurer, Tennessee Federation of Labor, 207 Polk avenue, Nashville, Tenn. Send all donations of food and provisions to Robert L. Childress, Pineville, Ky.

BITTNER WINS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Several thousand coal miners in the Scotts Run district of West Virginia, who had been on strike for months against intolerable conditions and pauper wages, have gone back to work under union conditions and better wages.

Van A. Bittner, international representative of the United Mine Workers in northwest West Virginia, who is making his field headquarters in Clarksburg, W. Va., has successfully negotiated a contract with the operators which includes:

1—Increase in wages.
2—Recognition of the union.
3—Closed shop.
4—Check weighman and the check-off.
5—Pit committees.
6—Bi-monthly conferences between operators and miners on conditions in the business.

The effect of the settlement has spread through Ohio and Pennsylvania and may mean wage negotiations in those states.

Ohio miners are holding mass meetings demanding better working conditions and recognition of the union.

In Pennsylvania there are some 22,000 miners in the mines of the Pittsburgh Coal company on strike for higher wages and union conditions as well as recognition of the union.

In all this the United Mine Workers' international organization, because of enormous unemployment, has been forced to stand on the sidelines as far as aiding in financing the organizing work is concerned.

But the work has gone on spontaneously and without any particular financial aid. Scores of local unions have been set up and the demand for union recognition is spreading furiously in those sections where injunctions and lockouts had demoralized the organization.

While the outcome in Pennsylvania is not predicted, international union officials are pleased at this spontaneous outburst for organization. The explanation is that the miners (former unionists) have reached the point where they can no longer stand up under conditions so long prevalent in the soft coal industry of these states.

Must Watch Signals Is Engineer's Duty

Albany, N. Y.—The court of appeals ruled that a locomotive engineer has "the primary duty to operate his train and to keep alert for signals," rather than be on the lookout for workmen along the tracks, where a switchman is employed to warn employes of approaching trains.

The decision was made in a suit for damages by the heirs of a worker who was killed.

Witnesses testified that there was nothing to prevent the worker from observing the approach of the train and that others heeded the warning of a watchman when he blew his whistle.

Hearing Resisted By Radio Combine

Washington.—The radio trust, fighting for its life, has asked the District of Columbia supreme court to enjoin the federal radio commission from holding hearings that may jeopardise its 1,400 licenses.

The commission has taken cognizance of the United States supreme court's refusal to review decisions of lower courts which held that the Radio Corporation of America violated the Clayton anti-trust law. The trust compelled independent manufacturers to use the trust's patents.

The hearings would result in "irreparable injury," the plaintiffs allege.

Open Saturday!

The Beautiful New

SAUNDERS STORE

(INDEPENDENT OF ANY CHAIN STORE—HOME OWNED)

423-425-427 MARKET ST.

After weeks of preparation, we are throwing our doors open to the people of Chattanooga SATURDAY MORNING, offering what we confidently believe is the most beautiful retail food store in this city. Many years' experience in serving this public has taught us how to please the most discriminating, and this new business is dedicated to Satisfactory Service.

You will find here ample stocks in a wide variety of the finest and freshest articles for your table which the markets afford, arranged for your convenience by experienced merchandisers. Clean, light and airy, you may shop here in perfect comfort. Come Saturday, and enjoy the courteous, congenial atmosphere of this newest of Chattanooga's home-owned, home-operated stores.

And the prices? Compare those listed below with what you have been paying:

Specials for Saturday

MAXWELL HOUSE COFFEE, (3 Can Limit) — Pound	27c
PILLSBURY FLOUR, 24 Lbs.	73c
IVORY SOAP (3 Bar Limit) Medium Bar	5c
PINK SALMON, No. 1 Tall, Fancy Grade	10c
ROSEDALE PEACHES, No. 2½ (4 Can Limit)	15c
POTTED MEAT, Kingan's Best, 3 for	10c
BAKING POWDER, 1-Lb. Calumet	23c
TOMATOES, Fancy Mississippi, 3 Lbs. for	25c
No. 1 FANCY RED IRISH POTATOES, 5 Lbs.	9c
LETTUCE, Nice Firm Heads, Each	5c
BUTTER, Clearbrook, Pound	24c
MATCHES, Box	2c

SATURDAY in our Meat Department

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

BACON, Fancy Black Hawk, Rindless, Pound	27c
PURE LARD, 4 Lb. Limit for	35c
BEEF ROAST, Fancy Kansas City Beef, Pound	15c

SELF SERVICE SATISFIES SAVES

SAUNDERS STORE

423-425-427 MARKET ST.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JUNE 26, 1931 | Number 9

17 LAWMAKERS ON TENNESSEE POWER PAYROLL?

Hanly Hears That Number Drawing Double Salaries.

LEGISLATORS WILL WHITEWASH HASTON

Labor Again Given Cold Shoulder—Plan Adjournment Next Friday.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., June 25.—Articles of impeachment were presented to the house today against Secretary of State Haston. Action on the articles was set as a special order for Friday at 10 o'clock. These articles charge that Haston is on the payroll of the Tennessee Electric Power company as an attorney and that as secretary of state he is a member of the state board of equalization that passes upon taxes that are assessed against that corporation.

The opinion here is that the house will defeat these articles of impeachment by the same vote that white-washed Gov. Horton.

I am reliably informed that seventeen members of the present general assembly are on the payroll of the Tennessee Electric Power company.

It is rumored that the Horton legislators in the house will have stricken from the journal all reference to the impeachment charges against the governor.

The house on Wednesday passed a bill providing free textbooks for the children in the elementary schools of the state. The bill has not been considered by the senate.

The prospects that any labor legislation will be considered by the present legislature are extremely blue. The steering committee of neither house has placed any labor bills on the calendar so that they could be considered.

The senate spent practically all this week on bus bills that were sponsored by the railroads. These bills were opposed by the bus and truck interests. Most of these bills were passed by the senate.

The senate will tomorrow take up the general appropriation bill.

The general assembly will adjourn sine die on Friday of next week.

Wealth Inequality Destroys Democracy

Valparaiso, Ind.—A redistribution of wealth was urged as the only method by which our present economic injustice can be ethically advised by U. S. Senator Blaine, of Wisconsin, in a commencement address at Valparaiso university.

After citing statistics to show that 2 per cent of the people own only 5 per cent of the wealth, and that consequently 5 per cent of the people own 60 per cent, Senator Blaine declared that "penury and poverty is the grist produced from this concentration of wealth. When the masters of industry take their toll in inordinate salaries, bonuses, dividends, surplus industries, and add to capital investment, there isn't much left for the worker, and eventually he becomes the victim of unemployment.

"Today there is utter disgust with the universal order, and that disgust is being embittered by the sting of child poverty. The clamor is being heard everywhere for legislation against the abuses of the capitalistic system.

"In my way of thinking and as I understand the history of the human race, a redistribution of wealth, and not a redistribution of the income of wealth on the basis of services rendered and income earned, is the only means of escape from the present economic tragedy."

Senator Blaine closed his address with the warning that unless leaders for the real welfare of the masses make their slogan sponsor constructive measures for bringing about the redistribution of wealth by peaceful means, the masses, "who have nothing to lose but the chains that bind them to poverty," will resort to revolution.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS BENEFIT TEN THOUSAND PERSONS

Washington.—More than 10,000 persons are receiving state old-age pensions, according to a report by the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. The number is ten times as large as in 1929.

There are twelve states having old-age pension laws. In a number of these states, however, the law is largely inoperative because of the provision which makes it optional with the counties to set up and finance the pension system.

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS NAME OFFICERS FOR YEAR AND PLAN ANNUAL PICNIC

J. J. Smith, member of Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers since 1911, was Thursday night named president of the local at the regular weekly meeting. Although never before holding office in the organization, Mr. Smith has been an active worker since he became a member, and has served on various committees and in other capacities. He succeeds J. G. Burkes.

W. D. Canada, another veteran, was re-elected vice-president, and C. H. Thurston was chosen for another term as recording secretary.

C. F. Weidner, who has held the office of financial secretary for almost a decade, was succeeded by Joe Farmer, and J. G. Schrock, who was made treasurer several years ago, according to Ernest Blair, because he is "too old to run fast," was again entrusted with that responsible position.

Other officers named are:

Trustees—Charles Melford, F. S. Thurston, Roy Bowen.

Conductor—A. T. Jones.

Warden—H. M. Ottman.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council—A. L. Surrett, J. G. Schrock, J. G. Burkes, W. D. Canada, Horton Morrison, J. J. Smith, F. S. Thurston and Charles Melford.

Committee on arrangements for the annual picnic of Local 226 asked and was granted another week in which to complete preliminary arrangements for the outing. Mr. Smith, newly-elected president, is chairman of the picnic committee.

JAMES G. SCHROCK
Re-Elected "Chancellor of the Exchequer" by Painters.

CAMPAIGN DONORS PAID BACK?

Senator Dill Asserts Heavy Contributors to G. O. P. Fund Got 24,000 Per Cent Return Out of Federal Treasury

Charges that certain contributors to the republican campaign fund in 1928 had "been paid back, with huge interest, out of the United States treasury" were renewed last week by Senator C. C. Dill, of Washington, according to an article in the current issue of "Labor."

Others were "reimbursed" by being given political appointments, he said.

According to Dill, twenty-four men who contributed a total of $477,000 to the G. O. P.'s 1928 "war chest" had since received tax refunds amounting to $114,655,279 from the United States treasury.

"This was a return of 24,000 per cent on their investment," the senator said.

He listed the contributors and the amount of their refunds as follows:

Harry F. Guggenheim—Contribution, $25,000; refund, $210,555.

Jeremiah Milbank — Contribution, $25,000; refund, $891,443.

Cyrus S. Eaton—Contribution, $25,000; George A. Martin, $5,000, and John Sherwin, Sr., $5,000; refunds, $419,262.

W. R. and H. M. Timken—Contribution, $10,000; refund, $370,041.

O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen—Contributions, $32,500 each; refunds, $353,364.

John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.—Contribution, $25,000 each; refund, $8,545,309.

Herbert N. Straus—Contribution, $25,000; refund, $568,736.

William Nelson Cromwell—Contribution, $25,000; refund, $222,652.

J. R. Nutt—Contribution, $25,000; refund, $83,669.

Harrison Williams — Contribution, $25,000; Sidney Z. Mitchell, $5,000; refunds, $131,540.

Harvey S. Firestone—Contribution, $25,000; refund, $2,960,000.

Charles Hayden — Contribution, $25,000; refund, $1,876,000.

George F. Baker, Sr.—Contribution, $20,000; refund, $97,388,915.

Walter A. Aldridge—Contribution, $25,000; refund, $26,036.

Dill also said that eight men who donated $162,000 to the republican fund in 1928 "have been rewarded with office." The list included:

Harry F. Guggenheim, ambassador to Cuba, $35,000; Irwin B. Laughlin, ambassador to Spain, $17,000; John W. Garrett, ambassador to Italy, $20,000; John N. Willys, ambassador to Poland, $25,000; Dwight F. Davis, governor-general of the Philippines, $10,000; Charles G. Dawes, ambassador to Great Britain, $25,000; Eugene Meyer, Jr., chairman of the federal reserve board, $25,000.

Large Employers Refuse to Hire Millions of Handicapped Persons

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 25.—Employers in the United States refuse to employ eight million "handicapped" workers, according to a report by the White House conference on child health and protection.

"Handicapped" persons are those who are not 100 per cent perfect. One may have defective eyesight, another defective hearing. Still others have been mutilated in the plants of those who own our industrial and commercial establishments. All of them are capable of doing effective work and lots of it. But the employers bar them from work. The disbarment is especially pronounced in the labor policies of the large corporations, 50 per cent of which, according to the report, "automatically set up any handicap as a bar to employment."

Why are these capable workers doomed to forced unemployment? Corporation executives are frank in regard to this. They explain that labor-displacing machinery and so-called efficiency methods have created such a large army of jobless workers that employers can make very rigid selections. Consequently they choose workers who are not physically or mentally handicapped.

Many employers state they refuse employment to the handicapped because workmen's compensation laws make their employment hazardous. Others bar them from jobs because privately-owned industrial pension schemes make it financially profitable to select workers who will be the least burden on the pension funds.

The irony of the situation is that schools and civic organizations devote money and time to give vocational education to the handicapped only to have the employers refuse to employ them after they are equipped to enter industry and commerce as workers.

Mill Owner Condemns Cheap Labor Slogan

Charleston, S. C.—"We must stop our chambers of commerce and other civic organizations from advertising to the world cheap labor conditions and make them state the truth as it is, that we have, when properly trained, not cheap labor but the best labor on God's earth," declared M. R. Vick, of the Rosemary Manufacturing company, Rosemary, N. C., in a talk to the employers making up the annual convention of the Southern Textile association.

"I want to say that the man who wants cheap labor is foolish," continued Mr. Vick. "The cheapest operator I have working with me draws more money each week than any of the rest. He is cheaper because he uses his head to plan and is always thinking of the job in advance."

Teachers to Meet; Face Many Issues

Chicago.—The fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers will be held in this city June 29-July 3.

Reports and resolutions will be presented bearing on topics vital to the welfare of teachers, children and the community. Other subjects will include: Size of classes, contract system and tenure, married women teachers, class teachers in excess of classes, teacher certification, general unemployment, school finance, credit unions, group insurance, academic freedom, international relations, educational policy, the crime situation in municipalities and social and economic trends.

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer Metal Trades Department A. F. of L., will represent William Green, president A. F. of L. Mr. Frey will speak on "Our Economic Crisis."

POLLYANNAS?

The state senate and house of representatives of Illinois, in session at Springfield last week, memorialized the congress of the United States to issue $5,000,000,000 (five billion dollars) in bonds, to "restore prosperity." The action is reported to have been unanimous in both houses and follows similar action by other state legislatures.

What's the matter with those birds? Haven't they been told that public works as an emergency employment measure is "unsound"? The "best minds" are apparently asleep at the switch.

SOUTHERN RY. SHOP EMPLOYES ON 5-DAY WEEK

Final Arrangements Made With Officials.

NEW RULE AFFECTS EIGHT THOUSAND MEN

Melton Returns From Conference Which Worked Out Details.

Finally arrangements for the introduction of the five-day week on the Southern Railway System, affecting all shopcrafts workers, were made in Washington June 19 at a conference between railroad officials and representatives of six unions involved. The new rule will go into effect July 1.

This action follows a vote of the Southern employes, which showed a large majority in favor of the change. T. M. Melton, general chairman of the local Federated Shopcrafts, returned to Chattanooga this week following the conference, which was participated in by the following chairmen representing the various unions: B. B. St. Clair, Knoxville, Machinists; W. M. Wands, Spencer, N. C., Boilermakers; W. H. Baldock, Knoxville, Sheet Metal Workers; W. W. Dykes, Knoxville, Carmen; Logan Waddle, Somerset, Ky., Electrical Workers, and Mr. Melton, Blacksmiths.

Mr. Melton said the vote was taken after company officials had served notice that it was necessary to reduce expenses, and suggested that a five-day week be instituted. The big majority given the proposal by the more than 8,000 employes of the Southern, Mr. Melton said, indicated the position of the workers that it was fairer for all concerned to work five days per week than for some to lose their jobs or to have employment for only two, three or four days in seven.

The memorandum of agreement made with the Southern officials, Mr. Melton continued, contains a clause by which either party may express its desire to discontinue the plan after thirty days' notice.

Mr. Melton said other railroads, whose agreement with their shopmen called for a six-day week, might propose a change, but that no balloting on such a proposal was going on now.

He explained that no wage cut was involved in the change on the Southern. He added that the shopmen, however, would work one day less a week, thus reducing their income and lessening railroad expenses, even though no reduction was made in the wage scale.

The five-day week is already in effect on a number of railroads, including the Baltimore & Ohio and New York Central.

8-Hour Day Law For Wisconsin Workers

Madison, Wis.—The state assembly passed the Hampel eight-hour day bill which provides a general eight-hour day for all workers except farm hands, domestics, watchmen and employes of firms hiring less than three persons. Employers are required to pay time and one-half for work in excess of eight hours.

The bill fixes no penalty for its violation. It is claimed that other provisions of the statutes give the industrial commission adequate power to enforce the law. The senate has yet to act on the measure. The bill is sponsored by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

CENTRAL BODY TO PROTEST CONVICTION OF MOONEY AND URGE EARLY PARDON

TOM MOONEY—1916

No. 31921—1931.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will demand of the governor of California an unconditional pardon for Tom Mooney, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the western state in 1916, together with Warren K. Billings, the conviction following explosion of a bomb in San Francisco during a Preparedness day parade on July 22 of that year. Ten people were killed by the explosion.

The arrest of Mooney and Billings, their subsequent trial and conviction and developments which followed have created a world-wide sensation which has never lagged in interest over the period of years.

Evidence has been produced which has been declared by scores of leading citizens from all walks of life to prove beyond a doubt that Mooney and Billings were the victims of as diabolical frame-up as was ever perpetrated in American history. All efforts, however, to secure pardons for the convicted men have so far failed.

Action taken by Central Body Monday night followed reading of a letter from Leonard Craig, field representative for the Mooney defense committee, who visited Chattanooga last week but was unable to remain here for the local meeting.

Companion photos of Mooney, shown above, tell a grim story of the tragedy which fifteen years' imprisonment has inflicted on the victim.

$90,000,000 Unemployment Dole Sponsored by Community Chests

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 25.—The National Association of Community Chests and Councils is sponsoring a nation-wide drive for a $90,000,000 charity fund to relieve the destitute unemployed next winter.

The fund will be distributed as a private dole under the auspices of private social welfare agencies.

The proposal for the drive was laid before community chest officials by Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of President Hoover's emergency committee for employment. Inasmuch as the emergency committee is the president's private affair, it is understood that the proposed drive for the private dole has the president's approval.

President Hoover recently refused to call a special session of congress, urged by the progressives, to deal with unemployment and unemployment relief. His refusal postponed congressional consideration of unemployment until December.

The Washington Evening Star, a supporter of President Hoover, admits that the drive for the charity fund is backed by President Hoover's administration "to strengthen the president's hand when the next congress meets if doles or huge bond issues to provide relief in indirect form are to be forestalled."

"It was against proposals of this sort," the Star points out, "that the president fought during the last session of congress, and he is likely to face an even more difficult task in keeping the government out of any dole system at the next session, when he will have only a slim and probably unruly majority behind him.

"A relief effort by private agencies ahead of the convening of congress in December would do much to lessen the possible demand for government action."

Mr. Croxton also asked community chest officials to endeavor to induce the Red Cross to join the drive for the private dole.

The community chests have been regarded as non-partisan agencies for the relief of distress. The proposal of President Hoover's emergency committee on employment to take them over and use them against the people's representatives in congress will undoubtedly cause considerable opposition among community chest supporters.

The announcement of the proposed drive for the $90,000,000 private unemployment dole was made a few hours after Senator Couzens' statement that he would sponsor legislation for unemployment insurance at the next session of congress and shortly after William Randolph Hearst's proposal for a five billion dollar unemployment relief bond issue had received a certain amount of popular support.

Local Barbers Must Have New Licenses

Local barbers have received notice from the state board of barber examiners that all licenses for members of this craft expire July 1, and before a renewal is granted each worker must undergo a medical examination.

In a communication to the above effect sent by the board and signed by H. T. Phelps, secretary, attention is called to the benefits of the annual physical check-up, and those addressed are urged to insist that their physicians carry out the provisions of the law.

The barbers' license law was passed at last session of the Tennessee legislature, and although some time was required to familiarize those affected with its provisions, it is declared that the statute is now being observed generally, and apparently is giving complete satisfaction.

R. L. White is the local representative of the state board.

MILL OWNERS CUT OUTPUT; MILL WORKERS LAID OFF

Spartanburg, S. C.—Cotton mill owners in this section are posting notices decreeing an indefinite shutdown beginning July 4. The textile workers are to be locked out of the mills and denied the right to live by their labor in order to restrict the output of cotton textiles to the point where the cotton mill owners may fix prices at a more profitable figure than the ones now prevailing.

NEW COMPENSATION LAW.

Madison, Wis.—The revised workmen's compensation bill has become a law by the signature of Gov. La Follette. It gives larger compensation to workers for major injuries than they received under the old law.

Labor World to Be Delivered Fridays

Beginning with the next issue, The Labor World will be delivered to its readers on Friday. The change is made necessary by the fact that local postal employes go on a Saturday half-holiday schedule beginning July 1, together with the desire to cooperate with the service, as well as to insure that our readers get their paper on time. The publication date will not be changed, but the paper will be placed in the mail Thursday night instead of Friday, as in the past.

Postal authorities urge that the public in general co-operate in making the new schedule successful, by transacting all business possible not later than noon Saturdays.

Ban on Red Output Urged by Business

New York.—An embargo on imports from soviet Russia and opposition to the exportation of industrial machinery to the soviet government was favored by the New York State Chamber of Commerce. The vote of the 300 members was practically unanimous.

The resolution declared that the importation of soviet commodities is detrimental to the public interest and should be discontinued.

"We deplore the exportation of industrial equipment and the extension of technical advice to the rulers of Russia, which is in effect giving aid to elements seeking to destroy the economic and political systems under which we live, and is, therefore, wholly unjustified on political, economic, social and moral grounds," the resolution states.

CENTRAL BODY WILL SEND AID TO MINE FIELDS

Trades Unionists Urged to Contribute Food.

TO ASK BOND ISSUE FOR SCHOOL REPAIRS

Resolution of Executive Board on Ziegler Matter Formally Approved.

Although intense heat kept attendance at Central Body considerably below the average last Monday night, the meeting was interesting and the usual amount of routine business was transacted.

Report of the committee named several weeks ago to conduct a survey of the condition of local school buildings again consumed considerable time, and at the conclusion of a general discussion the committee was instructed to use any and all possible effort to induce those in authority to issue bonds for repairing all buildings before another session opens.

WILL SEND AID TO MINE FIELDS.

Letter from Paul J. Aymon and W. E. Cheek, president and secretary, respectively, of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, appealing for financial support for the families of striking and unemployed miners in Tennessee and Kentucky fields, was another matter which brought forth considerable "oratory." Delegates from some locals reported their memberships had already begun relief work, and it was urged that every trade unionist in Chattanooga contribute at least some article in the nature of foodstuff. The Labor World was named as headquarters for the collection of these supplies, and as this paper goes to press two shipments have been made to Harlan county, and some cash has been collected to be sent to Secretary Cheek.

MINUTES SHOW INTERESTING ITEMS.

Among interesting items shown in the recorder's minutes are the following:

Letter was received from Senator John Chambliss acknowledging receipt of resolution urging bond issues for public works to relieve the unemployment situation.

Article in Sunday's Times, with reference to bond issues for relief of unemployment, written by editor of The Labor World, was approved, and formally made the expression of this body.

Letter from Wichita Building Trades council stated Goodrich Silvertown Tire company, of Wichita, Kan., and Akron, Ohio, employed non-union labor on new building, and asked that all trades unionists be notified of the tire concern's action.

Resolution adopted by executive committee protesting action of Commissioner Cash in discharging Charles Ziegler as superintendent of parks was formally approved.

Thomas B. Carroll, representative of the International Association of Machinists, was a guest of the body, and delivered an interesting address to the members.

Less Than Living Wage Paid Women Workers

Washington.—Employers in the United States are paying many thousands of women workers less than a living wage, according to a study of earnings in thirteen states made by the women's bureau of the department of labor.

The bureau has found that $15.71 was the minimum amount for which a single woman could live independently in 1928. The present survey reveals median week's wages ranging from $8.20 in Mississippi to $16.36 in Rhode Island.

The wage survey covered the earnings of 101,000 women workers in more than 1,000 factories, stores and laundries. Employers in the cotton textile, hosiery and knit goods industries paid women workers low wages. Employers in electrical appliances, rubber goods, metal products and shoe industries paid relatively high wages. Employers in five-and-ten-cent stores usually paid the lowest wages.

WAGE BILL PASSED.

Springfield, Ill.—The state legislature passed the Snell prevailing wage bill. No contractors or subcontractor on Illinois public works can pay a wage lower than the prevailing rate in that community.

The bill is intended to check the importation of cheap labor.

THE LABOR WORLD

810 W. Eighth St. Phone 6-7562

Published Every Friday by
THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

Owned and Controlled by
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1931.

Duped

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Of course it was bound to come. Nobody expected anything else. Why shouldn't the stock markets of the world act as they did, their stock issues flutter skyward and jubilation fill the breasts of the financiers controlling them, when President Hoover's plan to have congress suspend payments on Germany's war debt meant that said financiers were going to have $670,000,000 with which to play during the next twelve months? Of course they were happy, these money jugglers! If President Hoover had not suggested the moratorium of all government debts for one year at least a third of the $670,000,000 would have been brought to the United States and with this country in the shape it is in just at present and is going to be in for another twelve months or more we would have been glad to have found plenty of uses for that money in our own land. And that would have saddened our dear friends the foreign financiers so much to see that money come over here. Do you, then, wonder at them arranging for the $245,000,000 not to leave Germany and come to this country? Europe might be at loggerheads over her frontiers but her financiers know a good thing when they see it in the shape of $245,000,000 that is to remain with them instead of being sent to us in payment on Germany's war debt. Your Uncle Sammy is being duped by those city slickers in Europe.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Are the workers on the government-owned Alaskan railroad organized?

A.—Yes. The train service workers are members of the railroad brotherhoods and the rest of the workers are organized in Federal Employes Union No. 344.

* * *

Q.—What circumstances contributed directly to the adoption of the Canadian act legalizing trade unions?

A.—The arrest of twenty-four committeemen of the Toronto Typographical union, including John Armstrong, later to become international president, for participating in a nine-hour day demonstration in the spring of 1872. The charge, at the instance of the Master Printers' association, was seditious conspiracy. It was not pressed in the courts, as Sir John A. MacDonald's government promptly brought in an act to legalize trade unions.

What Next!

Recently an audience and spectators witnessed a talking-television broadcast in a public theater at Schenectady, N. Y., where Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson transmitted images between his laboratory and theater. An orchestra conductor in the laboratory, two miles away, conducted his musicians in the theater. They saw his baton move up and down, and he, in turn, heard their music. The actors appeared on a screen of 42 square feet; their facial features were clear, although covered with the "rain" effect, common in early movie productions.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

E-476

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

THE FIVE-DAY WEEK PRODUCES

That production has increased, while production costs have gone down, with the five-day week in effect, is the testimony of Carelton H. Palmer, president of E. R. Squibbs & Sons. Read his report:

Theoretically the five-day week represents a curtailment of the working hours of 9 per cent or, stated differently, an increase in wages of 9 per cent, and hence it might be anticipated that labor costs of production would rise by this amount.

But through greater efficiency costs of production have decreased in direct and indirect labor per dollar of business done. . . .

In large operations where we can maintain an actual check-up on efficiency, it was found that production in the five-day week amounted to 98½ per cent of the production heretofore attained in five and one-half days, or that 7.5 per cent of the 9 per cent cut in working time was picked up in the added efficiency of the five-day week. Results obtained from the aggregate of a large number of smaller operations indicate that the five-day week gave even better results.

We believe the adoption of the five-day week stimulated the maintenance of a high degree of esprit de corps, reduced labor turnover and resulted in increased efficiency. All regular employes were guaranteed that their positions would be maintained throughout the winter, regardless of business conditions, and that dismissal would occur only through unsatisfactory service.

During the past ten years production of volume in all departments has shown a constantly rising trend. During the same period wages have been increased and hours curtailed. Ten years ago the working week was 49 hours; today we operate 40 hours a week, a reduction of 18.3 per cent. Production costs during this entire period have shown a constant decrease year by year, until today (the) company operates at the lowest cost per dollar of sales in its history.

There are a whole lot of employers who should read this report. And particularly it should be read by the hard-boiled bankers of New York who see no recourse except to take it out of the hides of workers.

HOW EQUITY USURPS LAW.

A Philadelphia equity judge issued an injunction against striking hosiery workers, but ordered that the writ be operative only when an act is committed that would be unlawful if no strike existed. In other words, the injunction cannot be enforced unless the hosiery workers commit a criminal act.

This judge might be considered a "good" injunction judge, but it must be kept in mind that he retained the power to annul government by law.

This is the essence of trade union opposition to the labor injunction. When a criminal act is done, law is violated and the statutes make ample provision for trial. Equity has no jurisdiction in the enforcement of criminal law. That process should only apply where the plaintiff has no remedy at law.

When workers seek higher living standards and are charged with an unlawful act, they are entitled to every right freely accorded the meanest criminal.

If an injunction judge takes jurisdiction, he overthrows the American theory of government and substitutes autocracy. Whether that autocracy be benevolent or despotic is beside the question.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

WITH the introduction of machinery into the industrial world and the passing of the slow handicraft system workers realized that this great change which had taken place removed them from the partnership which they had hitherto enjoyed to some extent along with their masters in the world of production. They were now merely wage-earners—producing solely for the benefit of others and paid only for what they produced and not on the basis of the profits of what they produced brought to their employers. The laborer's pride in the excellency of what he produced was no longer his concern—this was for his employer to worry about. And he need not longer bother himself as to the suitability of what he produced for the market—his employer had representatives in the market to find out what was needed. The question that now faced the worker was: What would his toil bring him and how best to guarantee he would receive in return for his labors the amount he had been promised. His journeymanship was no longer a matter fixed by law but a volunteer agreement between himself and his employer; wages were now made in money, and he was free also to travel from town to town seeking work wherever he pleased. More and more was the fact impressed upon him that his chief problem was to force a solution to the wage controversy, for he soon learned after the mechanization of industry that his sole interest was to be the wage contract and the conditions under which his wages were earned. And to find a solution to the wage problem called for unity and action. As early as 1700 labor organizations were known to exist, but it was not until the eighteenth century that they became known as "union societies," "trade clubs," etc. Their meetings were naturally held surreptitiously—usually at midnight, in dark cellars, in vacant houses or under the moonlight in some open space in the deep woods. The Webbs, in "History of Trade Unions," tell us of the "buried box of records, the secret oath, the long terms of imprisonment of the leading officials." These prison terms mentioned so casually by the Webbs were the result of two legal doctrines which for centuries had been brought to bear by English courts against combination in industry. Of these two doctrines we will hear more next week.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"

PART XXXI.

STEWARDSHIP AND RENUNCIATION

WM. L. MOSS

At no time in His teaching-ministry did Jesus concern Himself with either the problem of social distinctions or the problem of social prosperity. He was interested primarily in ethical and spiritual values, yet of course He could not escape the inevitable contact with the question of personal riches. Steadfastly committed as He was to the elevating of spiritual ideals and not to the leveling of all social classes to one common plane, a life was precious to Jesus for its own importance as a creation of the Heavenly Father. With this clear-cut effort to concern Himself only with the spiritual state of men, Jesus yet has the distinction of having filled His message to the rich with a profound wisdom—a wisdom that has become a lasting memorial to His balanced judgment.

His utterances throughout His ministry on the possession of material things, especially wealth, show no change took place within His mind regarding them as time went on, nor can His sayings on the subject be classed as the bilious and rabid tirades of one who is unable to taste, because of circumstances, the pleasures that others are enjoying. If this were true it would be a serious indictment against Jesus and His utterances would not be worthy of the slightest consideration. Instead, His teaching about money is regarded as sane and practicable—only our selfish instincts and habits restrain us from practicing them.

Jesus' teaching about riches fall into two general classes, which it is easy to illustrate:

1. The first class may be summed up in a series of sayings from His lips dealing with the earnest and faithful stewardship of wealth.

2. The second class may be summed up in the scattered passages of which the message is the call to abandon and renunciate riches.

In order to demonstrate the actual existence of these two divisions of our Lord's teaching we will study His utterances and parables which reveal them. The proof-texts to be considered for this purpose will not be taken up separately, but an article devoted to each class of proof-texts. Therefore next week Jesus' teaching on the faithful use of riches will be discussed, the proof-texts being (a) The Parable of the Talent, (b) The Parable of the Pounds, (c) The Unjust Steward and (d) The Foolish Rich Man. A list of the proof-texts illustrating the second class of Jesus' teaching, or the abandonment of riches, as well as a discussion of the same, will appear the following week.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

If things have been as "fundamentally sound," as has been asserted plus many times by supposedly authoritative persons, there cannot be very much for the National Chamber of Commerce to do through its twenty groups of experts who are said to be preparing a survey of the business field.

But comes now the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and says that "a serious blow to the nation's financial structure is threatened by the downward trend of railroad securities." And then we learn that normally the railroads buy 23 per cent of the soft coal production, 20 per cent of the timber cut, 17 per cent of the iron and steel output and 19 per cent of the fuel oil of the nation, under normal conditions. Under present conditions, however, we are told, the railroads had orders in for construction of only 7,516 new freight cars and 86 locomotives on April 1 of this year, as against 37,117 cars and 442 locomotives at this time last year.

* * *

On top of this comes the story of the bankruptcy of a great steel company, for no other reason than the obsolescence of its equipment! And discussion of this fact leads to revelations concerning the obsolete character of the equipment of the steel mills generally, and the statement that under conditions when only about 50 per cent of the steel plants operate, it is the ones whose equipment is obsolete that become the wall-flowers.

Those are two of what might be called "basic industries"—railroads and steel. But to these we can add the coal business, which is trying to shake itself together, but begins by trying to shake down the miners' wages first of all. The coal mining business is said to be operating with about 70 per cent of up-to-date machinery for under-cutting, transport, elevating and handling of coal at the mines. But it is the little companies that play havoc with prices of coal—and then with wages, so as to cut prices.

* * *

A detailed survey of the metal-working machinery equipment of the nation in 1925 showed that 44 per cent of this equipment had been installed ten years or more prior to that time. Another survey, taken in 1930, showed that last year the condition was even worse, and that 48 per cent of the metal-working machinery—the machinery that is used largely to construct the manufacturing equipment of the nation—was installed ten years since, or prior to that.

In other words, about half of the boasted industrial equipment is ten years or more obsolete. Russia has better machinery, to the extent that it has any, than America has now, on the average! Russia's equipment is the best that the Americans were able to sell her.

* * *

So—the railroads threaten the national financial structure—unless they get their pound of flesh; the iron and steel business has been cutting prices in a frantic effort to keep going with obsolete equipment; the coal companies are fighting each other and using the workers' wages as ammunition; and the whole mechanical equipment of the country is "crumbly" with age and obsolescence.

Meanwhile, the average industrial wage is $1,308. Nearly four million workers in industry receive less than $900 for their annual wages. Three million cotton farmers, representing about 15,000,000 men, women and children, receive as the reward of their year's labor in the cotton patches the magnificent sum of about $300 in American money—when cotton is 18 cents a pound, but cotton is now less than 10 cents a pound.

But the estimable gentlemen say that "everything is fundamentally sound."

* * *

These facts stand out as highlights, however, against the background of the army of the unemployed which is constant—the army which has been rising in numbers during the last ten years, and, when the present tide of unemployment recedes to low-water mark, will be found to mark the level of from two to four million in the army of the constantly and necessarily idle—under these conditions where things are "fundamentally sound."

It seems high time to call into being an economic congress for the nation.

JUST BROWN

Owing to the absolute lack of control over our weather by our new weather man, we believe it is just about time for all hands, and even the moonshiners, to begin to pray for rain!

* * *

Owing to the lack of water in our mountain spring branches, the price of bootleg licker is steadily rising, and is inflicting a real hardship on some of our esteemed fellow citizens, with little relief in sight.

* * *

Yours truly is suffering with another case of lumbago, very cheerfully considering that that is a dead sure sign of not only rain, but of renewed business activity, as I never have the lumbago unless I've got plenty of work to do.

* * *

Friday morning there was seen in this city something that has not been visible for some weeks (or is it months?) That was—a very heavy dew!

H. F. B.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company

Ideal Service at Moderate Cost

Phone 6-6114

NOTICE TAXPAYERS

The Hamilton County Boardof Equalization is Board of Equalization is meeting daily in the office of the tax assessor from 11 to 12 o'clock, a.m., for 25 days from June 1 to June 29, inclusive (Sundays excluded). Taxpayers who have complaints to make as to assessments made by the assessor on personalty or on real estate may appear in person or by attorney and present their claims.

W. A. Seagle, Chm.
Porter Poe, Secy.

If you want to find out how valuable you are about an institution, lay off a week and see how easy it is to fill your place. This is a good cure for a person who has allowed his conceit to assume undue proportions. . . . Flattery often leaves a pleasant feeling even though you know it is flattery. . . . There ought to be a law against travel bureaus sending their alluring summer trip folders to busy folks. They disrupt the entire day's work. . . . It is now claimed that no man can really love until he is 60. A lot of people are lying about their age if this is true. . . . One exchange wants to know why the United States should worry when she has $15,000,000,000 invested abroad. That's the answer. . . . The radio inventor who will invent a radio which will tune out programs filled with boring advertising broadcasts will make a fortune... An optimist is a guy who thinks his wife has quit cigarettes when he finds cigar butts around the house. . . . A Scottish lassie, who applied for a job as an artist's model, was told to come down again the next day and to bring along a pair of tights. She brought her father and mother.

* * *

Miss Ima Hardnut, of Brushville, has returned the lavallier her sweetie gave her because it made a green spot on her wishbone.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

CONSTIPATION take

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. 8-11

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
J. W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
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MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
H. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45414
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Richard E. Kelly vs. Nora Kelly
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nora Kelly is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 11th day of June, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. L. Dixon, Atty. 7-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45359
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Georgia Robinson vs. James Robinson
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that James Robinson is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next July rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in July next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 27th day of May, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. L. Dixon, Atty. 6-19

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 1486
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Crabtree Transfer Co. and R. A. Dobbins
In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, a replevin notice having been served on goods in storage at the warehouse of the Crabtree Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant, and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, June 29, 1931, at 11 a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.
This 4th day of June, 1931.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by deed of trust executed 3d day of October, 1927, by Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, to secure the indebtedness therein described, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 25, page 47 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of several of the notes described in said deed of trust, said notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and no/100 the sum of Twenty-five Dollars; said notes payable monthly and the notes for January, 1931, and all notes since then, one each month, have been defaulted in the paymest thereof, and have remained in default for more than thirty days after their maturity; and the holder of said notes having declared all of the same due and payable at once, and requested me to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust to satisfy the unpaid indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, trustee, will expose for sale and will sell in front of the west door of the courthouse, on Walnut street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at 11 o'clock a.m. on
SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931,
the highest and best bidder, at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the right of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot number one hundred and twenty-six in Glenwood Land Company's Addition No. 1. Being the same real estate conveyed to Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, by H. B. Ijams and wife, F. L. Langford, about the 20th, 1926.
The title is believed to be good but will convey as trustee only.
This 9th day of June, 1931.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.

THE BATTLE FLAG OF DEMOCRACY IS NAILED TO THE MAST

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Depression, depression, depression.
Here and abroad—depression.

Meanwhile labor lands straight in the middle of the target, pointing out the enormous and growing difference between per man production and per man buying power. While that lasts depression must follow depression, with a deeper hollow each time, a shorter period between spasms.

Meanwhile recovery is terribly slow. Doctors and quacks still ask what's to be done.

* * * *

Why the hopeless wringing of hands in so many quarters? Why so much idiotic palaver on the part of so many business leaders? The reason is simple: Business leaders generally are unwilling to admit the truth of what they must know because they hate to tear themselves from old ideas, they hate to give up old rights and powers, they hate to abandon autocracy.

And autocracy must be abandoned in industry and commerce before the cure can ever come. That is flat, final and conclusive.

To the winning of that war against autocracy the labor press sets its face and dedicates its life. All labor does likewise.

* * * *

Certain engineers and economists, not so fearful of truth as the custodians of vested interests, come near the truth when they talk, as they now do, about balance in industry. More courage comes into their voices as time passes and as facts pound themselves harder against the eardrums of the multitude. "Balance," they say, is needed—"balance" between creation of things and the use of things. That means going away with the hideousness of under-consumption. Well enough—call it balance.

Balance production against use; balance need and desire and ability to use against production.

* * * *

No balance can be had until autocracy surrenders.

Those who call for balance must face that stern fact. So must those who have created lack of balance in the past. Ownership and management have got to give up their right to always have the last word.

Democracy must come into the industrial picture. The wishes and needs of people must be consulted. People must have new power—power to buy. That is the amazing thing ahead when men talk about balance. And this talk of balance comes now from eminent engineers and economists, as well as from labor men.

These eminent engineers are not talking wild talk. They are pointing the way to salvation of the industrial order—the wonderful machinery of the modern world.

* * * *

How do we arrive at democracy?

There are two ways. Autocracy surrenders, or it is thrown out.

What is autocracy in industry?

It is the power to say how a plant shall run, what it shall make, what wages it shall pay, what hours it shall run, what price shall be charged, when there shall be lay-offs and shut-downs. It is summed up in the standard phrase of old, "I run my plant to suit myself."

That principle is autocracy. That principle put back of a million-dollar concern has more power for good or evil than most emperors of old ever had. That has to be curbed—not by ranting radicals bent on ruin, but by sane folks, bent on saving.

* * * *

By some process or other—and people usually find their own way to the goal—power must come into the hands of the functioning groups in industry. Real power—not just advisory claptrap.

Ownership matters little, if at all. This is why the politically-minded have missed the mark so widely and have talked so much foolishness.

Mostly the organization work has been done. The skeleton of the necessary structure is at hand. Expansion is needed, but the ground work has been well done.

* * * *

Trade unions first of all. They must be the heart of the structure of democratic practice in industry. Management, organized around the engineering professions, for which there ought to be a better word, must be in. Distribution men must be in the circle of groups. Bankers must be in, but once in such a machine as now must be created, they will be in their proper corner and not on top, which makes a world of difference. Trade associations will come into their own when they sit around the table in such a scheme of things.

* * * *

So it must come, with all functioning groups working together. Powers will be properly fixed by experience, by the give and take that makes all human machinery go. Representation must and will be evolved on a proper basis.

* * * *

Today the frame-work exists. The organizations are in the field.

But they spend their time hating each other, fearful of each other, not knowing each other, few of them suspecting their coming mission.

Once there is frank recognition of the fact that co-operation is necessary old prejudices will soon fade away.

* * * *

Today, also, there is a fear that congress will get in the way of co-operation.

But **co-operation to meet human needs** is one thing, while **combination to thwart human needs** is another. It is combination that worries congress. It would soon recognize co-operation—or the people would be telling congress to stick to the political field of life, which is and always will be vital and in which humanity has won its spurs as the conqueror of autocracy.

What would happen if tomorrow some outstanding figure were to call a great conclave of representatives of associations, summoning them to first get to know each other, then to devise ways of working together for the benefit of all?

The battle flag of democracy in industry is nailed to the mast.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

R. M. George, assistant postmaster, and party have returned from a fishing trip.

* * *

W. J. Griffitts is still at home sick.

* * *

C. P. Tittle, superintendent of East Lake station, came by and took John S. Walker, assistant superintendent of mails, on a fishing trip Thursday.

* * *

Barbara, the little daughter of W. A. Myers, had her tonsils removed Wednesday. She is getting along fine.

* * *

Dick Selcer and Hubert Guthrie flew over to the fishing camp at Rock Island Tuesday to visit Mr. George and party.

* * *

Ipso! Facto! Dewey Russ was elected delegate by the postoffice clerks to the national convention, which meets in Los Angeles this year.

* * *

Eugene Melvin and family have returned from a motor tour of North and South Carolina.

* * *

J. T. McPherson returned Friday from his vacation.

* * *

Earl Miller has returned to work, having spent the week-end at home in Dalton.

* * *

H. B. Massey is off from work on account of a boil on his neck.

* * *

Hick Lewis is going to retire this fall and visit his sons in Philadelphia. (There is only one Hick.)

* * *

J. H. Johns is suffering from fallen arches.

* * *

W. W. Colby, foreman of carriers, is taking a little vacation this week.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

The Peruchi Players are back. That is, all but Ted Below and he never left the Dynamo of Dixie. We hear that they are all pepped up to give us some real shows.

* * *

Maestro Joe Leland will conduct the symphony orchestra that will furnish music between acts. Assisting him will be Mom O'Neal, George Ryerson, Howard Pack, Marion Liner, Cooper Null, Ellis Goodloe and one or two others. Joe will probably play for the overture a unique arrangement of "Coming Around the Mountain."

* * *

This column is offering a fur-lined bath tub to the person who can tell what George Ryerson has on his upper lip. Eddie Swartzman says he's seen a lot of things but this one has him stumped.

* * *

A flash! President Summers was seen behind the counter of his Music Shoppe.

* * *

We mentioned Eddie Swartzman just now. Have you seen his new car? It's really equipped. Adjustable seats, service kit, radio and everything. Eddie is lamenting the fact that he didn't have it when he was 16.

* * *

The latest reports bring us the news that Uncle John Washburn has about recovered from the convention.

Our local is quite fortunate in having with us Albert Quirk, feature xylophonist and drummer. Albert plans to remain here for some time.

* * *

Herman says he won't play in the new Bijou orchestra because they won't let him take home the leading lady.

* * *

Granville Watson says he is outside man for the Bijou theater more ways than one.

* * *

Mr. Gattis and Mr. Pless are spending the week-end at the Lookout Mountain club. They will return home sometime Saturday night.

BIJOU
Chattanooga's Best Entertainment
Grand Opening
MONDAY, June 29
PERUCHI PLAYERS
With All the Old Favorites
Reservations and Family Party Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office
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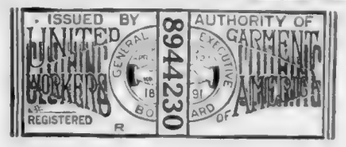
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

KNOW YOUR UNION LABEL

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen



Coopers' Union Label

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

United Leather Workers Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

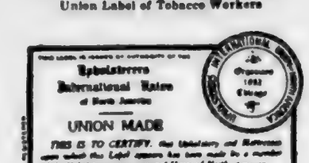
Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers



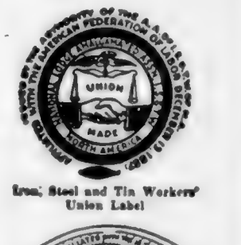
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Brush and Which Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks



Machinists' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers
161

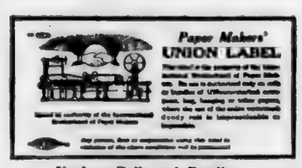
Bookbinders' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label
161

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
161

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

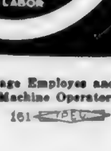


Used on Rolls and Bundles

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Glove Workers' Union Label

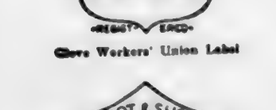
Bartenders' Button



Waiters' Button

Allied Printing Trades Label

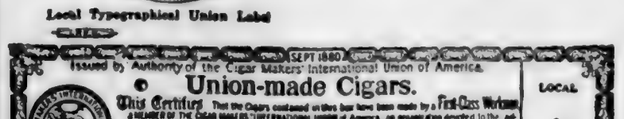
Paper Makers' Union Labels
161



Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Card of Union Bartenders

Local Typographical Union Label



Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters
161

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

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CURTAIN MAKERS STRIKE AGAINST WAGE SLASHES

London, Eng.—By an overwhelming vote the members of the British lace curtain workers' union voted to refuse to work under the wage cut presented by the employers. The strike covers both England and Scotland and affects 5,000 workers.

Idols Are Smashed; Business Men Mute

San Francisco.—The boasted "intelligence" and "ability" of business men was ridiculed by Washburn Child, lawyer, author and diplomat, in an address to the Commonwealth club in this city.

"The idol is smashed and business men are helpless and mute before the economic wreckage," said the speaker.

"Big business had every chance. It had a clear field for an unimpeded march of economic forces to be wellled over rich virgin opportunity.

"What is the spectacle now? What is the record of its conduct in affairs vital to our national stability?

"It took our property to the gambling table. Not only did it fail to stop vast hunks from our capital going drunk and to Monte Carlo to hear the wheels spin, but it let its own brain go along.

"Did any one of its big-bug leadership issne an effective warning? Not any. All the pyramids of false values produced only sphinxes. Boards of directors and officers had their eyes not on industry but on ticket tapes.

"In our national affairs, in which big business is supposed to have our interests at heart, have we heard the voices of these big fellows? Not a gurgle.

"The industrial garden can fill with the weeds of overproduction and big business merely loans its hoe to Europe. Where, oh where, Big Business, has been your contribution to these responsibilities of your economic government?"

Rubber Strike Ends; No Discrimination

South Bend, Ind.—The three weeks' strike of the 2,800 employes of the Mishawaka Rubber and Woolen Manufacturing company is settled.

The company concedes the right of the employes to belong to the union and will not discriminate against any employe for union membership. Employes discharged because of union activities will be reinstated.

The wage scale will be readjusted upward to meet the wage standard in effect in other United States Rubber company subsidiaries. Employes will receive back pay on the basis of the adjusted standard.

The settlement provides for a permanent employes committee to take up with the management hours, wages, stability of employment and other working conditions.

Paul J. Smith, representing William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the conciliators of the U. S. department of labor rendered valuable assistance in adjusting the dispute.

UNEMPLOYED COUNCIL SET UP.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The county central committee of the socialist party has established an unemployment council. The council will confer with the unemployed and work out proposals to be referred to the people of Milwaukee.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

SIX UNION GARMENT FIRMS NOW ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

Despite Depression, Plants in Seventeen Cities Take Progressive Step by Adopting Shorter Week, With No Work on Saturdays and No Reduction in Pay for Week Workers.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, June 25.—Despite the depression, marked progress has been made by the United Garment Workers of America in obtaining the five-day, 40-hour working week this year. Six union garment manufacturers, with plants in seventeen cities throughout the United States and employing several thousand members of the United Garment Workers, have placed their employes on the short week, with no work on Saturdays and no reduction in pay to week workers. These factories manufacture mechanics' clothing, dress and work shirts bearing the label of the United Garment Workers.

The H. D. Lee Mercantile company, with plants at Kansas City, Mo.; South Bend, Ind.; Trenton, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn., and San Francisco, Cal., and the R. L. McDonald Manufacturing company, St. Joseph, Mo., were the first plants this year to establish the five-day week, effective on Jan. 1. Wide publicity was given to this departure by papers subscribing to International Labor News Service.

June has seen big additions to the ranks of the five-day week manufacturers, the Cowden Manufacturing company, C. B. Cones & Son Manufacturing company and the Bayley-Underhill Manufacturing company having gone on the short week the first of the month. On June 8 the Burlington Overall company announced its plants at Kansas City would go on a five-day week on that date.

The Cowden Manufacturing company has factories in Denison, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb., and St. Paul Minn. The C. B. Cones & Son Manufacturing company has factories at Indianapolis, Ind., and Lynchburg, Va., while the plants of the Bayley-Underhill Manufacturing company are in Denver, Colo.; Long Beach and Oakland, Cal., and Tacoma, Wash.

In addition to the firms named in the foregoing, several other firms are considering adoption of the five-day week.

TWO GOOD HAIRCUTS

By Annabel Lee Glenn

"Mama, can I go with Bobby to get my hair cut? He's going to get his cut, and I want to get mine cut, too."

"All right, but where are you going, down to the new shop on the corner?"

"I'll ask Bobby which place he's going."

"Well, tell him to tell his mother that the new place only charges 40 cents for a boy's haircut, and the other one charges Fifty. She'll probably say go to the new one. That's what I'd do."

When Dale got over to Bobby's house, Bob was getting washed up. Bob's mother asked Dale to come in.

"Mother says I can go with Bobby to get his hair cut, and I'm going to get mine cut, too. Mama wants me to tell you that the new barber shop only charges 40 cents for a boy's cut and she thinks we ought to go there."

"Would your mother mind you going to the other shop? You see, the old shop is a union shop and I want Bobby to go there. We always do go there."

"Well, maybe Mrs. Reid, you had better call my mama on the phone and tell her about it. You see, I don't know what a Union shop is."

"Would you like to know about a Union shop?"

"Yes."

"Then come out in the kitchen with me, and I'll tell you while I finish frosting my cake."

Dale and Mrs. Reid went into the kitchen. Mrs. Reid had baked some cookies when she baked the cake and she gave Dale a few to eat. He sat down on the white chair by the table, and Mrs. Reid began to mix the cake frosting.

"It's like this, Dale. Once the barbers worked very long hours, from five or seven in the morning until late at night. Some of them still do work long hours like that. Of course, you and I know that it isn't any fun working all the time. You wouldn't like to be a barber and have to be at work real early and have to work late at night, would you?"

"No, when I get to be a man I want to work like Dad does, so I can have time to play with my kids, like Dad does, and like Bob's dad does."

"That's just it. Well, a long time ago a group of barbers met and decided to form a Union and they called it the Barbers' Protective Union. This Union didn't last very long, but several other groups of barbers thought it was a good idea, and a few years later some of these groups came together and formed another Union."

"What did they call it?"

"They called it the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America."

"Did all the barbers in the Union have to live in the same town?"

"Oh, no, they lived in different parts of the country, but they had meetings and elected officers. The officers acted as the head of the Union. You see, the big Union was divided up into smaller local Unions in the different towns. In some cities there is more than one local, too. They all kept in touch with each other, and made their rules through the International Union."

"What rules did they make?"

"They made rules about the hours of work, and about the money they should earn, and then they made rules about keeping the shops clean and well lighted. Lots of the old-time shops were very dirty, and sometimes people would get a skin rash or some other disease, and it could often be traced to an unclean barber shop. The barbers decided that this wasn't a very good thing to have going on, so they made rules about the shops being clean. Then the barbers knew that if their shops were going to do good business and make money enough to keep the shop going they would have to have good men in the shops to do the work. They made rules about the men who were learning the trade."

"Did they run a school?"

"Well, it wasn't actually called a school, but before a barber could join the Union a journeyman barber—"

"What's a journeyman barber?" interrupted Dale.

"A journeyman barber is one who has finished his course in training and knows how to do good work."

"Oh."

"First he has to be an apprentice. That is, he is a student barber. He works in the shop and learns from the older barbers just how to do the work. The other barbers are his teachers. He has to be an apprentice for two years. By that time he has learned the trade and he can join the Union as a Journeyman Barber."

"What good does it do him to join a Union?"

"If he is a Union member, the hours of work and the prices he may charge are arranged by the Union. He knows that in a Union shop he won't have to work unreasonable hours, and he also knows he will get paid as much as he earns. Then he knows that if he is sick he will be paid a benefit that will help to take care of him and his family while he isn't working. And in case he dies the Union will pay his family some money that will help them."

"That's good, too, isn't it?"

"Yes, Dale, and a Union shop is a clean shop. You see, a Union shop has to be a clean shop, and it has to have good barbers that have worked for two years learning how to do their work. That's why I want Bobby to go to a Union shop."

"That's the kind I want to go to, then, Mrs. Reid. Thanks for telling me about it."

"That's all right. I'll call your mother. I know she won't mind. I imagine that she has just forgotten that the old shop is a Union shop and the new one isn't."

"My dad belongs to a Union."

"Yes, I know, and so does Mr. Reid. That's another reason you boys should go to the Union shop. We Union families must stick together. If we help each other we all will be better off. I know your mother won't mind paying the extra dime for your haircut. She will know it will be a good one and a clean one."

When Dale and Bobby reached Dale's home there was his mother on the porch.

"Got my money, Mama?"

"Yes, and be sure to go to the Union shop. I had forgotten all about the other shop being non-union until Mrs. Reid phoned. Your father mentioned it the other evening but I didn't remember. Here's an extra nickel for candy. Come right back after you are through at the barber shop. Bobby, tell your mother thanks for calling me on the phone, will you? I'm glad she did."

HANDICAPPED WORKERS GIVEN CHANCE FOR JOBS

Milwaukee, Wis. — Handicapped workers will not be barred from employment on Milwaukee public works. The common council defeated a resolution requiring that applicants for work should be subjected to physical examination. "There are many men who could not pass the physical examination imposed by the civic service commission," declared Alderman A. W. Strehlow. "These men should not be excluded from the chance to make a living."

BIDS WANTED

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until 11 a.m. Thursday, July 2, 1931, to purchase one 3½-5-ton truck with closed cab, self-starter, electric lights, dual rear wheels, not less than 10-ply balloon tires, body to be a nine-yard garbage body, dimensions 3 feet deep, 6 feet wide and 12 feet long at break of apron, all steel, with mechanical hoist.

For further information call at Room 20, Municipal building. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

ZACH TAYLOR, Commissioner, Streets and Sewers, Municipal Building.

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Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

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Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

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Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

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There's no uncertainty when you telephone! No "ifs" or "buts." You talk directly to the person you want to reach and get an immediate answer.

Your telephone takes you to anyone, anywhere, at any time. To friends or stores in other cities—to the folks "back home" to children away at school or college.

Telephoning out of town costs little. To most places 25 miles away, the station-to-station day rate is about 25 cents; 40 miles away, 35 cents; 75 miles, 50 cents; 125 miles, 75 cents; 150 miles, 80 cents. Where the station-to-station day rate is more than 35 cents, the rates are even lower during the evening and night periods.

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HOME COOKING

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Used Cars

1929 Chevrolet Coupe; thoroughly reconditioned, new tires $245
1929 Durant Coupe; reconditioned, a real buy for $200
1929 Ford Sport Coupe; thoroughly reconditioned, refinished $275
1930 Ford Sport Roadster; like new, has been reduced to $365
1930 Willys Coupe; looks and runs like new, reduced to $375

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CHEVROLET CO., INC.

236-38 East Main Street

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PARAGON CAFE

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11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains

Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

Bargains for Saturday!

MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE Limit 3 lbs.—Lb. 27c
PINK SALMON No. 1 Tall, 15c Size, Can 10c
CRACKERS 1-Lb. Premium, 2 for 25c
EVAP. MILK Pet or Carnation Small 10 cans for 35c Large 10 cans for 75c
TOMATOES Fancy Mississippi, Pound 5c
ORANGES 150 Size Florida, Dozen 30c
NORTHERN TISSUE PAPER Roll 5c
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Issued by authority of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L.

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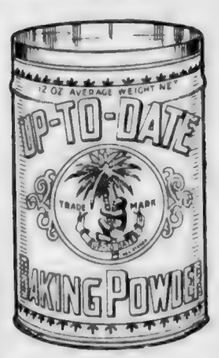

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 3, 1931 | Number 10

ACTUAL STORY OF STRIKE END TOLD FIRST TIME

Arbitrator Gives Details of Danville Pact.

COAL COMPANY HEAD STRIKERS' SPOKESMAN

Business Conditions Bad, But Textile Union Slowly Regains Position.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Danville, Va., July 1.—The actual history of the negotiations leading to the closing of the Danville textile strike were revealed for the first time by one of the participants, Henry W. Morgan, president of the Great Valley Anthracite Coal company of Virginia, in addressing the recent convention here of the Virginia state federation of labor. Mr. Morgan represented the strikers in the settlement of the strike.

Mr. Morgan related his experiences and negotiations with Dr. H. Flippen, of the University of Virginia—Dr. Flippen being the brother-in-law of the late president of the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills—and told how, after several conferences, terms of settlement were arranged.

Flippen Wrote Statement

The speaker announced that communications in his possession would verify the action with the officials of the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills, and that the statement issued by the union officials was agreed to and dictated by Dr. Flippen and written by his own hand; also, that when the question of discrimination was settled, which was the cause of the strike, he was assured that the strikers would be returned to work as soon as business conditions would permit, with the right of union membership. He therefore went into Danville and appeared before the management committee of the local union and suggested termination of the strike.

A short time later, Mr. Fitzgerald, president of the company, died suddenly, and this caused complications. He still felt, however, that Dr. Flippen acted in good faith and that the new officials of the company would recognize the advisability of carrying out the terms of settlement—that his services would be directed to this end.

Advocates Organization

Mr. Morgan told the delegates that, in his opinion, the textile industry was in a similar position to the coal industry and that the textile industry of the south must be organized in order to assure stability.

He thanked the officers of the United Textile Workers of America and the local leaders in Danville for their confidence in him. The convention gave Mr. Morgan a rousing reception and adopted a resolution of appreciation for his services in the Danville situation. Whatever doubt there might have been in the minds of some people in regard to the settlement was cleared away by Mr. Morgan's statement.

"Business conditions at this time in Danville are very bad. A large number of the strikers who were re-employed are now walking the streets. The local union is functioning and slowly regaining its former position.

Dividend "Losses" Fiction Punctured

New York.—The fiction of great losses sustained by stockholders in dividend reductions is shown by the action of the directors of the American Smelting and Refining company announcing the dividends on the common stock from $4 to $2 a share per year.

In 1926 the company paid $6 dividends per share. The surplus was large. An increase in the dividend rate would tend to draw the attention of muckrakers. To increase the dividend rate and throw the muckrakers off the track the company split up the stock on the three-for-one basis.

After the split up stockholders had three shares in place of one share. The extra two shares did not cost them a cent. They were an absolute gift.

The officials then fixed the dividend rate on the new stock at $14 per share per year. So the stockholders who before the split up received $6 dividends on one share, now received $14 on three shares, an increase of 40 per cent.

The recent dividend cut from $4 to $2 gives the stockholders the same dividend return they received in 1926, when that return was very liberal. The $6 per year passed out to the stockholders after the split up was a gift.

The present dividend is not warranted by earnings. It is paid out of profits accumulated during the good years prior to 1930. The company publishes dividend reserves for the benefit of the stockholders when business depression comes, but has no reserves for its employes when the business depression hits them.

Unemployment Reported Back At March Level

Figures Emphasize Serious Industrial Situation and Demonstrate Urgent Need for Planning to Bring Economic Balance.

Figures gathered by the American Federation of Labor show trade union unemployment on the increase again and demonstrate the urgent need for economic balance and planning to bring about stabilization of industry.

Trade union reports for the first half of June reveal that 1 per cent more of the membership was out of work than in May. This increase cancels the gains in employment since March and brings unemployment again to the March level.

The federation estimates that approximately 5,800,000 wage earners are now without work. From March to May, employment had been gaining at the rate of five-tenths of 1 per cent each month, but in June these gains were lost and unemployment increased from 17.1 per cent in May to 18.3 per cent in the first half of June, according to the federation's weighted figures.

Report Held Discouraging.

It was said at federation headquarters that the report was discouraging, as in normal years employment for workers in general improves slightly from May to June, according to trade union reports covering four years. In 1928 and 1929 there were slight gains, although the summer dull season had already slackened some trades. But this year and last year, business depression has brought worse unemployment in June. The increase in the number out of work has been about the same in 1930 and 1931.

Commenting on the figures, a spokesman of the federation said:

"Unquestionably there has been an attempt to give workers at least part-time jobs, for part-time work has increased since May, and 19 per cent were on part-time in the first half of June as compared to 18 per cent in May. But the effort to prevent lay-offs has not extended far enough.

Lay-offs Add to Depression.

"The employer who lays off his men and allows them to depend on relief from charity and become a public charge is shirking his responsibility. He is adding to business depression. Workers have lost approximately three and a half million dollars from unemployment alone this first half year, we estimate. Adding the losses from part-time work and wage cuts, workers' buying power in the first half of 1931 is below 1929 by more than five billion dollars.

"In the half year ahead we face another similar loss in workers' incomes. But if lay-offs are avoided and workers given part-time employment when full work is not possible, some of this loss can be prevented."

Job Losses General.

The A. F. of L. report for different industries shows that the increase in unemployment has been general. Only three trade groups have escaped. The water transport trades, longshoremen and seamen, have a few more at work with the summer busy season, but even now, less than half their members have full work, and 34 per cent are fully employed.

The A. F. of L. figures are as follows:

ALL TRADE—Per Cent Unemployed (Weighted figures)

	1931	1930	1929
January	19.8	12.5	11.3
February	19.0	14.0	10.6
March	18.1	13.6	8.5
April	17.6	13.8	7.9
May	17.1	13.3	6.7
June	18.3*	14.3	6.6

*Preliminary figures for first half of month.

UNEMPLOYMENT—Individual Trades.

	1931		1930	1929
	June	May	June	June
Building	48	48	37	19
Metal	30	28	19	5
Printing	12	11	6	8
All others	16	15	14	7

Typos Postpone Regular Meeting

Regular meeting of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, scheduled for Sunday afternoon, was postponed by the executive board Wednesday, to the following Sunday.

Postponement was in line with the usual procedure of the Typos when regular monthly meeting date falls on or near a holiday. It was held that several members would probably be out of town over Saturday, and the session was accordingly moved ahead.

NEW WOMEN'S 48-HOUR LAW EFFECTIVE IN NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y., July 1.—The new 48-hour week law, affecting conservatively nearly 100,000 women employes of mercantile establishments in the state of New York, went into effect July 1.

Preserving the principle of the eight-hour day, the new ruling allows for two schedules. One is of eight hours a day for a straight six-day week. The other, offering the advantage of a weekly half-holiday, permits nine hours a day for five days a week, plus four and a half hours on the day of the half-holiday, making a working week of 49½ hours.

DOVE OF PEACE HOVERS OVER MINING DISTRICTS IN KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE

Three Conferences Bring Contending Factions Near Agreement—Monster Demonstration Scheduled for Independence Day—Kentucky Republicans Petition Hoover for Investigation of Conditions in Harlan and Bell Counties.

The dove of peace is hovering over the stricken mine sections of Kentucky and Tennessee, according to meager reports coming from Harlan county, and it was predicted Thursday that if outside influences will discontinue their activities and pressure on the mine operators, employers and employes will reach an agreement which will put a speedy end to the industrial warfare which has plagued those sections for months, and which will also mean relief from misery and want suffered by the families of these workers for a much greater length of time.

Three conferences in two days, Tuesday and Wednesday, The Labor World learned, with mine owners of Overton and Fentress counties, developed agreement on all points save two, the operators steadfastly refusing to incorporate in a proposed agreement the "closed shop" and the "check-off," while representatives of the workers were equally firm in their contention that these features were necessary to the future peace and stability of the organization. The position of these representatives, however, was put up to the workers in a special called meeting, and was unanimously approved by them. It is believed that the mine owners were handicapped by outside pressure and influence in refusing to concede these two vital points, but the hope was expressed that they will eventually recede from their position.

Workers in the mines which have already signed agreements, it was said, are contributing weekly sums to the support of their brothers who have not as yet been fortunate enough to make peace with the operators.

A monster Independence Day rally is planned for Saturday at Crawford, to be addressed by a number of prominent men, and it is expected that thousands from throughout the coal regions will participate in the demonstration.

State convention of the republican organization, meeting in Lexington, Wednesday unanimously passed a resolution petitioning President Hoover to investigate conditions in Harlan and Bell counties, The Labor World was told, and it is believed that if such a probe is initiated by the national government conditions will be revealed which will result in a general public demand upon the employers for justice to the miners.

The Labor World's informant declared that workers are more optimistic than at any time since a spontaneous organization move was begun for the relief of unbearable conditions. The spirit, it was said, is wonderful, the oppressed miners maintaining a splendid attitude of patience and forbearance.

Over 2,000 Men In Five Mines Win Higher Pay

By C. S. GARRISON.

Indianapolis, July 1.—The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal company, the second largest operating company in Pennsylvania, has signed a working agreement with the United Mine Workers for a period of one year. More than twenty-four hundred men and five mines are affected.

The contract includes: Checkweighmen, standard tonnage rate for machine runners and loaders, increase of five cents a ton for pick mining, increase for skilled inside labor and for skilled outside labor of 50 cents a day.

The contract is the first with the company since 1927 and is regarded as the entering wedge for the miners in further reorganizing the western Pennsylvania field.

Already some 600 men have returned to work and others will do so as the mines are prepared.

Reds Fight Union.

Pickets representing the National Miners' union, a notorious communist organization, have been attempting to picket the mines against the United Mine Workers and prevent them from going to work.

The negotiations were carried on by Philip Murray, international vice-president, and P. T. Fagan, district president, representing the union, and James Purseglove, president of the coal company. The contract was signed Tuesday.

The Pittsburgh district is still in the throes of a strike, with the backwash from the West Virginia strike settlement in the Scotts Run field. Members of the United Mine Workers are holding a series of organization meetings in the western Pennsylvania mining communities where the workers have been clamoring for the union.

Big Union Membership Gain.

Several thousand miners have renewed their membership in the union and others not heretofore members have joined. The National Miners' union, which surged into the field when the bituminous coal companies repudiated their contracts with the union a few years ago, have turned on the operators and have been staging riots and other kinds of violence.

Now the bona fide union is being urged to come in and stabilize the coal industry.

Just what the outcome will be is problematical, but one thing is certain, the bituminous coal industry in Pennsylvania is getting fed up on their strikebreakers, made up largely of communists.

Pinchot Signs Anti-Injunction Bills

(By Staff Correspondent)

Harrisburg, Pa., July 1.—Gov. Pinchot has signed the two anti-injunction bills and the bill setting up strict qualifications for deputy sheriffs.

Pennsylvania, thanks to the forces of organized labor and the progressives that battled for these measures, sports a cleaner face than usual.

At least, no longer will a Pennsylvania judge issue a temporary injunction against a union and let it stand for ten years until a more fair-minded judge throws it into the wastebasket, as has occurred in Philadelphia.

Under the new law preliminary decrees are good for only five days. Then a public hearing must be held to make it permanent or worthless. More than that, the employer must post a bond for costs to be paid should his demand for "protection" against the union be found ridiculous. This feature of the law alone is expected to lessen the rush of bosses to the courts for strikebreaking decrees.

The new law also does away with the un-American business of a mill boss tipping off a judge to "contempt of court" committed by some unsuspecting picket, whereupon the judge cites the picket for contempt, presses the charges himself, hears the case himself and then pronounces sentence, usually an indeterminate one.

The third bill establishes the qualifications of deputy sheriffs, the first resort of panic-stricken employers in strike times.

It provides that the sheriff of the county must investigate all applicants for deputies' commissions. They are required to have lived one year in the county and to have no criminal record for ten years back.

This cuts off automatically the stream of underworld characters drawn to strike situations through the employers' demands for "adequate protection."

MAINTAIN HIGH PAY SCALES, SAY TWO LEADING CHURCHMEN

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 1.—Two leading churchmen, Bishop James A. Freeman and Father John A. Ryan, are quoted in support of high wages by the Associated Bakery Unions of Washington in an effective advertisement urging the public to buy union-made Washington bread. The advertisement is one of a series appearing in the Washington papers, paid for by Bakers' Local Union No. 118 and Bakery Salesmens' Union No. 33.

In part, Bishop Freeman is quoted as follows:

"The president has wisely urged that the wage scale universally recognized be maintained. Those who are attempting to frustrate this wise admonition by displacing thoroughly competent workmen in the interests of those who are willing to work at an unreasonable compensation are certainly contributing to the extension of the present economic depression."

The quotation from Father Ryan follows in part:

"The necessity for maintaining the union or American standard of living at this critical time is recognized by industrial leaders and union men alike and the union which aids in having them maintained not only benefits the working man, but is the protector of local industry and hence a vital factor in the welfare of the community in which it operates. The experience of the past few months shows us that if industrial leaders keep faith with the union the latter in turn will lend its full co-operation and more to those leaders in a crisis."

MARRIED WOMEN SWITCH FROM HOME TO INDUSTRY

Washington.—The switch of married women from the home to wage-earners and salary earners in commercial and industrial establishments is indicated by an analysis which the U. S. women's bureau has made of the 1930 census returns for the District of Columbia. In 1930, 29.9 per cent of married women were engaged in "gainful employment," against 25.8 per cent in 1920.

Neighbor—Has your wife made home happier since she went to cooking school?

Mr. Michael—Much happier, we have both learned to deeply and properly appreciate plain, simple restaurant food.

Jobless Increasing; Work Rationing Urged

Washington.—The number of workers without jobs is increasing according to the unemployment report by the American Federation of Labor. It is estimated that the unemployed now number over 5,300,000.

The report regrets that employers are not applying more generally the policy of rationing work. "The employer who lays off his men and allows them to depend on relief from charity and become a public charge is shirking his responsibility," the report states. "He is adding to business depression."

The report estimates that the combined buying power loss of the workers from total unemployment, part-time employment and wage cuts during the first half of 1931 is $5,000,000,000 less than in the same period in 1929. It is stated that this loss in buying power has reduced the trade of retail merchants 15 per cent below the 1929 volume and has caused many business failures.

"In the half year ahead we face another similar loss in workers' incomes," the report predicts. "But if layoffs are avoided and workers given part-time employment when full work is not possible, some of this loss can be prevented. By following this policy employers can lessen human suffering and help to maintain workers' buying."

Filene Urges Higher Wages, Shorter Hours

Boston Department Store Man Declares Employers Who Give "Dangerously Low" Pay Should Be Denied Credit.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, July 1.—Higher wages and shorter work periods were strongly urged, denial of credit to low wage employers advised and unemployment denounced in a paper by Edward A. Filene, Boston department store owner, read before the convention of the National Association of Credit Men here. Filene is now in Europe.

The problem of financing increased production of commodities cannot be solved by any concerted effort in the direction of less production, said Filene in his paper, continuing:

"It (the problem of consumption) must be solved through production for the masses on a scale which we have never known. It must be solved partly through lower and lower prices, enabling more and more buying. It must be solved partly through higher and higher wages, providing more and more buying power. And it must be solved partly through a shorter and shorter work period, providing more leisure for the masses, more time in which to buy and use the things which we have now learned how to make so abundantly."

Limiting Output Rapped

The idea of limiting production to consumption as a remedy when production outruns the existing capacity of the public to buy, is contrary to common sense and the laws of human nature, he argued.

The paper further said:

"They (credit men) must see that the wage problem is not a mere production problem, nor a mere problem of maintaining pleasant human relations in the factory.

"It is also a problem of maintaining business, of maintaining employment, of maintaining the ability of producers to sell increasing quantities of goods and thus of insuring greater and greater profits.

High Pay Financially Sound

"When credit men come to understand this clearly, they will rightfully insist, as a matter of financial soundness, that wages must continually be raised as better and better methods increase production; and they will call a halt on the credit of employers whose wages are dangerously low."

On unemployment, the paper said: "Unemployment can no longer be tolerated, nor wasteful employment. Business must more and more be approached in terms of employment, of organizing the employment of workers no longer needed in the performance of other duties in the most scientific production and distribution of things it was never possible for the masses to have before."

Express Sympathy For a Brother

Local 259, Moving Picture Machine Operators, has adopted formal resolutions of sympathy for a brother member, James K. Smith, in the death of his father, which occurred June 20.

Mr. Smith's father, James M. Smith, passed away at his home in South Pittsburg, aged 80. Besides James K. Smith, the only son, he is survived by his wife and three daughters, Mrs. J. E. Angel and Mrs. John Baldwin, of South Pittsburg, and Mrs. J. E. Jones, of Jasper. Resolutions adopted by the local are as follows:

"Whereas, God in His infinite mercy has taken from our midst James M. Smith, of South Pittsburg, father of our esteemed brother, James K. Smith; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Smith and the other bereaved relatives in their hour of sorrow; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the family of deceased, spread on our minutes and furnished The Labor World for publication.

"P. R. NELIGAN,
"J. J. McDOWELL,
"EDWIN HEALY,
"Committee."

The Labor World joins other friends of Brother Smith in extending sympathy to the surviving relatives of the deceased.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY FATIGUE

London, Eng.—Mental and physical fatigue and defective hearing and eyesight are the underlying causes of a large portion of industrial accidents, according to a study made by the industrial fatigue research board. The survey included 8,962 workers and 16,188 accidents. Fatigue is caused by overwork, and defective hearing and eyesight are accentuated by improperly constructed workshops.

$3,000,000 JOBLESS FUND IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia.—The official procedure to secure an appropriation of $1,000,000 of the proposed $3,000,000 emergency loan to the newly-created bureau of unemployment relief in the department of public welfare has been initiated.

The fund, which will be distributed through district offices, will be used solely for direct relief and not for "made work."

TURNS LIGHT ON MINIMUM WAGE IN FORD PLANTS

Couzens Says Henry the First Didn't Do It.

MICHIGAN SENATOR TALKS OUT OF SCHOOL

Declares He Himself Is Author of $5 Daily Stipend for Workers.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, July 1.—That he and not Henry Ford was responsible for introduction of the $5 a day minimum wage in the Ford plant is the statement of Senator James Couzens in an article in Printers' Ink Monthly, out July 1. Senator Couzens says it was a lay-off of 2,500 men in October, 1913, and the sight of these men milling before the employment office without overcoats that started his mind at work on a plan to pay wages enough so that lay-offs would not mean privation.

"Early in January, 1914," he writes, "I conceived the idea that it would be possible to pay these men enough money for each day's work to enable them, if they were prudent, to save enough money to carry them over the days of unemployment. I recognized that this would be no immediate relief for those who were out of work, but I sought a plan which would prevent a recurrence of the condition I had been observing. Therefore in January of 1914 I proposed to our president, Henry Ford, that we pay a minimum wage of $5 a day.

Minimum Pay More Than Doubled.

"At that time the minimum wage was somewhere about $2.30 per day, so I thought if we more than doubled that, the men could save enough out of the days they worked so that they would not be in need the days they did not work. Perhaps it may be said that I had too much confidence in the prudence of the workers, but whether I had or not no one actually knows because shortly after this plan was approved the great world war started and all wages were much increased. We therefore had no opportunity of following through to observe the exact workings of the plan, although I may say that the minimum wage of workers of the Ford company has gone higher rather than lower.

"This plan was rather a reversal of the plans now suggested to pay out to the workers certain sums through unemployment insurance, or by whatever name it is called, something for each day they do not work."

Senator Couzens was asked a series of questions. As to "what goes wrong" when production is running at high speed, the senator writes:

"There is a point where production can be too high, at least in many industries, unless, of course, you take into account the needs of the world. I am not attempting herein to take into consideration the needs of other countries. There are so many necessities among the people of China, Japan, India, etc., that it might be true that if they were supplied we could not get too high a production.

"There is one thing that goes wrong so far as our own country is concerned and that is that the wages of the man power do not increase in proportion to his productivity, therefore an unequal division is created. Those who improve industry through technology and management cannot get by with claiming all of the profits and results gained by these technical and management improvements.

"Capital and management seem to think that they are entitled to all the advantages they create by these improvements, but an understanding of the situation will readily convince them that this cannot be accomplished."

Regarding the statement of certain bankers, to the effect that wages are determined by "impersonal economic forces," Senator Couzens said:

"There is more to wages than an 'impersonal economic force,' otherwise why do we create tariffs to keep wages artificially above those in other countries? If wages are determined by 'impersonal economic forces' why the labor unions? Why have the railroads of the nation gone along for years working in agreement with the railroad brotherhoods? Why has any industry made agreements with its workers through union leaders if wages were determined through 'impersonal economic forces?' This, therefore, answers in my opinion the question as to whether or not management has a bearing on the question.

"No, lower wages are not always an economy, in fact they rarely are, although no doubt they could be made so with respect to a specific industry when that industry was a mass producer and much of the work was done by machinery.

"No one can measure the decreased purchasing power caused by the sense of insecurity felt by the workers when decreased wages and unemployment are in the offing. I know of no measure in dollars and cents to determine whether or not the cut in wages is greater or less than the decreased purchasing power."

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FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1931.

Playgrounds

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

America will some day realise that a few dollars spent on equipment to teach children how to play, especially in municipal-owned playgrounds, is a very wise investment. We're going to wake up one of these days and as we sit on our haunches and rub our eyes like a cannibal chief who has just awakened from his afternoon nap following a hearty meal of fried human steaks topped off with human brains and ostrich eggs it is going to dawn on us that it is much safer and wiser to spend our city tax money on playgrounds than it is to expend it prosecuting children when they appear in juvenile court. Knoxville has learned the lesson, you bet! Judge Webster, of the juvenile court of that burg, is right now telling his homefolks that since their city has dispensed with playground supervision this summer the number of youthful offenders brought before him has doubled! When a city as an economic measure gives up supervision of its playgrounds or fails to extend its playground system as the need becomes apparent it is an established fact that said city is going to spend as much or more in the prosecution and correction of wayward youths than it contemplated saving in giving up playground supervision. The whole business narrows itself down to a matter of only two choices: Supervised playgrounds at a known and controllable minimum cost, or non-supervision bringing with it a youthful crime-wave at an unknown and uncontrollable maximum cost in money and corrupted child-life.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is Unity House?

A.—A summer resort at Forest Park, Pa., owned and operated by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

* * * * * * *

Q.—What was the occasion of the first international labor action on this continent?

A.—In 1845 the Toronto Printers' union, having declared the "Banner" to be an "unfair" paper, instructed its secretary to inform the Printers' society at Buffalo concerning "the actual state of things in the Banner office."

What Next!

A new X-ray tube that promises to produce X-rays more penetrating than any radiation yet made by man was described in a paper read before the American Association of Science, meeting recently at Pasadena, Cal. The new tube is the invention of Dr. L. Lange and Dr. A. Brasch, of the University of Berlin. It is only three feet long, but operates at 2,600,000 volts and produces hard gamma rays equal to 100,000 grams of radium, more than all in use throughout the world today. Tubes may be constructed up to 7,000,000 volts, the scientists were told.

And the next generation will hear dad tell about roughing it in the old days when a fellow had to feed the furnace by hand.

At The Change
A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

E-170

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

JOB INSECURITY.

The job insecurity which employers impose on workers is well illustrated by a statement by Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. department of labor, regarding labor turnover, an economist's term to indicate workers who quit or are laid off or discharged.

In the motor vehicle industry in 1930, the labor turnover was greater than in the combined seventy-five industries for which labor turnover figures are compiled by the bureau. The annual layoff rate was 60.8 as compared with 35.9 in the combined industries.

These figures mean that for every 100 workers employed by the owners of the automobile industry, 60.8 persons were laid off, and 35.9 persons in the combined industries.

That is not all the story. A worker who is laid off is kept on the company's list to be called back to work when the officials believe they can make a profit out of his labor. Other workers are fired. Still others get disgusted with working conditions and quit.

In the motor industry during 1930, for every 100 persons employed 83.8 persons either quit, or were discharged, or laid off, as against 59.7 out of every 100 for the combined industries.

Job insecurity is one of the greatest injustices of the present economic order. It is an injustice to which the stockholders who own and operate industry give but little attention.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

AS THE germ of the idea to band themselves together secretly for mutual protection took root among English working men at the beginning of the mechanization of industry (the Industrial Revolution) their efforts ran afoul of two legal doctrines—the "doctrine of conspiracy" and the "doctrine against illegal combinations in restraint of trade." Both these doctrines have left permanent influences on the labor movement in the United States, having been used in England for centuries as a part of the established attitude of the British judiciary toward capital and labor. The doctrine of conspiracy is so old its source is lost in the receding ages, but we do know as early as 1305 of the existence of a law interpreting "conspiracy" and fixing the exact nature of the offense. This statute, though, did not strike at any one class, as later interpretations did, but outlawed anyone whether employer, workman, merchant or government officials who combined for "malicious enterprise." When the English parliament later placed laws on the statute books regulating wages and prices of commodities anyone secretly or openly evading these laws was guilty of "conspiracy." The doctrine of conspiracy was the natural fruit of an aristocratic government that had good reason to fear combined action. Present day throttling of labor through the injunctive process of law is a direct child of this doctrine of an unreasoning government based on the divine right of the governing class to use any and all means, fair or foul, to keep in subjection those over whom they governed.

The beginning of the Industrial Revolution was fertile ground for the nurture and practice of such a doctrine. The growing army of employers were quick to discover their power over the governing class through control of the economic situation and were enabled to condemn as unlawful the secret meetings of the early "trade societies" formed among working men. Before long all combinations on the part of the working class, whether the combinations affected industry or not, were banned. Employers were tightening the screws that were to effectively bar employes even until today from sharing in the profits of what they themselves produced. (Next week: The "doctrine against illegal combinations in restrant of trade.")

JUST BROWN

Editor Labor World:

You know, I'm nothing if not scientific, and this present dry spell and the dreadful predicament of the moonshiner for want of rain has set me to thinking to devise ways and means to overcome this freak of nature and cause it to rain, at least when the humidity is very high, or even when those tantalizing big clouds drive up and make a bluff at raining, then blow on over with nothing done. And, while I feel sure there are millions in it, I do not care to be considered selfish in this matter and am going to frankly give my process to the world at large and the U. S. in particular, and I am conferring the honor upon you and your—er magnificent journal of bringing the matter to general knowledge of the public.

This process, I will say, is practically as simple as that I published once for controlling West Indian hurricanes and, in fact, it is somewhat similar, as this process also requires giant rockets, which will travel five or six miles high before exploding. These rockets have a nominal explosive charge only. I do not depend upon any concussion to start things. These rockets carry a head in which is merely a half bushel or so of sand, inclosing a small explosive charge used mainly to break this sand container at a high altitude, where the temperature is very low, of course, and scatter this sand, so that it may at once become chilled as it rapidly falls to the earth, so that these cold particles of solid matter will rapidly condense the moisture of humidity or vapor of a cloud and cause a start of precipitation which, of course, will rapidly cool the humid air below and cause rapid condensation and consequent precipitation of rain, which process will, of course, be cumulative, when once started, and there's no known reason why that cold sand from merely a few rockets would not start the precipitation in any condition of humidity and overhead cloudiness. Very simple, isn't it? I only wonder that our national rainmakers' organization have never thought of this simple process. I had my doubts all the time about that very thinly charged sand, released from an airplane, for that sand would never have time to get chilled before it entered the humidity or the vapor of the clouds above, where it might condense moisture. I wish you'd please send a copy of your paper containing this process to our new weather man, Mr. Hadley, and ask him what he thinks about it. I believe we have talked about the weather plenty long enough without doing anything about it.

H. F. B.

P. S.—I think I'll go down to Miami or Havana for the rest of this summer, where I can keep cool!

HOW AMERICAN MILLIONS GO ROLLING TO EUROPE

It is worth while, just to keep our mental balance under all this stress of demand for help to Europe, to add up the total of monies that have gone from the United States to foreign countries during the period including and following the world war, or 1914 to 1930:

Loans to foreigners by the American people	$23,000,000,000
Investments abroad by American citizens	5,000,000,000
Tourist expenditures	5,829,000,000
Paid interest on foreign investments in U. S.	2,377,000,000
Immigrants have sent abroad	2,345,000,000
Missionary and charitable contributions	494,000,000
Freight bills on American shipments	1,959,000,000
Expenditures of U. S. government abroad	984,000,000
American advertising abroad	360,000,000
	$42,348,000,000

There seems to be something of a disposition to regard the United States government and its people as niggardly. The above figures seem to indicate that any such line of conversation must be the expression of what has, unhappily enough, developed into a "beggar complex"—for which Uncle Sam may be somewhat to blame.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
PART XXXII.
JESUS ON STEWARDSHIP
Mt. 25:14-30. Lk. 19:13-27.
Lk. 16:1-13. Lk. 12:16-21.

The teaching of Jesus on Stewardship is full and explicit. As we study His words on the subject we are impressed with the fact that what He taught when boiled down to its very essence simply tells us that he who is faithful in the few things is prepared for mastery over the many. For instance, in His Parable of the Talents (Mt. 25:14-30) one servant is given 5 talents, another 2 talents and another 1 talent. The servant with the five talents doubles them before his master returns from a journey, the servant given two talents doubles his, but the servant with only one talent does not. Now the real comparison is not between the men separately; it is between the servant with five talents and the other two servants. The servant with five talents by doubling them accomplishes a great deal in the eyes of his master and the servant with two talents accomplishes as much in a small way as does the servant with five talents. The servant with the one talent had but little less than the servant with two talents and if he had doubled the one talent he, too, would have accomplished as praiseworthy task as did the two other servants.

WM. L. MOSS

In the Parable of the Pounds (Lk. 19:13-27) a certain nobleman before taking a long journey gave his ten servants one pound apiece to invest for him while he is gone. When he returns the first two servants he calls in to account for the pound given them report they have increased their pound manifold. The third servant called to give a report of his stewardship hands his master the original pound given him, wrapped in a napkin! The comparison in this case is between the men separately. All had exactly the same amount to invest; they are all on an equal footing, and yet, one of them fails to make good, is an unprofitable servant, and the master orders that he who accomplished most (the servant who increased his one pound to ten) be given the unprofitable servant's lone pound.

The Parable of the Foolish Rich Man teaches us among other things that the man who prospers and forgets God is beyond all hope—a plain fool. In studying this parable we must bear in mind Jesus always thought of God only as the Father of men and therefore one who slighted God—as in the case of the foolish rich man—inevitably would make it a practice to slight his fellowmen, that is, God's children. His betrayal of trust thus becomes twofold, a betrayal of trust in dealing with what God gives him and from which he ought to make a return to God by way of thanks for what the Heavenly Father has done for him and a betrayal of trust in his relations with his fellow-creatures in that he selfishly hordes what he accumulates and does not divide with the less fortunate of God's children.

Intelligence!

Our daily press and magazines are continually publishing series of questions, with the information that the readers' answers will serve as an evidence of their intelligence. Evidently from some of the questions asked, they have been prepared by individuals who are wise, and others who are less so. Believing that there may be some evidence of readers' intelligence by the answers they give to questions asked, we submit a few which so far have not been published.

Who determines the price of what we buy?

Who determines the rent we must pay?

Who determines the rate of interest if we borrow money?

Are those who fix prices, rent and interest, wage earners?

Who regulates the hours of labor?

Who regulates the time for lunch and the shop rules and regulations?

Who determines the wage rate and whether workmen shall be paid under a bonus, a premium, or some other method in addition to straight daily wages?

Where rules and laws governing the people are made by an individual without the people's free consent instead of by a representative legislative body, what is that individual called?

If individuals exercise the sole authority to determine hours of labor, shop rules, regulations and wage rate, in what respect do they differ from the dictator or tyrant who, as an individual, makes the laws and rules of conduct to which the people must submit?

The correct answers to these questions by wage earners will show a 100 per cent intelligence test, and indicate qualifications for a good trade unionist.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING FORGES AHEAD

College Park, Md.—American farmers are selling 25 per cent of their products, with a market value of $2,000,000,000, through farmer-owned co-operative marketing associations, said Dr. S. B. Bomberger, chief of the Maryland state department of markets, in an address here on the growth of co-operative marketing.

One of the major functions of the federal farm board, backed up by $500,000,000 revolving fund appropriated by congress, is to develop farmer co-operative marketing with one national selling agency for each farm product or group of allied products.

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company
Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
Phone 6-6114

40-Hour Week Urged As Jobless Relief

Springfield, Vt.—A standard 40-hour week, with 50 per cent added to the regular wage rate for overtime between 40 and 45 hours and 100 per cent added between 45 and 50 hours, is recommended to limit overproduction by R. E. Flanders, manager of the Jones & Lamson Machine company.

Penalizing overtime, Mr. Lamson declared, would tend to put more men to work because employers would find it less expensive than to extend the hours of those already at work.

Mr. Lamson presented this idea to a recent meeting of the management division of the Society of Mechanical Engineers. It was not received with enthusiasm.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Pres.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Our Advertisers are our friends.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

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Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

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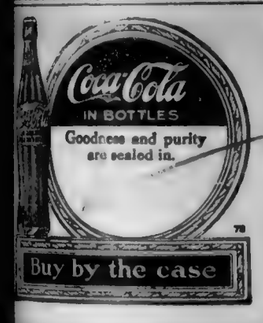

Buy by the case

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45518

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Pauline Welch Worthey vs. Sam Worthey

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Sam Worthey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3d day of July, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Chas. S. Meyers, Atty. 7-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45414

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Richard R. Kelly vs. Nora Kelly

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nora Kelly is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 11th day of June, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. L. Dixon, Atty. 7-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by deed of trust executed 3d day of October, 1927, by Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, to secure the indebtedness therein described, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 25, page [illegible], conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of several of the notes described in said deed of trust, said notes in the sum of Twenty-five Dollars; said notes payable monthly and the notes for January, 1931, and all notes since then, one each month, have been defaulted in the payment thereof and have remained in default for more than thirty days after their maturity; and the holder of said notes having declared all of the same due and payable at once, and requested me to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust to satisfy the unpaid indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, trustee, will expose for sale and will sell in front of the west door of the courthouse, on Walnut street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at 11 o'clock a.m. on

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1931,

to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, and in bar of the equity of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and twenty-six in Belvoir Land Company's Addition No. 1. Belvoir (sometimes called Belleview), Chattanooga. The same real estate conveyed to Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, by E. B. Langford and wife, F. L. Langford, about the 26th, 1926.

The title is believed to be good but will convey as trustee only.

This 9th day of June, 1931.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

Folly of Wage Cutting

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor

In a radio address at Washington, D. C., commending the efforts of the Washington Central Labor union to raise funds for the erection of a world war memorial, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made the following statement against wage cutting and in favor of rationing available work:

"We are all hoping and trusting that conditions will improve. All are yearning for the future of prosperity. We earnestly wish to render all service that lies within our power in order to bring about a realization and enjoyment of better times.

"In my opinion this result cannot be speedily realized if the wage-cutting policy advocated by some representative citizens is carried into effect. We cannot bring about a resumption of industrial activity if the purchasing power of the masses of the people, which has already been greatly impaired, is further reduced.

"Manufacturers and producers must find a market for their goods and products if industry, business and labor are to enjoy prosperity. Such a market cannot be found unless those who buy, use and consume manufactured goods and products are able to buy.

"With more than six million workers unemployed and those dependent upon them increasing that number to more than twenty-five million a large section of the purchasing market has been temporarily destroyed. They cannot buy because they have no income.

"Other millions who are working all or part-time are conserving their resources and refusing to buy because of fear that they, too, will be forced to join the army of unemployed.

"It is clearly evident, therefore, that we need to create a better psychological condition, one that will inspire buying rather than saving. The buying power of the people needs to be released in its fullest measure. This can be done by assuring the workers that those who are now employed are secure in their jobs and that all work available will be equitably divided and, furthermore, that their wages will not be reduced.

"It is gratifying to observe that there are outstanding manufacturers and business men who have publicly announced their opposition to reductions in wages. Such producers are rendering a very great service and are making a most valuable contribution toward a return to business revival and industrial activity. Such exhibitions of co-operation and of concern for the public welfare deserve the highest praise and commendation. It is this group of people, who are putting the public good above personal interest, which will eventually lift the nation out of the industrial depression into which it was plunged more than two years ago."

North Carolina Wins New Laws for Labor

Winston-Salem, N. C.—A bulletin issued by the North Carolina State Federation of Labor gives a summary of labor legislation enacted by 1931 general assembly.

The child labor law restricts the work of children between 14 and 16 to eight hours a day and prohibits their employment in dangerous or hazardous occupations. Children who are the sole support of a widowed mother or who have no means of support are exempted from the law.

The law regulating the labor of women over 16 makes mandatory the 55-hour week and the 11-hour day. Women employed in seasonal occupations, agriculture and mercantile establishments are exempted.

The night work law for girls provides that no girl between 16 and 18 shall work between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 p.m. It applies to mills, factories, canneries and manufacturing establishments.

Boys between 14 and 16 working as news-carriers must not be employed more than eight hours a day, including their school work, and injured workers who come under the workmen's compensation law are authorized to choose their own physician.

Railroad brakemen are added to conductors, engineers, firemen, and printers as exempt from jury duty.

The new convict labor law unfortunately provides that convicts shall be employed on road construction and maintenance.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

AUTO RACES

WARNER PARK

July 4th

FASTEST CARS—
— DARE-DEVIL DRIVERS

—OPEN TO THE WORLD—

ADMISSION 50c AND 75c

INFIELD PARKING

RACES START 2:00 SHARP

BE THERE!

"Say it with Flowers"

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Joy Phone 6-7168

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Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

REDUCTION IN BUILDING WAGES BLOW AT ALL PAY, WOLL WARNS

Labor Executive Urges Wage Standards Be Maintained for Benefit of Entire Building Industry—Criticizes Governmental Slowness in Construction Program.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, July 1.—Warning that a blow at wages in construction work would be a blow at standards all along the line, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to the Investing and Contracting Builders' association here, criticized governmental slowness in getting its building program under way and urged private employers to hold their wage standards up for the benefit of the whole industry.

"Mass consumption," he said, "has failed to keep up with mass production. During the entire period of so-called prosperity dividends and surplus were increasing many times faster than wages. During the ten-year period ending in 1929, productivity increased 48.5 per cent, while real wages increased only 24.3 per cent. During the 30-year period ending in 1929, the cost of living increased 247.5 per cent, while real wages in manufacturing enterprise increased but 123.9 per cent.

"The combined loss in purchasing power due to unemployment, underemployment and disproportionately small wage increases is colossal and has been estimated as a total decrease in wage payments from 1929 to 1930 of approximately $10,000,000,000. And it should be remembered that our factory industries were not going backward during the period of 1929 to 1930.

Facts Are Challenge.

"These facts are a challenge to every American who takes pride in what are called American standards. Every right-thinking person should meet every call for wage reductions with enthusiastic opposition. Instead of centering attention on wage reductions, we should direct our attention to a program for such utilization of American resources, American equipment and American skill, as shall produce and make available for every American worker a livelihood, a home, a leisure and a level of intelligence which shall reflect the mechanical possibilities of this era, in the making of which they have all shared.

"It is recognized throughout the civilized world that America's wage and salary earners have attained the highest standard of living ever attained by any people in all history. And we measure their standards in the character of homes and dwellings enjoyed by the masses. It is further recognized that this enviable position of the masses has been acquired by our higher wage standards. Were the reverse true, then China and India should excel in providing their people with better homes and dwelling places. It is an indisputable fact that the American building industry has made for its rapid and remarkable growth because of the higher wage and salary of America's workers as compared with the worker of any other nation. It must therefore be apparent that your program must have for its objective, not alone the retention of present wage and salary income of the masses, but its constant increase.

"It is likewise evident that any one advocating a wage reduction in the building trades, is but aiding and abetting in a movement for wage reductions in all trades and occupations. And in so doing he is tearing down the very structure upon which the building industry must count for return of normalcy and its constant future growth and prosperity.

"It is not necessary to go to Russia to find a seller who will cut prices, in order to get the cash. The seller who can sell a little cheaper, and still make a safe profit, by reason of a lower cost on his commodity, is always a force to be reckoned with in any market."

Standardized Production Nets Employers $250,000,000 Per Year

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, June 30.—Manufacturers in the United States have saved $250,000,000 a year on their costs of production for the last ten years by following the simplification or standardization practices recommended by the division of simplified practice of the department of commerce, according to Edwin B. Ely, chief of the bureau.

An investigation of the results of the competitive system in the paving brick industry revealed that manufacturers in their attempts to get each others customers by devising something new had made sixty-six sizes of brick. Mr. Ely's simplificationers decided that four sizes would pave streets just as well as sixty-six. The paving brick manufacturers agreed to scrap sixty-two sizes. Now they are making brick with much less capital per unit of output and much less direct factory expense.

Of course the "savings" are pocketed by the stockholders who own the concerns who apply the simplifying.

Simplified practice is just another term for labor-displacing machinery.

In the last analysis it will be found that the reduced number of patterns or sizes enables the employers to secure as large or larger output from fewer employes, and to make the "savings" tangible the employers land the discarded workers on the streets to pound the pavements as the unemployed and live on charity from the community chests.

There is no data to show that the savings made by the employers are passed on to the consumers in reduced prices. In fact the so-called trade associations are set up largely to prevent price reduction from simplified practices or other economies.

The division of simplified practice is now engaged in a scheme to benefit the owners of the banks by standardizing checks and drafts and other documents used in handling money. According to the theory advanced by the simplificationers, the bankers will cut interest rates so as to absorb the savings rather than absorb them by raising dividends.

GARBAGE NOTICE!

During July, August and September both garbage and ashes will be collected on ash days.

Garbage and ashes must be in separate containers or they will not be removed.

Z. H. TAYLOR
Commissioner of Streets and Sewers

KNOW YOUR UNION LABEL

UNION LABEL
Stove Mounters International Union
Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
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Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
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Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A.
314
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
UNION MADE
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
Upholsterers International Union of North America
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNION LABEL
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
UNION MADE
1893
Stone and Whitt Mason's Union Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
UNION LABEL
1892
Bookbinders' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS
ORGANIZED 1883
UNION LABEL
1898
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
U B C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Union Label of Photo Printers and Die Stampers' Union
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
UNION MADE
Paper Makers' Union Labels
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
HB
(REGISTERED)
Bartenders' Button
RWAE
REGISTERED
Waiters' Button
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
Local Typographical Union Label
UNION MADE
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THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
MEMBERS OF
I.A.T.S.E. & M.P.M.O.
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
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SEPT 1880
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman
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STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
UNION BAR
Card of Union Bartenders
THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of UNION STOGIE MAKERS, Members of the U. M. H. U. of A. Issued by Cigarmakers' International Union of America
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
I.T.C.S.A.F.L.
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
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Card of Union Waiters

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ACT NOW FOR SAVINGS

For this week only we will make special trade-in allowances for your old tires. It is decidedly poor economy to worry along with worn, dangerous tires when you can equip your car with dependable new UNITED STATES tires for very little cost.

$1.00 DOWN

$1 Per Week

Remember — it's better to be safe than sorry. Our prices for new tires are lower — our allowances for old tires greater — our terms to suit your income.

TRADE IN YOUR OLD TIRES

We have a constant market for old tires and we can make a substantial allowance for any tire now on your car regardless of make, age or condition. Bring your old tires to us for the best allowance in town.

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JOHNSON TIRE CO.

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Chattanooga's Oldest and Largest Tire Dealers. Owned and Operated by Chattanooga People

Former Premier Demands Speedy Action for Idle

Advocating National Planning Conference, W. L. Mackenzie King Tells Parliament Canada Faces Perilous Situation.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Ottawa, June 30.—The Canadian government should immediately summon a conference of representatives of employers and employes, manufacturers' associations and farm organizations, transportation companies and women's societies, etc., to consider ways and means of coping with unemployment and providing for the relief of distress, W. L. Mackenzie King, opposition leader, urged in a speech on the budget.

"Many people are near the verge of starvation, and many more are greatly distressed in mind because of the position they are placed in through no fault of their own," he said. "Unless the prime minister and his colleagues take some very speedy steps to meet the situation they will find themselves face to face with a condition in Canada with which they as a government will be unable to cope. I make my suggestion in all good faith, not as the leader of a party—and the prime minister laughs at it; the prime minister!"

Mr. King evidently has an ear closer to the ground than when he was leader of the government. Having more time for observation, he is alarmed over the development of industrial feudalism, and the serious plight of the common people. The new feudalism, he said, has taken the form of "integrated industrial and financial control by which through the interlocking directorates of banks, investment houses and industrial corporations, the regulation of credit may be used to serve the interests of capital and increase the fortunes of those who hold privileged positions of wealth."

Demand that the government summon a national conference to plan a permanent solution of unemployment is also made by the labor and farmer members. In their amendment to the budget they regret that the government has revealed no policy regarding employment. In part, their amendment states "that the present economic conditions demand intelligent and intensive study and definite planning upon a national scale, with the view of substituting well defined cooperative principles in respect of production and distribution."

SPORT LOVERS TO HAVE TREAT IN AUTO RACES

Independence Day Card Promises Thrilling Contests at City Park.

The sport loving public of Chattanooga will be given something entirely new July Fourth in the form of an open competition automobile race at Warner park. Time trials will start promptly at 1 and the races proper at 2.

According to the promoters, drivers and cars that will race were picked from a large list of applicants, only the ones of known reputation for speed and daring being admitted. In addition to "Shorty" Gingrich, four times Florida state champion, the entries are composed of such dirt track celebrities as C. J. ("Crash") Waller, Carl Beal, Raymond Slack, Herman Jeanette, Walter Wallace, Dutch Terrell, "The Flying Dutchman," and two local boys, Whipple Crawford and Harold ("Pup") Allison. A total of seventeen cars will face the barrier when the starter drops his flag as a signal to "give her the gun."

This race will differ from those offered heretofore, in the respect that they will be running for prize money and not just a team of cars owned and controlled by the promoter. This is naturally going to make each driver strain his car for every ounce of speed it has, and some of them will have plenty.

The Knights of Columbus are sponsoring the meet and are doing everything possible to make it safe and comfortable for the many thousands of fans that are sure to be in attendance.

The track will be practically dustless, it is promised, which will make it possible for those wishing to view the races from their cars parked in the infield to do so with perfect safety. Preparations have been made to take care of the largest crowd that has been to Warner park in a long time.

Jobs Stabilization Director Appointed

Washington.—The new federal employment stabilization board is ready to function with the appointment of H. Sawyer, a New York consulting engineer and secretary of the Associated General Contractors of America from 1923 to 1929, as director.

Mr. Sawyer's appointment was announced by Secretary of Commerce Lamont, chairman of the board, whose other members are secretaries of the treasury, agriculture and labor.

The stabilization board was created by the only one of the employment bills sponsored by Senator Wagner, of New York, which became law. Advance planning of federal building work to prevent unemployment is one of the duties of the board. It is also required to co-ordinate the public building projects of states and municipalities with the federal program and keep the president advised of current trends of construction so that he may make recommendations to congress relative to public building work when employment is jeopardized.

2,096 CONCERNS FAIL; DEBTS, $120,317,711

New York.—Business concerns numbering 2,096 defaulted in May with liabilities amounting to $120,317,711, according to Bradstreet's. Concerns dealing in food, clothing, furniture and home furnishings made up the greatest number of failures.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

We are going to press a day earlier.

* * *

Vacation started the first of July. I understand that J. L. Miller, carrier No. 8, has gone to Florida. Well, if Florida is any hotter than what we have had the past week, I want to stay away from there.

* * *

A couple of new sub carriers were appointed recently, W. L. Ragsdale and E. C. Gardner.

* * *

There were six new members added to Lookout Branch 62, N. A. L. C., at the June meeting.

* * *

The Letter Carrier band is going up to the K. P. camp in the new park July Fourth.

* * *

Massey says that one evening this week when he got home there sat Henry Ohelson and wife on his front porch. He asked him why he did not bring Frank Brooks. He says he did not want him, he just looked out for himself.

* * *

M. E. Rainey is back at work at East Lake station after taking the balance of his 1930 vacation. E. H. Lyons and Fred Oehlsen, also of East Lake station, are shedding their teeth.

* * *

Hubert Guthrie and party left for Caney Fork on a fishing trip Thursday.

* * *

Saturday being a national holiday, there will be no deliveries of mail. Get out your flags, boys.

* * *

Frank Brooks had the boys believing that he was going to work route 8 while Miller was on vacation. Harry Gribben says that is no way to do, beating a sub out of a job.

* * *

Say, has it been hot this week? I'll say it has, hovering around 100 every day.

Organized Labor the Rallying Point To Fight Lower Living Standards

Glasgow, Scotland, June 30.—"So far the capitalists have produced no remedy for the economic crisis beyond wage cuts, the lengthening of working hours, and the suppression of social legislation and its institutions—that is to say, the general reduction of the standard of living and the aggravation of the hardships and sufferings of the workers," says the Scottish Typographical Journal, the organ of the Scottish Typographical association.

"The truth of the matter is that capitalism has brought about its own undoing. It has brought about an economic breakdown ,and things the world over are so much out of joint that it is bankrupt of ideas as to how to rehabilitate the former conditions.

"The 'system,' we are told, requires that the share of national income that goes to the producers must be decreased, and that the share that goes to idle money-lenders and income-receivers must be increased.

"Faced by the growing dangers to the nation's workers in the maintenance of capitalist ascendency, the working class has before it the duty of continuing its fight for democracy and the urging of its economic and social demands with greater persistence and energy than ever.

"Conscious of their importance and aims, the workers must see that social and technical progress shall no longer serve to promote the interests of a minority, but shall contribute to a general rise in the standard of living, the satisfaction of the physical and mental needs of all mankind, and the preparation of a higher order of society.

"Against the remedies proposed by capitalist employers the workers must, in their own defense, place the remedies they propose. These may be roughly summarized as shortening of working hours, maintenance of wages, paid holidays, raising of the school-leaving age, extension and expansion of social welfare and insurance, increase of public works, etc.

"Economic machinery and innovations of all descriptions, such as rationization, cartels, monopolies, the credit system, etc., must be brought into better harmony with the general interests of the community.

"The workers' organizations should be the center and rallying point of this great struggle and it should be our desire and endeavor to have the organization with which we are connected playing its part with resolution and intelligence in the struggle for the emancipation of the worker.

"If we have faith in humanity and progress, we should set ourselves to realize here and now the rights of man."

Wealth Distribution Must Be More Equal

New York.—The convention of the Advertising Federation of America asks for "the widest possible distribution among the creators of wealth of an equable share of the profits of production and of the time economies made possible by the development of machinery" as one measure to restore business prosperity.

In the opinion of the convention, the advertiser's ability to create a desire for things is wasted if the people who have the desire lack money to buy.

The convention did not specify higher wages as a mechanism for bringing about the better wealth distribution it desired. The selection of the plan was referred to business executives, the most of whom have not up to the present expressed much enthusiasm for a wider distribution of wealth.

As a measure to stimulate business immediately the convention urged that the latent buying power now in the possession of the people who are employed should be released by imparting to jobholders the conviction that their jobs are secure.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

DR. L. J. USHER

DENTIST

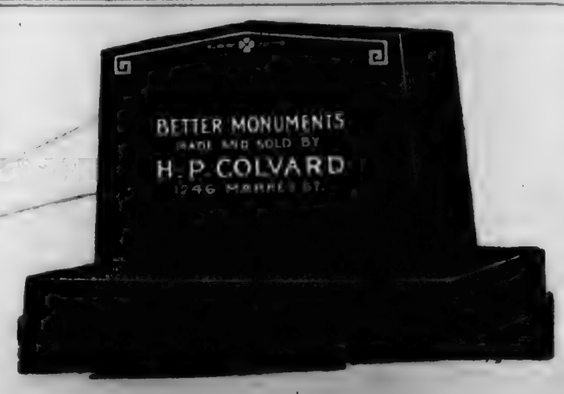
Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

7½ E. Seventh Street Phone 6-3612

Over Liggett's Drug Store

SWIM AT Warner Park Swimming Pool

Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.



OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKE

WATCH this section every we for Grocery Bargai

Make your Dollar Double Duty. Patronize those who patroni YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

Bargains for Saturday!

MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE	Limit 3 lbs.—Lb.	27c
PILLSBURY FLOUR	24 Lbs.	77c
IRISH POTATOES	5 Lbs. for	9c
LEMONS	360's, Red Ball, Dozen	23c
BANANAS	Nice Size, Dozen	15c
PORK & BEANS	Armour's, Can	6c
CRACKERS	1-Lb. Premium, 2 for	25c
PURE LARD (4 Lb. Limit)	Lbs. for	35c
BACON	Pound, Fancy Black Hawk	25c
CHEESE	Lb., Fancy Wisconsin	17c

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Food Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Food Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

SAUNDERS STORE

423-425-427 MARKET STREET

(INDEPENDENT OF ANY CHAIN STORE—HOME OWNED)

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

SALAD DRESSING	"Salad Bowl," a Good One, 16 oz., full pint	15c
PICKLES	"Mrs. Schlorers," Regular 10c size, 6 Varieties — 2 Jars	15c
OLIVES	Plain or Stuffed, Wolf's, Regular 10c Size — 2 Bottles	15c
TOMATO SOUP	"Van Camp's," Regular 10c Size — Can	5c
FLOUR	"Polly Rich," 24-Lb. Bag 75c; "Orient," Paper Bag, 24 Lbs.	81c
COFFEE	MAXWELL HOUSE (Limit 2 Lbs. — Pound	27c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Something to Eat!

A baking powder to achieve satisfactory results must be scientifically blended and chemically pure.

UP-TO-DATE BAKING POWDER

Makes biscuit as light as a feathe

STAGMAIER & COMPANY, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS

CHATTANOOGA, - - - TENNESSE

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 10, 1931 | Number 11

HORTON 'GANG' STILL CONTROLS SAYS D. HANLY

Not One Labor Measure Passed by Legislature.

BELIEVES NO EXTRA SESSION TO BE HELD

Quotes Gilbert Saying Any Labor Bill Passed Would Have Been Vetoed.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, July 8.—The Sixty-seventh general assembly of the state of Tennessee adjourned sine die on Thursday, July 2.

Gov. Horton and his gang are still in control of the affairs of Tennessee. His legislature appropriated plenty of money, but provided no revenue. It refused to authorize the issuance of bonds to the amount of $20,000,000 as requested by Gov. Horton. The senate passed a bill to provide for the issuance of $10,000,000 of highway bonds, but the opposition prevented the bill from coming up in the house. Commissioner of Highway Baker says that he will have to lay off about 4,000 employes of the state highway department, thereby adding that number to the army of the unemployed.

Not one labor measure was enacted into law during the session. If any had been passed they they would have been vetoed by Gov. Horton, according to C. C. Gilbert, secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, who is also a member of the governor's staff.

The effort to impeach Gov. Horton failed. If the people of Tennessee expect any relief from the mismanagement of their affairs they will have to consign to oblivion Gov. Horton and all his gang. What Junius said of the Duke of Grafton applies to Gov. Horton: "It is not that you do wrong by design, but that you never should do right by mistake."

Gov. Horton and his gang were in complete control of both branches of the general assembly through an alliance with all but six of the republican members.

It is my opinion that Gov. Horton will not call an extra session. The articles of impeachment are still before the house of representatives and can be adopted at any time a majority of the house members vote for them.

In the articles of impeachment presented against Gov. Horton in the house no mention was made of the violation of the constitution of Tennessee by him in sending the state militia into Elizabethton to crush the workers in the foreign-owned rayon plants at that place who had rebelled against intolerable conditions.

The report to be made by the joint legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhood will give in detail the activities of this committee during the sessions of the legislature just adjourned.

Labor Code Secures Rights for Workers

Madison, Wis.—Gov. La Follette's approval of the labor code enacted by the Wisconsin legislature puts many demands of labor into statute law. The outstanding features of the code are:

Collective bargaining is held to be right of labor.

"Yellow dog" contracts are declared illegal.

Workers may legally strike, join unions, assemble peaceably, picket peaceably, make arrangements to act together, persuade other laborers to adopt their point of view, and the courts are prohibited from restraining such acts.

Trade union officials or members cannot be held liable for the acts of other members unless it is shown that such acts were instigated by such officials or members.

The courts cannot issue an injunction without notice and hearing to workers and only after an open court hearing, and an injunction can only last five days and be applicable to specific acts.

Appeals in injunction cases take precedence over other court business and must be expedited.

Persons cited for criminal contempt have the right of bail, of being notified in advance of hearing to permit preparation of defense, of jury trial, and of filing affidavit of prejudice against the judge. Punishment is limited to $25 fine or ten days in jail.

The labor code bill was introduced in the senate by Senator Thomas M. Duncan, of Milwaukee, now executive secretary to Gov. La Follette. He was formerly secretary to Mayor Hoan, of Milwaukee.

THE COUNTY IS SAVED!

For the past several days the people of Chattanooga and Hamilton county have been witnessing a political circus which, were it not for its possibilities of tragedy, would be even more amusing than other "remedies" for our present ills prescribed by the economic experts, theorists, taxation specialists, friends of the dear people and what have you.

First we were told that the county government planned to "reduce operating expenses" by cutting salaries of employes in the various offices. Proponents of the scheme were acclaimed by the newspapers as financial wizards, come to lead us out of the wilderness of taxation and the slough of despond which is its twin brother in this crisis. Habitual howlers against "high salaries and wages" arose and called their new Moses blessed.

The County of Hamilton was to take from the pay envelopes of these employes $5,000 per year—a great saving to us taxpayers, though it be indeed less than the annual stipend of one clerk or other official elected by the people to county office. A sum total which would hardly be sufficient to place a bronze tablet at the eastern terminus of the latest Missionary Ridge tunnel with the names of its builders engraved thereon; and which, if diverted to the highway department, for instance, would hardly pay for a few loads of chert to plug up a chuck hole.

But when this master stroke was announced it developed that the end was not yet—not by any means. We learned then that the system was to be extended to other departments, including the schools, and again the sorely-tried school teacher becomes the "goat." In fact, it appears that every employe of the county, with the exception, of course, of those whose salaries are fixed by law, is to be levied on to the tune of 10 per cent. of his or her wages as a sort of patriotic tribute to the county government and a salve to the injured feelings of the large landholder.

And when the entire county structure has thus been "rehabilitated," and the distressed taxpayer relieved(?) of this vast burden, we may expect to see a similar program advocated for employes of the city government. Then the door is opened to private industry to claim ample precedent for forcing down wages to new low levels.

When the present industrial depression first became acute, the president of the United States called into conference business leaders of the nation, and at his insistence exacted a pledge from them that wage levels were to be maintained. Many of the country's outstanding business men, spokesmen for the key industries, who in normal times have resisted wage raises with all the power at their command, are today urging that standards of working people be not destroyed, that wage cuts are false economy, and would eventually lead us deeper into the mire. That the promise of the nation's leaders has in the main been kept we are assured, and the fallacy that wage reductions will hasten a return to prosperity is becoming more and more generally recognized.

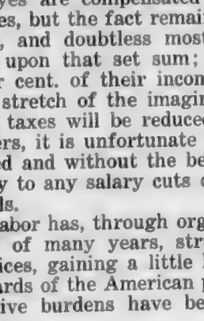
It is entirely within the range of possibility that some county employes are compensated in an unequitable amount for their services, but the fact remains that each was employed at a stated salary, and doubtless most of them have assumed obligations based upon that set sum; to suddenly deprive any of them of 10 per cent. of their income is not only unjust, but requires a great stretch of the imagination to figure just how the average man's taxes will be reduced in the process. In the case of the teachers, it is unfortunate indeed that they have never been organized and without the benefit of collective action must submit meekly to any salary cuts ordained by the august court or other officials.

Labor has, through organization and collective action, over a period of many years, struggled and sacrificed, cried aloud at injustices, gaining a little here and a little there to raise living standards of the American people, and through its program many excessive burdens have been lifted from the shoulders of the toilers.

That working men and women of Chattanooga and Hamilton county should witness first steps to destroy those standards locally taken by officials elected by the suffrage of all the people is, as we see it, deplorable, and we believe the present position of county authorities will be keenly resented, as a matter of principle, by thousands of citizens and voters.

SIGNWRITERS PLAN PROGRAM OF ACTIVITY

Enroll Five New Members at Last Meeting—Officers Named for Year.



CHARLES RUGGLES
Re-Elected President of Local 299, Signwriters.

Members of Local 299, Signwriters, are in the midst of a campaign of activity which they declare will not stop until every competent worker at that business is enrolled in the union. As an indication that the unionists mean business, it was announced that no less than five were initiated at last session, which leaves those out of the fold as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth.

Officers for 1931 were elected last week as follows:

President, Charles R. Ruggles; vice-president, Harry Bradfield; recording secretary, S. L. Englander; financial secretary, M. H. Ortwein; treasurer, O. C. Case; conductor, S. H. Wright; warden, G. E. McPherson.

Burglars Purloin Ruggles' Apparel

C. R. Ruggles, newly-elected president of Local 299, Signwriters, was the victim, July 4, of burglars. While celebrating Independence day as befits a patriotic union man, engaged in the approved pastime of matching wits with the finny tribe, his home was entered, and when he returned at the end of a rather unsuccessful day's sport he found his earthly possessions, in the matter of wearing apparel, consisted of:

Coats	0
Hats	0
Pants (used), pair	1
Shirt (used)	1
Socks (used), pair	1
Ties	0
B. V. D.'s	1

Charlie says, anyhow, it's summer, and a guy doesn't need much clothes this hot weather.

12 OUT OF EVERY 100 SILK WORKERS LOSE JOBS

New York.—Employers in the silk industry hired 12 per cent less workers during the five months in 1931 than during the corresponding period in 1930, the Silk Association of America reports. The number of workers employed in May was 5.7 per cent less than in April.

COUNTY COURT'S WAGE-SLASHING IS DENOUNCED

So-Called "Economy Move" Bitterly Resented.

PROTEST OF LABOR GAINS IN VOLUME

Correspondent Ridicules "Ballyhoo" and Makes Own Suggestions for Savings.

Recent "economy wave" in the county government, led by Judge Cummings, which has developed into something like a hysterical movement for salary and wage cuts, has occasioned much comment, and while the professional wage-slashers are approving pay cuts for county employes, adverse criticism is also being heaped upon the heads of the proponents and members of organized labor are outspoken in their opinions denouncing, in principle, the most unusual stand of county officials.

Executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has been urged this week to call a special session in protest against the trend of affairs, but it was held that inasmuch as regular session of that body will be held Monday night the matter can be threshed out at that time, and labor's voice may be heard collectively.

A fair indication of sentiment among local trades unionists with respect to the movement is given in a communicatiton from an "old-timer," who expresses his opinion as follows:

Editor The Labor World:

Hamilton county, through the "economy" efforts of Judge Cummings and members of the county court, is endeavoring to achieve the questionable distinction of being the first local government in the United States to add to the misery of the depression by wage and salary reductions.

Squire Wilkes Thrasher, speaking to the proposition Monday, denounced the Hoover administration, absolutely ignoring the well-known fact that the president has stood against taking advantage of the depressed condition of world affairs to batter down the standards of living of wage-earners of the country.

It is true that many have been and still are out of work. Is there anything in the proposal of Judge Cummings for a wage slash that will benefit the unemployed? Is it even proposed to put any more people to work? In all the ballyhoo about this matter I have seen no such suggestion. As a matter of fact, there has been no statement from those in authority that a reduction in taxes is even contemplated. It is merely alleged that the reduction in salaries is necessary if the present rate is to be maintained in the face of decreased assessments.

In the past few days numerous Tennessee county courts fixed tax rates for the coming year. If any of them found it necessary to make slashing wage reductions the fact was overlooked by the press. Many of them did cut the tax rate, however.

The mild scramble at the courthouse and the sudden zeal for the "dear taxpayers" forces the conclusion that there is something behind this proposition that does not appear on the surface.

Public officials are being told bluntly by certain interests that they must fall in line with this wage-cutting scheme or "walk the plank" when they come up for re-election.

Well, the working people should just as bluntly tell these self-same officials that if they allow themselves to be used in this matter the "skids" will be greased.

Without the slightest idea that they will be appreciated or make any difference, I would like to make a few suggestions as to county government that might save us advertising to the world that Hamilton's affairs are on a par with those of Tennessee under the leadership of Lea, Caldwell and Horton.

First—Call a halt on departments exceeding their budgets and creating large deficits. This should include the highway, as well as other departments.

Second—Buy no property for school sites or other purposes from officials of the county or relatives except through condemnation proceedings.

Third—Dig no more holes in missionary ridge just now.

Fourth—Leave a little of Lookout mountain as a historic souvenir of the glories of the past.

Fifth—Remind those in charge of purchases that commodity prices are down. Incidentally, commodity prices rise and fall sometimes almost overnight. Salaries and wages are hard to bring up and the men who help push them down can by no stretch of the imagination be termed friends of the workers.

Several members of the county court are supposed to be especially friendly to labor. Three of them did make speeches against the wage-cutting proposition—and then voted for it.

My limited knowledge of parliamentary procedure offers no explanation for such a course. In the language of the street, I can only inquire, "how come?"

OLD-TIMER.

Chattanooga, July 9, 1931.

Pay Cuts Termed 'Economy Lunacy'

Cesspool Must Go, Klein Says; Bankers Wrong

Assistant Secretary Calls for "Concentrated Attack" and Shows How Dividends Soared in 1930, While Wages Lagged

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 9.—Not only is wage cutting "economic lunacy," but the terrific underpayment of wages suffered by about three million wage earners whose income is below the average manufacturing wage of $1,322 per year must be ironed out "by some counter attack," declared Dr. Julius Klein, assistant U. S. secretary of commerce, upon his return this week from a midwest tour.

How far Dr. Klein reflects the sentiments of President Hoover may be an indefinite matter, but his statements follow the trend of Hoover's denunciation of the "cesspool of poverty" and it is popularly believed that on economic matters Klein is the Hoover spokesman.

Dr. Klein held that a national canvass showed business leaders "on the whole" keeping their agreement against wage reduction and he believes that in spite of "the occasional pressure" toward lower levels, industry, almost as a whole, will hold its present wage levels.

Wage Cuts Only Hurt.

"Some banking interests are in error," he declared, with some sharpness, "in their belief that general wage cutting will hasten economic recovery.

"The belief that wage cuts will restore the growth of dividends to national security holders may account for this insistence that lower wages will start an upward trend.

"This is a fallacious theory. Statistics show dividends have out-raced the upward swing of wages.

"Using 1921 as the level which marked the start of the last prosperity swing, we find that, on a basis of 100 for that year, dividends in 1930 reached the remarkable height of 397. Factory wages, on the other hand, increased only to 114 points in that period. To drop the wage scale, already not high, in hopes of pushing even higher the dividends, would undermine the purchasing power of the nation.

Must Not Tear Down.

"We already are finding strong evidence of a restoration of confidence on the part of the buying public. To instigate wage cuts would be to tear down the feeling of security which recently has returned to the people.

"There have been a few industries which have maintained abnormally high wage levels, but to call for a general cut because of this handful would not be sensible."

"We have evidence of a slow but certain upward swing," he said. "The rise of one commodity in particular, the textile industry, has been extremely promising of general improvement.

"In 1908 and in 1921 the recoveries from business slumps have been marked first by the upward swing in the textile industry.

"Retailers throughout the country are understocked. As soon as even a slight jump in retail buying becomes manifest there should come a general return to activity in replenishing of stocks."

Business Men Study Unemployment Puzzle

Washington.—Stabilization of employment figures prominently in the program for the coming year drawn up by the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared Silas H. Strawn, president of the chamber.

"American business has a vital interest in the stability of employment and in the possibilities of minimizing the disturbing effects of seasonal cyclical fluctuations," Strawn said.

"Employment regularization experiments have demonstrated unmistakably that the management of every type of business enterprise can exert some measure of control over the economic forces which produce intermittent employment.

"The special committee of the chamber now giving attention to this subject is exploring the possibilities of supplementing individual efforts at stabilization with a wider co-operative trade association effort. Undoubtedly, present successful individual methods can be applied on a much wider scale and with greater effect by whole industries."

Special Effort To Maintain Pay Held Essential

Hoover Debt Plan Brings Change for Better, But Winter Idleness Will Be "Very Serious," A. F. of L. Says.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 8.—Although President Hoover's plan for suspension of international debts for one year "has brought a psychological change that may mark the turning point toward business improvement," "winter unemployment this year will be very serious," the monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor warns.

The survey continues to emphasize that the big danger in the present situation is wage cutting, and goes on to say:

"Further wage cuts are threatened in the dull summer months, although the brightening business outlook will help to prevent a concerted movement for wage liquidation. Once started such a movement could assume the proportions of an avalanche sweeping along even those firms which are now resisting wage reductions. Danger is not past.

Hold Wages, Is Advice.

"Wage cuts involve millions of dollars loss in buying. Most of them can be avoided by improving efficiency. **A special effort to hold wages in the next two months is essential to capitalize the recent turn for the better. Unions thus far have done much good by preventing or lessening wage cuts."**

Discussing loss to labor's buying power this year, the survey says:

"From unemployment, part time work and wage cuts in the first half of 1931 workers have lost over five billion dollars. Their income is below the 1929 level by this amount. Workers' loss this half year amounts to one-fifth of the average value of all retail sales in the country in six months of 1929—it is more than twice the value of all our exports in a prosperous half year. This shows the immense loss business has suffered in the decline of workers' buying.

Guarantee of Jobs Urged.

"As well as the five billion dollar loss in workers' buying power, workers are holding billions more in reserve because even those who have work fear wage cuts and unemployment. These vast sums could be released for buying by assuring workers jobs through the winter; it would make a vast difference to business in the coming months. Most employers can guarantee work, either part or full time, for at least a portion of their force. This would be a practical step of much significance."

The survey sees definite good resulting from President Hoover's debt proposal. It says:

"The debt plan immediately awakened a spirit of greater confidence over the entire world. In this country fundamental business adjustments had been going quietly ahead for some time, but pessimism and doubt still paralyzed business. The debt plan has brought a psychological change that may mark the turning point toward improvement. Due partly to the promise of relief for Europe, partly to constructive developments in business which are now becoming evident, there is a definite change for the better in business sentiment."

Soft Coal Industry Under Investigation

Washington.—President Hoover has asked Secretary of Commerce Lamont and Secretary of Labor Doak to make a report on the economic conditions in the bituminous coal mining industry.

The Lamont-Doak investigation is President Hoover's substitute for a conference to consider the bituminous coal industry's problems which he was requested to call by the executive council of the United Mine Workers of America.

The appointment of the Lamont-Doak committee was announced in a telegram from the president to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

"The administration is desirous of lending every possible assistance to any constructive program put forward by operators and miners," the telegram says.

"Accordingly, I have referred the communications received from your council and others to the secretaries of commerce and labor, and have asked them to advise me as to the present attitude of those directly concerned in the industry as to the manner in which the government might contribute helpfully in any movement designed to advance the wellbeing of operators and workers, as well as all others interested in the bituminous coal situation."

$1,000,000 FUND AKSED FOR OREGON OUT-OF-WORKS

Salem, Ore.—Gov. Meier has recommended to the state highway commission that a fund of $1,000,000 be allocated for the relief of unemployment next fall and winter. Of the $660,000 fund made available last fall, $533,000 was spent for wages.

MILLER BROS. REMOVED FROM 'UNFAIR LIST'

Labor Makes Peace With Department Store.

UNION BARBERS ONLY EMPLOYED IN FUTURE

Settlement of Controversy Will Prove Welcome News to Hundreds of Workers.

Acting on a request from officials of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Thursday morning formally removed Miller Bros. company, local department store, from the "unfair list" of organized labor, and thus is ended a most unfortunate controversy which arose in the latter part of December concerning the operation of the barber shop and beauty parlor in the Miller store.

The dispute was an outcome of the organization of beauty workers in various local shops, the department store owners taking the position that established rates prevented agreement on the scale of prices prepared by the union. The beauticians' organization, although giving much promise and flourishing for a while, was the victim of peculiar conditions surrounding the trade, and after vigorous efforts to overcome the many problems encountered in the effort to establish it on a firm foundation, it was deemed advisable to withdraw the charter.

The new agreement with the Miller management provides that none but union barbers shall be employed in the department-store barber shop.

President George Perry, of Local 415, said Thursday that negotiations with the store management had been in the friendliest spirit, and he was high in his estimate of the attitude of the employers.

Restoration of the Miller company to the good will of organized labor will be welcome news to hundreds who had formerly found it a pleasure to deal with them, and who sincerely regretted the unfortunate break of last winter.

SCHOOL REPAIR WORK EXPECTED TO BEGIN SOON

Public Unanimous in Demand for Repairs Before Fall Sessions Begin.

Work of making necessary repairs on some forty-odd local school buildings is expected to begin within a short time, there being little doubt at this writing (Thursday) that city commission will approve recommendations of Commissioner Huffaker and furnish funds with which to do the emergency work.

The commissioner of schools, into whose department the buildings were formally transferred at the regular session Tuesday, has made detailed investigation of a survey recently completed by a committee from Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and announced to the city fathers Tuesday that absolutely necessary immediate repairs can be made for a sum approximating $35,000.

Public demand that the buildings be placed in safe and sanitary condition prior to the opening of the fall sessions has been general, and so far as has been made public there is none to deny that such a program is imperative.

It is announced that, barring a hitch in the plans, work will in all probability be started immediately after appropriation is authorized by the commission.

State Plumbers To Meet Sunday

New state union of plumbers and steamfitters will meet Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at the Labor Temple, Nashville, for a one-day session. E. S. Stacey, of Local 43 vice-president of the state body, said Thursday he is not familiar with the present program, but activities for the next few months will be outlined and passed on at the session Sunday. J. R. McKeehan, of Local 43, also is a member of the Tennessee association, and will accompany Mr. Stacey to the capital Saturday. G. Foley, of Nashville, is president. It is expected that a representative of the Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters International union will be present and give the benefit of his advice and counsel.

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1931.

"Free" Speech

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

An American's proverbial privilege of "free speech" is a pretty costly thing if he dares take advantage of this right guaranteed him by the constitution of the United States. That is, it's costly if his speech is on behalf of labor when the industrial captains do not feel disposed to permit him to speak. A speech under such circumstances means he must go to prison, leave his family to get by as best they can, while he is forced to eat the bitter fruit of defeat and when he regains his freedom again either flee the community or return to live under the conditions he dared to protest. Just the other day at St. Clairsville, O., a couple of men wanted to address striking miners. The miners' employers said "no"—Mayor C. B. Bradford timidly told the men they might address the miners—an armistice was declared—the meeting was held—the state police were told to do their duty—not knowing what their "duty" was and having been dressed for the part by the state with big shiny badges, natty caps and uniforms and toting business-looking .38's they had to do something. They arrested fifty persons immediately following the meeting. Nobody knows what the offense was for which the fifty were arrested. But the state police had to do something. They had to keep busy even if it meant depriving others of a chance to work. Only a handful of the fifty were striking miners. The state police got store clerks, garage men, factory workers, etc. These workers thought there was such a thing as free speech in the United States—they went to hear one of these "free" speeches and it cost several of them their freedom and their jobs. They were not even speakers—then! But I'll wager all of them after they get out of jail will not lack for descriptive adjectives nor fail to avail themselves of the opportunity to make little front doorstep "speeches" on the costliness of "free" speech in this land of glorified restrictions.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What proportion of the railroads have adopted a union-management co-operative agreement with their shop workers?

A.—A study made by Prof. Louis A. Wood, of the University of Oregon, shows that four major railroad systems in the United States and Canada, having together about one-sixth of the total combined railroad mileage of the two countries, have adopted the co-operative plan. The railroads are the Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian National, Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific.

* * *

Q.—Who was called "the father of the Canadian labor movement?"

A.—D. J. O'Donoghue, Typographical union, Ottawa, first vice-president of the Canadian Labor union, organized in 1873. This was a federation of Canadian unions which had a short life. The work it started was resumed by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

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RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-170

Take **CARDUI** Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

YOUR LABOR PAPER.

Here is something to think about. The sworn circulation of some seventy-five weekly trade union papers in the United States is about three-quarters of a million.

That is, from one point of view, a lot of circulation. There are, let us say, twice that number of weekly labor newspapers and if the circulation runs evenly throughout, then the total circulation is about a million and a half.

Which means that only about half the members of organized labor read a local weekly labor newspaper, or any other weekly newspaper dealing with labor affairs.

And that is not so promising. Every member of organized labor ought to read the labor paper published in his own city and he ought to read two or three others. In addition to which he ought to read the monthly magazine published by his international union.

The obsession for baseball scores, made by purely commercial organizations for box office purposes, will never relieve the unemployment problem, which at this moment has six million workers literally by the throats.

There never was a time in world history when so much information was available about the workings of our great economic machine nor was there ever a time when so much of it was being printed in labor papers.

But the statistical fact is that the movement is not reading this information, as a whole. It is a statistical fact that a great part of the movement is not reading anything of value to men and women as trade unionists.

This is one of the genuinely serious things of the day. What can be done about it? Plenty.

It can and should be a part of the routine business of every local meeting to have a definite period of time devoted to the question of labor papers. The question should be asked of every member:

Are you reading your labor paper?

There should follow a discussion of the most important news of the week. At least fifteen minutes should be devoted to this in every meeting and a half hour would be better.

The number of newspapers read by union members could be and should be doubled.

There never was a time when labor newspapers were printing so much valuable material.

There never was a time when labor newspapers were as valuable as they are now.

There never was a time when labor newspapers could perform such valuable service, nor when they were so badly in need of support for their splendid efforts.

Boost your newspaper and then watch your newspaper fight for you. Circulation today means organized opinion and organized opinion is the only kind that gets anywhere.

Don't get the foolish idea that boosting a labor newspaper is just "helping the editor."

Supporting a labor newspaper means helping yourself to knowledge and helping your movement to greater strength.

BEWARE THE RED HERRING.

Perhaps the best friends Wall Street has today are those who point to the national capital and say, "Let the politicians do something."

To throw upon political life the blame for industrial and financial piracy and short-coming is to draw a red herring across the trail.

This depression is an industrial depression. The economic world has gone out of gear. Put the blame where it belongs.

Why should not industrial overlords, with their excess profits and fabulous reserves securely tucked away, be happy if politicians can be blamed? And why should they not be happy if all eyes can be turned toward politicians for a cure?

Keep the blame pinned where it belongs and bring forth the cure where the blame lies.

When the economic world accepts its own responsibility and sets out to readjust itself for permanent prosperity, then we shall be on the high road. And even those whose sole interest is in profit will be better off, for, if we may venture to state a sound but fearsome truth, this economic order will be assured a permanence which it may not have unless it can find its way to an existence based upon justice.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

IN 1436 a statute was enacted by parliament of England forbidding guilds and trading companies from adopting by-laws "in restraint of trade" and forbidding all practices in price manipulations "for their own profit and to the common hurt of the people." This is the earliest recorded instance of the use of the much broader term which later became known as the "doctrine against illegal combinations in restraint of trade," the second of the legal doctrines inherited by us from the British. Although it was not until 1436 that this doctrine of so-called "combination" in restraint of trade was actually written into the laws of England, the existence of the doctrine is as old as its twin doctrine of conspiracy. The doctrine against illegal combinations in restraint of trade was repeatedly invoked to hamper traders and employers from 1436 on, and in 1800 was again enacted in the form of a general statute declaring any and all combinations entered into by journeymen themselves illegal. Thus labor in the course of the centuries had passed through periods of governmental paternalism, wage protection and had now entered still another phase of guardianship, governmental antagonism. But regardless of the two legal doctrines, a multiplicity of laws and unfair court decisions to keep working men under control, both capital and government soon discovered working men did not hesitate to strike, "combinations" among them increased instead of diminishing and in spite of unjust laws they would not desist in their fight for a living wage. Parliament was finally forced to recognize the justness and validity of the working men's demands and as a consequence in 1824 an epochal step was taken by that law-making body which opened the way for the formation of modern trades unions. What this step was and the men responsible for this great reform will be discussed next week.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXXIII.
JESUS ON RENUNCIATION

Lk. 14:25-33. Lk. 5:2-11. Lk. 18:18-25.

WM. L. MOSS

First let me explain that Jesus' commands to certain persons with whom He came in contact to renounce their possessions and follow Him were not commands given to all men but were given to the particular personages Jesus was addressing at the particular time. This is quite evident in His words as recorded in Lk. 14:25-33, where He says, "Whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all he hath, he cannot be my disciple." Jesus was always on the watch for disciples, i. e., followers who would give up everything, prepare themselves for preaching under His tutorship and then go out and spread His gospel by their own teaching. We know of twelve or fourteen men by name whom He thus trained. Jesus realized that a person joining this little group of disciples must share in His ceaseless wanderings and therefore must detach themselves completely from home, kindred and business. We have not a single incident on record of Jesus calling the masses of people who came to hear Him preach and who accepted Him as their Lord by the name of "disciples." In fact, we know that Jesus often took His disciples aside and taught them many things He did not care to impart to the great multitudes who followed Him from place to place or who came out to hear Him teach.

The incident recorded in Lk. 5:2-11 must surely have been frequently repeated, especially in the earlier stages of our Lord's ministry, but the main point in referring to the incident in this article is to help bear me out in what I have stated in the paragraph above. The men called and who "forsook all" became members of the little band who were then and are today styled His "disciples," the selected few who were with Jesus constantly day and night and the recipients of His private teaching.

Undoubtedly the most conspicuous and touching instance of Jesus' demand of one who would be His follower while He was yet in the flesh is furnished in the interview of the Master with the rich young ruler (Lk. 18:18-25). The incident is recorded by all three gospel writers, and since this is true, evidently showing it was specially treasured among the early memorabilia of our Lord. Therefore I shall reserve it for treatment next week in an article by itself.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Justice seems to have skidded badly in the verdict acquitting a former Oklahoma deputy sheriff of killing Emilio Cortes Rubio, 20-year-old relative of President Ortiz Rubio, of Mexico. The verdict was returned twenty days after young Rubio and his student chum, Manual Garcia Gomez, was killed by the deputy's gunfire on a residence street in Ardmore, Okla.

William E. Guess, the acquitted deputy, and a fellow deputy attempted to question the students as suspicious characters. They were on their way home to Mexico by automobile after attending school in this country. Guess pleaded self-defense, alleging that Gomez pointed a revolver at him. It was charged at the trial that the revolver was "planted" on Gomez by Guess.

Though the shooting apparently was the result of a misunderstanding, coupled with lack of judgment and an excess of zeal on the part of the deputy sheriff, it seems incredible that it should escape all punishment.

* * *

Somerville Hastings, a British physician and member of parliament, discussing the medical service of the future, recently declared that medicine should have more to do with the prevention of disease.

"Every physician should have his mind directed into preventive medicine . . . At present preventive medicine takes but a small place in the curriculum of the medical student, and the laws of health are hardly taught at all.

"So much diagnosis and treatment has to be learned for the qualifying examinations that the preventive side is largely neglected. There must be more health propaganda and periodic health examinations. People rarely come for this or for information as to the laws of health, because it costs money. There should be no economic barrier between the physician and his patient. Efficient treatment depends on the earliest recognition of disease."

Unfortunately, the "economic barrier," another name for the inability of people to pay doctor's bills, stands in the way of medical advice and treatment when it would do the most good. Only the raising of the standards of living of the masses will do away with this barrier.

* * *

Removal of Magistrate Jean Norris, of New York City, as unfit for judicial service doubtless caused talk to the effect that her ousting proves women not suited for the bench, etc., etc. Of course it proves nothing of the sort, any more than the removal of a male judge proves that men are not fitted for the bench. All that Magistrate Norris' removal indicates is that some women are unfit for judicial office. There are women judges giving fine service, of whose work there is nothing but praise. Critics of women judges should remember that all mankind is prone to err, men as well as women, and that little can with fairness be argued from one case.

* * *

A code of ethics governing the relations between buyers and sellers of bituminous coal has been approved by the National Association of Purchasing Agents and the National Coal association. The need for the code has grown out of practices which both parties have recognized as undesirable and a detriment to themselves as well as to society, the public is told. Among the practices which the code is designed to eliminate are fraud, bribery and misrepresentation.

This is all very well, but what about a code of ethics governing the bituminous industry in its relation with its employes? There is need for such a code if ever there was need for anything. The need grows out of wage cutting, hostility to unionism and other practices recognized as detrimental to miners, operators and society, to apply the reason given for the adoption of the code for buyers and sellers of bituminous coal.

* * *

When do owners of steamship lines believe in government ownership? When they can't make private ownership pay.

This question and answer makes a good commentary on the action of the owners of the United States lines in considering asking the government to take back their lines, which they obtained from the United States shipping board a few years ago. The steamship operators thought they were going to make a lot of money then and they conducted a regular campaign to show how much better they could run steamship service than the government. Now they have found they can't make money and they have become converts to government ownership, at least as far as steamship lines are concerned.

The attitude of the operators is hardly sporting. They don't seem to be game enough to take the losses with the profits. Now that profits have vanished, they want Uncle Sam to assume the burden. "Let George do it," is their slogan.

What Next!

A new British color process was demonstrated to the Royal society in London, which, it is said, will revolutionize cinematography. The secret of the new invention is that the actual film base is printed with a foundation, or matrix, consisting of 500,000 minute red, green and blue-violet squares to every square inch of film. Over this foundation there is coated a highly sensitive emulsion. This new film, the result of five years' endeavors, is inflammable.

LABOR FIGHTS CUTS IN TRADE SCHOOLS

Washington.—The Central Labor union of Washington is carrying on a spirited fight against the action of the commissioners of the District of Columbia in paring down the vocational education estimates submitted by the board of education as necessary to provide adequate trade education facilities for Washington school children.

The estimates submitted by the board of education incorporated in general the recommendations of the advisory committee on vocational education, of which John P. Colpoys, spokesman for the Central Labor union, is chairman. Organized labor's campaign for better vocational education facilities for the District of Columbia is supported by the American Federation of Labor.

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STATEMENT
of the
Hamilton National Bank
Chattanooga, Tenn.

In Response to Comptroller's Call at the Close of Business June 30, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$15,057,936.51
Overdrafts		3,685.06
U. S. Bonds and Premiums		2,053,058.63
Bank Buildings (Five Offices)		1,462,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (Five Offices)		119,548.32
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		97,500.00
State, Municipal and Other Bonds		867,943.22
Other Real Estate		69,175.70
Customers' Guarantee Account, Letters of Credit		8,265.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		324,082.80
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	$1,541,778.66	
Cash in Vault and Due From Banks	5,070,843.04	6,612,621.70
TOTAL RESOURCES		$26,676,058.57

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,330,464.77
Dividends Unpaid	50,554.00
National Bank Notes Outstanding	1,948,460.00
Contingent Liability, Letters of Credit	8,265.00
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	324,082.80
Deposits	21,014,232.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$26,676,058.57

The Hamilton Securities Corporation, with paid-in capital stock of $500,000, is owned by the stockholders of the Hamilton National Bank. This is not included in the above figures. Through this organization we offer a complete investment service.

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WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

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READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

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Pinchot Ends Rule Of Coal-Iron Police

(By International Labor News Service.)

Harrisburg, Pa., July 6.—Pennsylvania's hated coal and iron police are no more. Gov. Pinchot has refused to renew their commission and after sixty-five years of existence, marked by bitter clashes with striking workers, the coal and iron police, a private army of 1,100 men, paid by mine operators but commissioned by the state, no longer possess state police power.

In refusing to renew their commissions, Gov. Pinchot redeemed his campaign pledge to wipe them out. In his last campaign, Pinchot denounced the coal and iron police as a "body of men which has created more lawlessness and disorder and danger to public safety than any other in the state."

The coal and iron police will keep their jobs, it is expected, but only as private watchmen at the collieries and mines. Their activities will be limited to their employer's property and they will no longer patrol the roads of the coal districts.

Effort after effort has been made to abolish the coal and iron police by legislative action. But every effort has failed. Even at the last session of the legislature, despite the mounting tide of public resentment, greedy and selfish private interests were able to defeat legislation aimed at ending their autocratic rule. The law authorizing the coal and iron police is still in force and any governor can give them state commissions. But public opinion has turned so strongly against them that it is not felt any governor will revive them.

The coal and iron police, in their long history, have been responsible for no one knows how many acts of brutality, intimidation, violation of civil rights and even murder. They have been fought and denounced by organized labor for years.

Public indignation came to climax with the killing of John Barkoskie, a Santiago, Pa., miner, who died from injuries received at the hands of coal and iron police in their barracks in 1929. Three of the five police in the barracks at the time of the assault on Barkoskie were tried on a charge of murder but escaped punishment because a doctor who witnessed the beating of the miner said he could not identify any of the three defendants as Barkoskie's assailants.

Wages Must Be Raised to Provide Buying Power for Mass Production

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston, July 9.—Higher wages is a necessity as production is increased and something can be accomplished if credit men who are extending credit to producers understand this, Edward A. Filene, president of William Filene Sons company, department store, told the National Association of Credit Men in a paper read before their convention.

"The credit men must see that the wage problem is not a mere production problem, nor a mere problem of maintaining pleasant human relations in the factory, the paper said.

"It is also a problem of maintaining business, of maintaining employment, of maintaining the ability of producers to sell increasing quantities of goods and thus of insuring greater and greater profits.

"When credit men come to understand this clearly, they will rightfully insist, as a matter of financial soundness, that wages must continually be raised as better and better methods increase production, and they will call a halt on the credit of employers whose wages are dangerously low."

Stressing the importance of increased consumption, Mr. Filene said "it must be solved partly through lower and lower prices, enabling more and more buying. It must be solved partly through higher and higher wages, providing more and more buying power.

"It must be solved partly through a shorter and shorter work period, providing more leisure for the masses, more time in which to buy and use the things which we have now learned how to make so abundantly."

On the question of unemployment, Mr. Filene said "it can no longer be tolerated, nor wasteful employment. Business must be more and more approached in terms of employment, of organizing the employment of workers no longer needed in the performance of other duties in the most scientific production and distribution of things it was never possible for the masses to have before.

"Wages, while they must rise as production rises, cannot be adjusted daily. Nor can prices."

Railroad Rate Increase Demand Contains Wage Reduction Threat

Washington, July 1.—The threat of wage reductions for railroad employes features the petition for a 15 per cent freight rate increase which the railroad executives presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is expected the increase, if granted, will boost the net revenues of the railroad companies about $400,000,000 per year.

The railroad executives state that during the depression they have "continued in employment wage earners whose services were not indispensably necessary to the transaction of the volume of business which was offered for transportation." Had they been disposed to practice drastic economy, wages would have been reduced long ago. But the railroad executives yielded to the policy, which they say is approved by most leading industrial executives, of maintaining wage rates as a necessary element in restoring prosperity.

Moreover, the necessity of a freight rate boost is imperative, and under the law there is a detailed and prolonged procedure necessary to reduce the wage rates of railroad employes. A freight rate boost, on the other hand, can be made effective in a few days provided the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the boost.

It is significant that the demand for the rate boost contains no pledge that wage cuts will not be resorted to later. On the other hand, it is clearly stated that the railroad owners regard present railroad wages as unreasonably high, and reserve the wage question to be dealt with "at a later stage."

The railroads are owned by about 800,000 stockholders, who rely on the government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, to restore their stock to the dividend-paying status which railroad earnings for 1930 seriously impaired and in many instances destroyed.

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Condensed Report to Comptroller
at Close of Business June 30, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$17,240,563.33
Overdrafts	2,493.53
U. S. Bonds	2,647,726.57
State, Municipal and other Bonds	1,197,338.92
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	120,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures	1,586,202.21
Other Real Estate Including Old Banking House	744,335.32
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	37,217.48
Other Assets	43,550.14
Cash in Vault and due from Banks	4,842,304.96
	$28,411,732.46

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	875,707.79
Reserve for Taxes and Other Purposes	62,932.61
Quarterly Dividend Payable July 1st, 1931	75,000.00
Circulation	2,500,000.00
Letters of Credit	37,217.48
Deposits	20,860,874.58
	$28,411,732.46

The $900,000 Capital of the First Securities Company, which is held by trustees for the stockholders of The First National Bank, is not included in this statement.

DR. L. J. USHER
DENTIST
Office Hours: 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.
7½ E. Seventh Street — Phone 6-3612
Over Liggett's Drug Store

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Teacher—Robert, here is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to the creek to swim, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you inform me how many went in?

Robert—Yes'm; seven.

* * *

Mrs. Pemberton—It says here that the young girls today are abandoning all restrictions.

Mr. Pemberton—Well, I'd better not catch Mary Katherine without hers on!

* * *

It's Up to the Girls.

When skirts were short, some funny things
Both fat and thin were viewed;
We hope those props will be improved
Ere short skirts are renewed.
—H. F. B.

* * *

Have you heard about the Scotchman who married a tatooed dancer so his children could see moving pictures?

* * *

Wedlock often develops into a deadlock. . . . Bathing beauties are among the bare necessities of life. . . . The late husband catches the early morning lecture. . . The turning point in a man's life is often when he begins turning his pay envelope over to his wife. . . . Men have only themselves to blame. Women buy nearly everything on their account. . . . Some wives seem to think their husbands are made to order. . . A girl may allow herself to be led to the altar, but that's when the leading ends. . . . Dashing young ladies often lead fast lives. . . . Even in these swift modern times occasionally a girl may be found who is so slow that it takes her thirty years to reach the age of nineteen.

* * *

Little Josie flew into the house one evening very late for the evening meal and hurried to her mother's chair:

Little Josie—Oh, mother, don't scold me, for I've had such a great disappointment. A horse fell down in the street and they said they were going to send for a horse doctor, so, of course, I had to stay. And after I waited and waited he came, and oh, mother, what do you think? It was only a man!

* * *

How Times Have Changed!

"You must wake and call me early,
Call me early, Mother dear,"
That was often said to mothers
By the girls of yesteryear:

But the girls now tell their mothers
As they go out for a spin,
"You must wake up early, Mother,
Someone's got to let me in."
—Forbes.

* * *

Business Man (after interviewing his daughter's suitor)—I regret I cannot see my way to allow you to marry my daughter at present, but give me your name and address; then, if nothing better turns up in the near future, you may hear from me again.

* * *

The mother who spoils her child may be foolish but the mother who doesn't is unnatural. . . . There was a time when a doctor couldn't figure much on success unless he was able to grow whiskers. . . . Several exclusive tearooms are now serving paper weights with their meals to keep the sandwiches from blowing off the table. . . . Every man should have a hobby, declares someone. Perhaps. But it is better not to let your wife see you with her. . . . The wise man never stops to argue with a sharp-tongued wife. He beats it. . . . Some wise man says: "A hundred hurry to catch up where one hurries to get ahead." . . . Silk stockings keep a fellow from noticing that her neck is dirty.

* * *

Mrs. Huller—Your husband looks like a brilliant man—I suppose he knows everything?

Mrs. Keeper—Don't fool yourself. He doesn't even suspect anything.

* * *

Caller—Does your husband get what he earns?

The wife—Yes, that's why we are always hard up.

* * *

Policeman (to resident seated on doorstep at 2 a.m.)—What's the matter? Lost your key?

Mr. Henpeck—N-no; M-m-my n-nerve.

* * *

Miller—That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin.

Strauss—I never thought much of the pin test. Try him with an umbrella.

* * *

Maud and the Judge.

Maud Muller on a summer day
Raked the meadow, sweet with hay,
The judge who passed, exclaimed:
"What fun!
Think what that hay is worth per ton."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45518
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Pauline Welch Worthey vs. Sam Worthey
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Sam Worthey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 2d day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Chet. B. Meyers, Atty. 7-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45414
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Richard H. Kelly vs. Nora Kelly
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nora Kelly is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 11th day of June, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
L. Dixon, Atty. 7-11

EVENT—OF TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE TO CHATTANOOGA HOMELOVERS

NEW LIVING ROOM FURNITURE — NEW BEDROOM FURNITURE — CARLOADS OF IT!

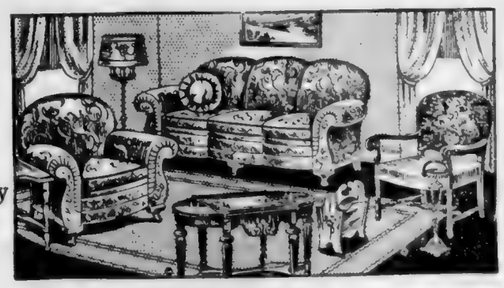
NEW DINING ROOM FURNITURE — NEW PHILCO RADIOS — CARLOADS OF IT!

$50,000 GOOD-WILL EVENT — STERCHI'S

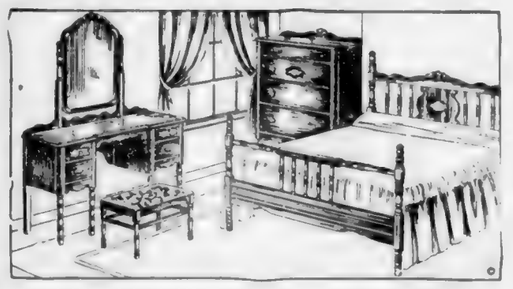
9-Piece Dining Room Suite—Genuine American Walnut
Good Will Price $89.00

Ideal for the medium size dining room. Suite consists of extension table with extra leaf attached, china cabinet, host chair and five side chairs. A real buy. See it tomorrow!

$1 Weekly Pays



Remarkable Living Room Suite
In the Good Will Sale at Only
In no way is this an ordinary suite—A new arrival—You'll agree with us when you see these two large overstuffed pieces, that anyone can now have a desirable living room. . . . Buy tomorrow.
$49.85
$1.00 WEEKLY PAYS



$1 Weekly Pays

Extraordinary Bedroom Value
In the Good Will Sale at Only
Think of getting a guaranteed 3-piece bedroom suite for a small price like this. Just another good reason why everyone should refurnish their home now! See this great value tomorrow!
$29.85
$1.00 WEEKLY PAYS

NEW 1930 PHILCO RADIO
Complete, Installed $59.50
$1.00 Weekly Pays!

APEX WASHERS
Phone for Free Home Demonstration
$99
$1.50 Weekly Pays!

Your Business Appreciated At STERCHI'S!

New in Style! New in Quality!
New in Sensational Values!

A Store of Many Friends — More Friends Wanted!!!

BROAD at SEVENTH
251 EAST MAIN ST.
W. EIGHTH at PINE

STERCHI'S
QUALITY FURNITURE
BROAD ST., AT SEVENTH

ROSSVILLE, GA.
E. CHATTANOOGA
251 EAST MAIN ST.

Here are JUST 4

of the Most Outstanding Mid-Summer

CLEARANCE VALUES...*for your Hard-earned Dollars*

(1) 50-lb. ALL COTTON MATTRESS

Get your needed rest—on a fluffy all cotton mattress—and this is a splendid value in an all-cotton mattress, in a firmly woven printed cover in neat patterns. $3.75

(2) ROLL-EDGE FELT MATTRESS

Sleep soundly on one of these 50-lb. felt mattresses—roll edges and imperial stitching, and encased in a heavy art sateen ticking. Most unusual value! $8.85

(3) 25-ft. Guaranteed GARDEN HOSE

Cool things off and give your lawn and garden a good sprinkling to make up for the long lack of rainfall! 5-ply guaranteed construction, coupled 25-ft. sections. $1.49

(4) 9x12 Wool-Nap AXMINSTER RUGS

Good-looking rugs—and of a splendid-wearing quality. Nice selection of pleasing patterns. Just SEE what a value they are. $21.47

Clemons Bros

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

West Eighth Street at Chestnut

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

SWIM AT

Warner Park Swimming Pool

Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

Notice

to

Telephone Subscribers

After July 1st there will be a change in the date of rendering telephone bills in this city.

A pamphlet containing full explanation of the new billing plan was enclosed with your July 1st telephone bill. Please read it carefully.

After reading the explanatory notice enclosed with your bill, there may still be some point on which you would wish further information. If so, we will welcome an opportunity to help you.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Cotter Reappointed Plumbing Inspector

JOHN T. COTTER.

John T. Cotter, member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, who has been city plumbing inspector for the past sixteen years, was this week renamed to that position by Commissioner Taylor, of the department of streets and sewers.

Mr. Cotter was first appointed by Commissioner Huffaker on Sept. 1, 1915, and has served successively under Mayors Chambliss, Hardy and Bass, and Commissioners Frazier, Crox and Betts.

He joined Local 43 in 1904, and recalled this week that except for a period when he was in business, has been a continuous member of that union. He is also a member of the American Society of Sanitary Engineers.

Publix Company Creates New Plan To Mulct Painters

Theater Corporation Uses Clever Scheme to Avoid Paying Wages in Accordance With Union Regulations.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cincinnati, O., July 8.—Failing to lower existing wage levels on construction of their many theater projects, Publix Theaters corporation of New York have resorted to a clever plan to avoid paying wages of craftsmen in accordance with trade union regulations, it was learned here today. While the plan has not injured labor materially, steps are being taken to prevent its further use or its uses by other corporations.

Publix had apparently sublet the painting and decorating on its now million dollar Cincinnati unit to a concern styling itself "New Haven Studios." Under the union's rules the contractor pays the wages of his home town if that scale is higher than the local rate. If it is lower then he pays the rate prevailing in the city where the job is situated.

Until the very last day of the project the painters had no idea that the firm employing them was a subsidiary of the Publix Theater corporation of New York. The fact was revealed by one of the minor executives in charge of the work. In other words, Publix dodged paying the New York rate of $2 an hour by creating a dummy company under the title of "New Haven Studios," because the New Haven scale of wages is lower than that in Cincinnati. Although it is too late to do anything about the matter, union officials are preparing full reports and will broadcast these to other cities where Publix is either working on new projects or has them in preparation.

All Union Laws Strengthened by Court Decision

District Appeals Judge Holds Dissatisfied Members Must First Seek Relief Under Rules of Organization.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 8.—All international union laws are strengthened by a decision just handed down in the district court of appeals in a suit brought against the late Arthur M. Huddell of the International Union of Operating Engineers.

Henry E. Fish sought an injunction to prevent his suspension by Huddell, then international president. Fish was business agent of the local union.

The district supreme court decided against Fish, who thereupon took his case to the court of appeals. The court of appeals has ruled that relief should have been sought through the union organization under its laws. The court further held that the laws of the union were adequate for the protection of Fish's interests.

Fish had been dismissed from his position, he asserted, and suspended for one year. He contended this deprived him of a living, and alleged that he could not secure relief under union laws. This the court has denied in holding for Huddell and the international union.

It is pointed out here that every decision in a clear-cut case has brought court rulings that dissatisfied union members must first seek relief through their organizations under organization law and that they cannot come into equity courts with clean hands until they have exhausted the union remedies offered.

REAL ESTATE PROMOTER DEFRAUDS HOME BUYERS

Washington.—A jury has found Joseph B. Shapiro, a real estate promoter, guilty of using the mails to defraud purchasers. The testimony showed that Shapiro had sold houses without informing the purchasers that the houses were encumbered with "hidden" mortgages. Purchasers bought the houses with the understanding that there were either no mortgages or only first and second mortgages against them to be confronted later with demands to pay "ground trusts" in addition.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

We hear that Jimmy Cox and a few of his associates will spend the next few weeks at Cloudland. Au Revoir, Jimmy, pleasant dreams.

* * *

Howard Pack, bass blowing member of Joseph Leland's musical venders, has found a new way to rate with the women. Howard is filling all dates by airplane. Girls, don't be surprised to answer the telephone and hear Howard's deep voice informing you that he'll fly over to see you.

* * *

Ellis Goodloe is training to become president of our society. Pluk says he puts in eighteen holes of golf a day so he can be a good president like Sandy.

* * *

We want to congratulate Sugar Saidenburg for the fine work that he has been doing at the Tivoli, but most of all for the interest that he takes in the affairs of the local. He's at all the meetings and ready to do whatever he can.

* * *

"Sir," said the young lady to Herman quite haughtily, "either take your arm from around my waist or keep it still. I'm no ukelele."

* * *

Shelly Sands wishes to thank the execution board and all the members of the local for the many gifts and flowers that they sent him when he was sick.

* * *

The Bijou band seems to be hitting on all sixes, or we might say all eight. They are new men with a new kind of pit music, but Joe says he's satisfied as long as the deah ole pooblick likes 'em.

* * *

After the way Robert Fay played the uke in last week's performance at the Bijou, we feel that he should be given Herman's place in the local.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

C. E. Coffer and family are vacationing in Florida.

* * *

Lost: One Berry. Where is it, W. W.?

* * *

Worley is the champ ——— shooter; won himself one quarter of a beef Saturday.

* * *

B. A. Keebler has been ill for the past week. He lives on California avenue at White Oak on Dayton pike.

* * *

W. D. London wants to know if any of the gang has found a substitute for money.

* * *

W. P. Howard says he has smoked 40 pounds of tobacco in his pipe. If it holds that much at one time don't tell him to fill it up at your expense.

* * *

Frost has it figured out how to make two pair of trousers out of one. Get a light pair to wear in the summer and dye them dark for winter.

* * *

The dewberries are ripe, so that's what I've been doing.

* * *

Fred Simons is playing the part of Salesman Sam. He is handling fans at present.

* * *

W. L. Williams will be the new delegate to Central Body with E. E. McDaniels, Ed Carroll and E. E. Crosby remaining over from last year.

Postoffice Squibs

By R. B. LANE

So far, the painting in the postoffice has made a great improvement in the looks.

* * *

Harry Gribben received card from J. L. Miller, who is spending his vacation in Florida, asking him to take care of the girls on his route.

* * *

Roscoe Talley, of Highland Park station, had twenty-five or thirty friers carried away by a thief. He has bought some more and says that he is going to lock them in when they grow up.

* * *

Bill Jones has returned from a family reunion at Harrison, Tenn.

* * *

L. D. Raulston is back at work after a few days sickness.

* * *

J. B. Ray is on vacation.

* * *

J. H. Johns is on his vacation, getting a much needed rest.

* * *

J. A. Carson says if the world is as big in proportion as it is up in the Smoky Mountain park, it is a "gollywhopper."

* * *

O. L. Farmer is taking chauffeur lessons from H. M. Baker, preparatory to his trip to Oakland, Cal., next month.

* * *

Tom Lane, of the Cincinnati Post, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lane, in the Alberta.

* * *

Miss Vivian Davis, of Covington, Ky., will be the week-end guest of Mrs. Howard Williams at the Walnut apartments.

* * *

Miss Mae Walker, of Cincinnati, is the guest of Jane Lane in the Alberta apartments.

* * *

Earl Miller says he just had to see the Lookouts win the last game from Birmingham, and from the way Herschel Massey was moving when I last saw him he must have seen it, too.

U. S. Asked to Take Back Ships Operated at Loss by Private Concern

New York, June 30.—The board of directors of the United States Lines have requested the United States shipping board to take back the large fleet of eleven big ships which the board sold to the shipping company in 1929 for a fraction of their cost and on terms which extended the payment over a long period.

The sale was made to get the government to demonstrate the superiority of private ownership and operation in the development of an American merchant marine.

But even the genius of private initiative is unable to cope with the worldwide business depression. In 1930, the United States Lines lost $728,150, and with passenger traffic this year 50 per cent below last year's level, the loss would be nearly doubled.

So the officials of the company, while still believing in the "rugged individualism" which characterizes the present era, desire to have the people of the United States, through their shipping board, operate the merchant marine as long as that operation is carried on at a loss.

Cigarette Concerns Get $45,000,000 In Price Boost; Workers Get Nothing

New York, July 9.—The price boost of 45 cents a thousand for certain popular brands of cigarettes decreed by the four leading cigarette manufacturing concerns in the United States will add about $45,000,000 to the income of the companies this year, according to reliable estimates in Wall street.

The companies which pick up this golden nugget are the American Tobacco company and P. Lorillard company, of New York City; Liggett & Myers Tobacco company, St. Louis, Mo., and Reynolds Tobacco company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Out of a total production of about 120 billion cigarettes in the United States in 1930, these four companies produced 95 per cent, or around 114 billions.

The market value of the common stocks of the companies jumped over 100 million dollars when the price boost was made public.

The $45,000,000 tribute which the officials of the tobacco companies levy on chain stores and other retailers of cigarettes will be passed on to cigarette consumers.

The officials of the companies do not state that any of the $45,000,000 extra profits resulting from the price boost will be devoted to increased wages or shorter hours for their employes. The officials regard themselves as primarily the agents of the owners of the common stock, to whom under the law and practice the entire price boost belongs.

Residents of U. S. Spend Average Of $407 Yearly in Retail Stores

(By A. F. of L. Direct News Service.)

Washington, July 1.—Residents of the United States spend $50,034,000,000 a year in the nation's retail stores, according to data just compiled by the U. S. census bureau. In addition, goods priced slightly in excess of $3,000,000,000 are bought by consumers directly from manufacturers and producers.

The straight retail sales are handled through 1,549,168 stores. The ratio of numbers of stores to population is 12.6 to each 1,000 residents.

Sales average $407.53 a year per resident, indicating that the average family of four persons buys in a year goods worth $1,630.12 at retail prices.

New York, with sales totaling $7,240,000,000, ranks first among the states. Second comes Pennsylvania with sales of $4,040,000,000, followed by Illinois, third, $3,687,000,000, while California is fourth with $3,269,000,000, and Ohio fifth with $3,057,000,000.

These data cover sales in 1929 for which the census has just finished its tabulations. This is the first time the census bureau has ever made a count of retail stores and attempted to report their sales.

No data is being collected by the bureau covering sales this year.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKE

WATCH this section every we for Grocery Bargain

Make your Dollar Double Duty. Patronize those who patroni YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

Bargains for Saturday!

PILLSBURY FLOUR	24 Lbs.	77c
MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE	Pound	27c
SUGAR	Cane Granulated; 5 lbs. 25c; 10 lbs. 49;c 25 lbs.	$1.23
M. H. TEA	¼-lb. package 18c; ½-lb. package	35c
NORTHERN TISSUE PAPER	Roll	5c
WATERMELONS	20 to 24 lb. 24c 24 to 30 lb.	29c
CAN MILK	Pet; 10 Small Cans 35c; 5 Tall Cans	35c
SALT MEAT	Streak of Lean	10c
PURE LARD	4 Lbs. for.. (4 Lb. Limit)	35c
BACON	Pound Rindless Black Hawk	25c

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we can recommend it to the patronage of all.

Issued by authority of the Administrative Representative and Executive Committee of Union America A. F. of L.

SAUNDERS STORE

423-425-427 MARKET STREET

(INDEPENDENT OF ANY CHAIN STORE—HOME OWNED)

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

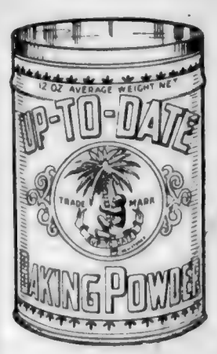
SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PORK & BEANS	Armour's "Veri-Best" Regular 10c size—Can	5c
POTTED MEAT	Armour's "Veri-Best" Regular 5c size—2 Cans	5c
COMP. OR PURE LARD	Very best grades (4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs.	35c
FLOUR	Polly Rich, Extra Quality, 24-Lb. Bag	75c
MATCHES	Large Box... 2c SALT Reg. 5c size 2 Boxes for	5c
WINEDRIP	The Better Coffee, Always Good Pound	16c

WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET



Something to Eat!

A baking powder to achieve satisfactory results must be scientifically blended and chemically pure.

UP-TO-DATE BAKING POWDER

Makes biscuit as light as a feathe

STAGMAIER & COMPANY, Inc.

MANUFACTURERS

CHATTANOOGA, - - - TENNESSE

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Labor Denounces Wage-Slashing Program

Tennessee Coal Strike Successfully Ended

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 17, 1931 | Number 12

GREEN URGES WORKERS TO RESIST DESTRUCTION OF LIVING STANDARDS

ocal Low-Pay Campaign Keenly Resented by Central Body.

ALLS ON ESQUIRES O CHECK MOVEMENT

olutions Oppose First Steps Toward Lowering American Standards Bought and Paid For by Heavy Sacrifice of Workg Men and Women.

Wage-cutting in general and e present effort of the county ge along that line in particuar was the principal topic for cussion at Monday night's regar meeting of Central Body, nd expressions by various delees left no doubt of the resentt of organized labor concernng the much-discussed plan to ndate" living standards of rking people under the guise "economy."

A timely communication from esident Green, of the Americ Federation of Labor, urging mediate action to forestall the struction of standards which pears now to be the program the low-wagers in the "high ces," furnished an appropriate ce to the introduction and bsequent passage unanimously three resolutions, each bearg on the local political-financial uation. Mr. Green said, among her things:

"There is a terrific battle on tween the advocates of high ges and the wage-cutters. ur business recovery makes it ry difficult for small business ncerns to continue normal exenditures. Some agencies are ging deflation of prices, values d wages. Deflation has deoyed investments that represted work and savings. Some the larger concerns are takg advantage of conditions as an cuse to cut wages and destroy andards of work established by ars of effort.

"To stop wage-cutting should the immediate concern of ery central labor union. * * * ry (your citizenship) to realize that wage-earners constitute per cent. of retail trade, and at wage-earners' buying power ans to the real estate busiss, to the merchant, to insurce, dentists, doctors, etc. * * *"

Attention was also called to the ct that there are in all comunities employers who are adfastly maintaining wage es, and the federation executive urges that the workers do e in their power to buy from m and turn patronage to m.

Three resolutions, each exssing in no uncertain terms position of Chattanooga workpeople, were adopted following general discussion of the losituation brought about by nty Judge Cummings' proam of wage-slashing.

GES COUNTY COURT RESCIND ACTION.

The first of these resolutions s attention to the fact that ge-cutting policies tend to deoy living standards, ridicules "economy" plea in cutting nty wages, denounces the proal as "unjust, unfair, unreaable and unnecessary," and upon the members of the nty court to call a special sion and undo the damage ch has been done and the ater calamity seen in a conation of the program. Sher- Taylor, Clerks Rogers and k, who have stood steadly in their refusal to enter the plan, are highly comded for "refusing to take

LABOR'S POSITION ON WAGE-CUTTING

"Economy" Claims Ridiculed

Whereas, certain officials of Hamilton county have initiated a program of wage-slashing, and are endeavoring to extend this program, under the guise of "economy," to all departments of the county government; and,

Whereas, such a policy of lowering living standards in this great crisis is opposed to the advice and counsel of many of the nation's outstanding industrial leaders, from whom the president of the United States exacted a pledge to keep wages at their usual level while the present depression exists; in general, wage cuts will retard the recovery of business stability and the return to prosperity, and in particular the slashing of salaries and wages of county employes will impose an added burden on thousands of citizens and will bring a negligible sum in return; and,

Whereas, the continuance of this policy by county officials will give aid and comfort to other employers who are attempting to beat down wages of workingmen; and,

Whereas, organized labor has, over a period of many years, struggled and sacrificed to obtain for working people a fair and just share of that they produce; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, representing thousands of working men and their families in this territory, That we denounce the present attitude of county authorities in this matter as unfair, unjust, unreasonable and unnecessary, and we call upon those members of the county court who desire to serve their constituency to demand a special session of said court to override the action already taken; be it further

Resolved, That we commend the stand of Sheriff Charley Taylor, Clerks Tom Rogers and Hays Clark, and others who are refusing to take dictation from a frenzied and arrogant group who apparently can find no way out of our difficulties other than to place the entire burden upon the already-overloaded shoulders of the men and women who work for a living; be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be offered the daily papers for publication, that the citizenship of Chattanooga may be informed of our position.

Offer Aid to Teachers

Whereas, the program of wage slashing of all county employes, regardless of justice and equity, as promulgated by Judge Cummings, is unsound and unfair; and,

Whereas, since the wages of school teachers, those already miserly paid mainsprings of the rearing of our American youth, will be still further reduced in order to alleviate the suffering of our millionaires; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council resents and protests, reasons and demands, that if school teachers' wages are affected in any way that it be on an increasing basis, regardless of whether today's dollars can buy more Packard automobiles, $85,000 homes, or gold bathtubs; and, be it further

Resolved, That Chattanooga Trades and Labor council hereby brings attention to the school teachers themselves that we welcome them in any effort that they may make to help themselves, rather than sitting supinely by, crying for justice and aid.

"Stay in Your Own Back Yard"

Whereas, Mayor James A. Trent, of Knoxville, was quoted in a recent issue of the Chattanooga News as extolling the virtues of wage-cutting as practiced in the government of our sister city of which he is the elected head; and,

Whereas, working men and women of Chattanooga are doing everything in their power to combat wage cuts as a matter of principle; and,

Whereas, Mayor Trent is a member of organized labor and doubtless enjoys the support and co-operation of his fellow trades unionists in Knoxville; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we suggest that Mr. Trent's activities along the wage-cutting line might well be confined to the limits of the city over whose affairs he presides, and that we furnish a copy of this resolution to the Knoxville Central Body for their information.

dictation from a frenzied and arrogant group who apparently can find no way out of our difficulties other than to place the entire burden upon the already overloaded shoulders of the men and women who work for a living."

PROTEST SLASHING OF TEACHERS' PAY.

Arbitrary cut of 7½ per cent. in the wages of school teachers, after contracts for the year had already been made, is the subject of another resolution, and demand is made for increases rather than cuts in the pay of these sorely-tried public servants. Suggestion is also made that the teachers take steps to help themselves, and every assistance is offered in such a commendable effort if and when made.

TAKE HOT SHOT AT JIM TRENT.

The third resolution bearing upon the local situation offers resentment at an interview supposedly given to the Chattanooga News by James A. Trent, of Knoxville, which quoted the sister city's trade-unionist-mayor as praising the benefits of wage cuts as practiced by the city over which he presides. Suggestion is made, in effect, that Chattanoogans are capable of working out their own problems, and the "traveling mayor" of Knoxville might well turn his entire attention to affairs at home.

C. E. Watkins, director of the Chamber of Commerce financial campaign, appealed to the members for co-operation in the upbuilding of the city, and Ben Williams, general organizer for the United Mine Workers of America, reported on conditions in Kentucky and Tennessee affecting the "coal-diggers." His remarks were very optimistic, and included a prediction that the mine workers of District 19, Tennessee and Kentucky, are in a fair way to throw off the yoke of oppression which non-union

(Continued on Last Page)

"PAY-OFF MAN" OF HORTON BOYS IS LABOR CHIEF

Charles R. Love Replaces Union Printer.

JAMES M. SOUTHALL GIVEN A PINK SLIP

New Commissioner Was Unfriendly to Legislation Sponsored by Workers.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., July 15.—Gov. Horton on yesterday discharged James M. Southall as commissioner of labor and appointed in his stead Charles R. Love, of Springfield, Robertson county.

Mr. Southall was appointed by Gov. Horton about two years ago, succeeding E. M. Gillenwaters. He has been an active member of the International Typographical union for more than twenty-five years. At the present time he is a dues-paying member of Nashville Typographical Union No. 20. Mr. Southall was a conscientious public pinchat who believes in the principles of trades unionism.

Mr. Love, his successor, has been prominent in Tennessee politics for many years. He was speaker of the house of representatives in 1929. As a member of the legislature he was not friendly to labor legislation. After the adjournment of the 1929 general assembly he was appointed to a job in the department of finance and taxation.

He managed Gov. Horton's campaign for the democratic nomination for governor last year. It is generally believed that an enormous campaign fund was riased to secure the nomination of Horton. Mr. Love dispensed this large slush fund in the interest of the governor and also financed the campaign of several democratic members of the present general assembly. It is also reported that he handled the money that was used to defeat the impeachment of Gov. Horton.

Thomas N. Greer, a well-known lobbyist for the utility corporations, is now the power behind the throne in the Horton administration. He was the brains of the Horton forces that defeated the effort to impeach the governor. Love was known as the pay-off man.

Some surprise was occasioned by the appointment of a brother of Carroll Reese, ex-republican congressman from the First congressional district, as the successor to A. S. Caldwell as commissioner of insurance and banking. It is believed here that Mr. Reese is a republican and only claims that he is a democrat to meet the emergencies of this occasion. It is generally believed in political circles that this appointment is a pay-off for republican votes against impeachment.

It is rumored here that Commissioner of Highways Baker is the next to walk the plank. Baker is the man who testified before the probe committee that, in an "unguarded moment," he was persuaded to deposit $250,000 of highway funds in the Holston Trust company of Knoxville. Gov. Horton has not uttered one word of criticism against Baker for this act. It is rumored that he is to be fired to make a place for Capt. Thomas N. Henderson, of Franklin county, chairman of the state democratic committee. Henderson was formerly an assistant state's attorney-general. It is said his resignation was demanded by Atty.-Gen. L. D. Smith because of some questionable opinions he furnished the highway department.

New Electrician Makes Public Bow

A new electrical worker has made his bow to the Chattanooga public. The newcomer is not exactly a journeyman, but in time will make a competent craftsman, according to "Daddy," who, by the way, is Grady McArthur, member of Local 175. The youngster arrived last Tuesday night at the home, 4110 Thirteenth avenue, and at press time had not been named. He is said to have weighed the usual ten pounds.

It is reported that when the little McArthur first opened his eyes he said: "Now, Dad, I'm going to need plenty of attention during the next twenty years or so, and don't you stand for any of these punk arguments about wage cuts."

'YELLOW DOG' ROUTED BY COAL MINERS; SIGN PACT WITH OWNERS

Trade Union Principles Only Hope For Coal Industry, Miners Assert

Indianapolis, Ind., July 15.—Recognition of the trade union by the bituminous coal mine operators and the development of joint wage-agreements is put forward in a statement issued by the United Mine Workers of America as the only measure that will restore economic order and prosperity to the coal industry.

Officials of the union contend that since the bituminous operators began their drive against organized labor a few years ago the coal markets of the country have been a "ruinous uneconomic battleground." The business individualism of the operators has resulted in price cuts and wage cuts which have brought profitless production to many operators and suffering to the miners.

The union declares that a similar condition existed in the latter part of the last century. The emergency of forty years ago was considered by a number of joint conferences between representatives of the organized miners and operators. The conferences discussed methods to rescue the bituminous industry from the economic ruin into which anarchistic business practices had driven it.

It is claimed that in 1898, as a result of these joint conferences, "collective bargaining and the eight-hour day became a reality by joint wage-agreement, which also embodied other rigid provisions designed to put the industry on a sound economic footing." This agreement, it is asserted, rescued the bituminous coal industry from its disastrous condition.

The statement points out that the uneconomic practices which obtained in the bituminous industry prior to 1898 have developed in recent years with similar economic troubles for both miners and operators. "But there are signs that the same time-proven stabilizing forces of joint wage-agreements will again be invoked. Joint agreements in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, recently negotiated, after six years of marketing labor and capital assets, give promise that barbarous self-destruction will give way to an enlightened plan.

"The leaders of industry should recognize, after many years of experimentation, that there is only one workable plan—and that, the joint wage-agreement."

Officials of the United Mine Workers hope the conference of the bituminous operators recently convened in Washington by Secretary of Commerce Lamont will result in conferences between the miners and the operators and the reincarnation of the joint wage-agreement.

Electricians Lose A Valued Member

B. A. Keebler, Newly-Elected Vice-President, Succumbs to Sudden Illness.

B. A. Keebler, elected vice-president of Local 175, Electrical Workers, only a few weeks ago, succumbed last Friday morning to an illness ness which had attacked him but a few days previously.

Mr. Keebler was 30 years old. He had been active in the counsels of Local 175 for some time, and his advice and counsel in the organization's work was highly valued. He was well liked by his fellow craftsmen, and his pallbearers were chosen from the union's membership.

Mr. Keebler is survived by his widow, two daughters, Lillian and Betty Jean; three sisters, Mrs. W. O. Tribble and Mrs. Jessie Stilwell, of this city, and Mrs. J. A. Ellis, of Los Angeles, Cal.; two brothers, H. V. Tallent, of this city, and M. O. Keebler, of San Diego, Cal.

Funeral services were held in the Chapman funeral home at 10:30 Saturday morning, conducted by the Rev. W. T. McMahan, and interment followed at Chattanooga Memorial park. The following members of Local 175 acted as pallbearers: Ed Carroll, R. H. Duncan, John Kennedy, E. E. McDaniels, Fred Simons and W. L. Williams.

Local 175 Wednesday night adopted the following resolutions on the passing of the deceased brother:

Whereas, the Angel of Death has entered the home of one of our members and taken therefrom the husband and father, Brother Boyd A. Keebler; and,

Whereas, Brother Keebler was a worthy citizen, a kind and loving husband and father, a loyal and sincere worker in his craft union;

Resolved, That we will miss him, individually and collectively, and we mourn with his family in the untimely taking away of our good brother; be it further

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to all the surviving relatives, and that we send copies of this resolution to them and to The Labor World for publication, and drape our charter for thirty days as a token of our esteem for Brother Keebler.

C. A. FROST,
R. H. DUNCAN,
E. E. M'DANIELS,
Committee.

The Labor World joins the Electrical Workers and many other friends of Brother Keebler in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family in their dark hour.

Plate Printers Have Out-of-Work Problem

Washington. — Unemployment will have a prominent place in the business of the thirty-ninth annual convention of International Plate Printers', Die Stampers' and Engravers' union which will be held in Philadelphia, July 20-25.

"Unemployment is the great question confronting our own craft and an effort should be made by our delegates to solve this problem, at least for plate printers, die stampers and engravers," declares Frank J. Coleman, editor of the Plate Printer, the official journal of the union.

"The days of competition with our craft by other methods of printing are not over, and it will be a hard fight during the coming years to hold our own against the wage of cheap production that is now being advocated by those who have been responsible for our present unemployment problem.

"The American Federation of Labor is a great constructive force in the United States today that the workers must look to for their economic salvation. On every hand wage cuts and cheap methods are advocated and being put into operation despite all the promises that were made to President Hoover that every effort would be made to maintain existing wage scales and conditions."

Furuseth Says Unions Are Labor's Strength

San Francisco—The labor movement is about to enter the most strenuous period in its history, Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, told the San Francisco Labor council. He claimed that big business is in control of the country and the only thing its leaders can think of or understand is to follow in the footsteps of the old capitalistic masters. In his opinion "rationalization is eating up and destroying our civilization."

Mr. Furuseth expressed his faith in trade unionism as the protector of the workers in these times of stress. Labor will have to fight for the preservation of the conditions it has established throughout the years, he said. It will find a way through the wilderness and make a reality of the principle that all men are equal and entitled to equal opportunity.

Agreement Reached With Operators of Overton-Fentress Counties.

MOVE HAILED AS BIG FORWARD STEP

Employer and Employe Will Co-operate to Bring Order Out of Chaos in Industry—Williams Praises Conduct of Workers in Trying Situation.

"Rest in Peace"

DIED, in Fentress-Overton counties, Tennessee, on or about July 11, 1931, the mongrel pup pictured above as he was in his healthiest days. This pup departed unhonored and unsung. He has many cousins, uncles and aunts in various sections, some in Tennessee, who are also very ill, and the death rate in his family in other states has been extremely high in the past few months.

Fathered by short-sighted and selfish employers, his family has been imposed on many, but when the pedigree is traced only the hard-boiled would allow them around their places of business.

Following a strike of some three weeks which tied up two of three large coal mines in Fentress and Overton counties, Tennessee, agreements were signed last Friday whereby all disputes are adjusted, the strikers returned to work, and thus was taken the first steps in what representatives of the mine workers described to The Labor World as "the most logical, practical and constructive program to correct the many ills which conditions have forced upon the industry as a whole."

The walkout occurred when efforts to adjust working conditions had failed, and after several hundred men had been discharged for joining the United Mine Workers of America, whose representatives were sent into these counties at the urgent appeal of the workers themselves.

When it appeared there was no possibility of reaching an agreement, a strike was declared, but one of the three companies made peace with its employes before the walkout could become effective. The other two concerns remained adamant until some ten days ago, when they decided to sit at the conference table and iron out the existing differences. As stated above, these confer-

(Continued on Last Page)

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1931.

"If winter comes, shall spring be far behind?"

Oh, Economy! What sins are committed in thy name!

It is suggested that there are those who, for economy's sake, would cut the wages of sin.

It may not get us very far, but anyhow the wage-slashers know now where labor stands on their proposals.

Latest figure sets the average wealth of American citizens at something like $2,857. Great Scott, but haven't a lot of us been shortchanged?

Comparatively few people knew that July 11 was the birthday of Senator George Norris, but the time may come when that date is printed in red ink on our calendars. Who knows?

It is discovered that several of our school principals have been acting as agents for book publishers. Which may be bad. But the school teacher must live, and under our present system of "salaries" most anything in the way of a sideline is doubtless acceptable to them.

Gov. Horton runs true to form in the appointment of former Speaker of the House Love to be commissioner of labor. Mr. Love is not regarded as a friend of labor by those who checked his record as a legislator. As, well, in this and other matters occupying our minds in these parlous times, another day will come.

Tennessee Electric Power company has applied for injunctions against "jitney" operators, claiming exclusive right to operate over local streets. Now just suppose these wage-cutters force our pay down to where we are unable to stand the exorbitant prices which that concern taxes us for our lights. Would the lighting of an old kerosene lamp in our homes be an invasion of the corporation's sacred rights?

J. L. Levine, prominent local attorney, in an interview in the morning paper Tuesday, took sharp issue with the county wage-slashers, and cited some figures which must have proved somewhat embarrassing to those who have set out to "relieve the dear people of their great tax burdens" by reducing wages of county employes. Mr. Levine figures that a 10 per cent cut all down the line might, with a liberal interpretation, save the average man 60 cents per year in taxes. Mr. Levine, quite a large taxpayer himself, is to be congratulated upon his fair-minded stand, and upon his "intestinal stamina" in opposing the propaganda of the low-wage advocates.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."

—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. E-77

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

President Hoover has been urged to call a national industrial conference and the National Civic federation has communicated with employers and labor organizations to find out whether there will be sufficient response to justify it in calling a conference.

This recalls the fact that the first industrial conference representing three groups of citizens—labor, employers and the public—was called by President Wilson in 1919. It would appear that a short statement in regard to the appointment of the representatives of the three groups, the discussion, and the antagonistic position taken by the employers' group, which prevented an agreement and legislated the labor group out of the conference, would be of interest at this time.

On Sept. 3, 1919, President Wilson sent letters to representatives of labor, employers, and the public, inviting them to attend an industrial conference in Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, 1919.

The United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference board were each instructed to select five members to represent them, and these, with three representatives each of the investment bankers and railroad managements, composed the employers' group. President Wilson selected the twenty-two members of the group representing the public and asked Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to select the labor representatives. The employers' group consisted of seventeen delegates, the labor group of nineteen, and the public group of twenty-two members.

The specific purpose of the conference was stated by President Wilson in his call as that of "consulting together on the great vital questions affecting our industrial life, and their consequent effect upon all our people." It would be the duty of the conference to "discuss such methods as have already been tried out of bringing capital and labor into close co-operation, and to canvass every relevant feature of the present industrial situation for the purpose of enabling us to work out, if possible, in a genuine spirit of co-operation, a practicable method of association based upon a real community of interest which will redound to the welfare of all our people."

The conference remained in session thirteen days, but was unable to work out any program, and after the withdrawal of the labor group and the departure of the employers' group on Oct. 22, following the president's suggestion that the public group continue its session, the conference was finally declared abandoned on Oct. 23, 1919.

The labor group withdrew from the conference when the employers' group voted against the following resolution introduced by the labor group:

"The right of wage earners to organize without discrimination, to bargain collectively, to be represented by representatives of their own choosing in negotiations and adjustments with the employers in respect to wages, hours of labor, and relations and conditions of employment is recognized."

The labor group pressed their resolution for adoption. They were supported by the public group, but the employers' group insisted that the representatives of labor should be selected from among their employes and opposed the clause that "labor should be represented by representatives of their own choosing" in negotiations with employers with respect to wages and conditions of employment. They also opposed the right of wage earners to organize without discrimination, holding that the word "discrimination" was susceptible to various interpretations.

Inasmuch as the labor group represented over 4,500,000 persons who were enjoying collective bargaining and the right of selecting their own representatives and to organize without discrimination, the labor group felt that it could be of no avail to continue the sessions when the employers' group would not agree to the conditions already established and enjoyed by over 4,500,000 organized workers.

Under the rules of the conference all three groups must vote unanimously in order to be the expression of the conclusion by the industrial conference. Although two groups of the three voted for the labor resolution, the labor group resolution was lost.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Have any prominent public officials recently asked the governor of California to pardon Tom Mooney?

A.—Yes. At least two governors, Phillip La Follette, of Wisconsin, and George W. P. Hunt, of Arizona, have asked that Mooney be pardoned. Mayor Joseph L. Heffernan, of Youngstown, O., recently refused an invitation to visit California while Mooney remains in prison.

* * *

Q.—What was the longest-lived pure Canadian union?

A.—The Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, organized in 1883. Its membership, eventually confined to miners, became affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America at the close of the great war.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Mr. Jahncke Should Go to Chanute

Famous "Taxless Town" of Kansas Supplies Answer to Assistant Secretary's Attack on Public Ownership of Utilities.

An Editorial in "Labor."

Ernest Lee Jahncke, assistant secretary of the navy, went to Altoona, Pa., on the Glorious Fourth, and delivered an oration denouncing public ownership of public utilities. Public ownership is a step "backward," said Mr. Jahncke. It won't work, it leads to sovietism, and it builds up an overpowering political machine, according to the assistant secretary.

Just how Mr. Jahncke became an authority on public utilities is not quite clear; if one may draw conclusions from his biography in "Who's Who," his chief claims to fame are that he has a lot of money and married the granddaughter of Lincoln's secretary of war.

Fortunately the Washington paper that reported Mr. Jahncke's speech carried an article which constituted a most effective reply to his fantastic claims. It was entitled "America's Largest Taxless Town" and told the story of Chanute, Kan.

Even Mr. Jahncke would hesitate to charge that Chanute has gone over to the bolshevists. It is in a state which gave President Hoover, Mr. Jahncke's chief, a thumping majority in the last election.

According to the Washington paper, Chanute has no taxes, because it owns its utilities, and the profits of these run the town—and then some.

Rates on all utility service are cheaper than in Kansas towns which have private ownership, but nevertheless the electric light plant and the gas plant have paid for themselves, and only a small sum is still owing on the water plant.

The city's clear holdings in these three utilities are worth more than $1,000,000—or more than $100 apiece for each of the 10,000 men, women and children in the place.

Not a cent of city taxes is levied; the utilities pay for the police force, the fire department, the public library, the municipal band, and for some splendid civic improvements, including an airport and a municipal auditorium, which supplies office space, rent free, to a number of civic organizations.

If there is a communist in the town he hasn't been discovered up to date. There are a lot of progressive republicans and democrats in the little burg and they are prepared to defend to the last ditch their experiment in public ownership.

Mr. Jahncke made his speech in the wrong place. He should have gone to Chanute. Those Kansans would have appreciated the humor of his jeremiad.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXXIV.

JESUS AND THE RICH YOUNG RULER. Lk. 18:18-25.

WM. L. MOSS

"And a certain rich ruler asked him, saying, Good Teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life? And Jesus said unto him, Why callest thou me good? none is good, save one, even God. Thou knowest the commandments, Do not commit adultery, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Honor thy father and mother. And he said, All these things have I observed from my youth up. And when Jesus heard it, he said unto him, One thing thou lackest yet: sell all that thou hast, and distribute unto the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come, follow me. But when he heard these things, he became exceeding sorrowful; for he was very rich. And Jesus seeing him said, How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God! For it is easier for a camel to enter in through a needle's eye than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.

Now, I have quoted this passage entire in order not to rob it of any of its indispensable elements nor to destroy in the least the never-fading beauty of the incident. Here is a fine young man, wealthy, clean and conscientious—but yearning for something higher to come into his life than just ease of living. There are unsatisfied aspirations of his soul that my ambitious Underwood Portable—nor for that matter, anyone else's—could ever begin to describe or do justice to—it is therefore better that I leave this attempt to fathom the young man's aspirations and portray them with cold, mechanical words to the personal subjective experiences of my readers. But soul aspirations were there, else he would not have come to Jesus in the way he did. "Good Teacher, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" is to us like the page of an open book. In those words are dead husks of satiated appetites, the earthly yearnings of the human soul when it awakens to the fact that this life is not life at all until it has reached up and felt the touch of Almighty God—in those words, I say, are everything possible for a human being to feel who desires more than this life can supply.

Jesus knows the young man is sincere. The Master invites him to a fuller, more heroic life—one of excellence, worth and capacity. He tells him to cut loose from that which hindered him from entering into this full and heroic life—renounce his wealth and become His disciple by following Him wherever He might go.

Here was the chance of the rich young man's lifetime. Would he accept the invitation, would he follow Jesus, would he give up something to gain everything worthwhile to man, eternal life? It was a great chance for a really great, young life—a life rich in possibilities seeking greater heights under the loving care of the greatest Teacher mankind has ever known! Like Peter, like Paul, like John, like many of our Lord's disciples, had he but said the word he might have strove for Almighty God in the presence of kings or his name, as have those of the apostles just mentioned, might have become a household word before whom the reverential memory bows.

But this rich young man failed—he failed miserably. What was there in his young, purposeful life that held him back? What destroyed his chances of ever attaining that which he cherished most, that for information about which brought him kneeling suppliantly at the feet of Jesus? And how did Jesus feel about this something that held this promising young man back?

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

IN 1798 five journeymen printers were indicted at the Old Bailey, London, for "conspiracy" and just exactly twelve years later the Common Sergeant of London, Sir John Sylvester, better known as "Bloody Black Jack," with the 1798 persecution of the printers as his precedent, set out to "beat down and alarm" the printers who fell into his clutches "and on whom he inflicted scandalously severe sentences," so reports the London Times of Nov. 9, 1810. But Bloody Black Jack was to have his hand called in this persecution of the infant organization of union printers. Francis Place, a tailor who was active in labor matters, did more than any one man to nullify the power of the Combination Act of 1799 (reaffirmed and amended by that of 1800) under protection of which Bloody Black Jack was persecuting the London compositors. Place, who was undoubtedly a radical unionist-politician, was secretary of the most powerful labor union then in existence in London, the London Corresponding Society, whose officers spent most of their time in jail, some kept behind the bars for as long as three years before being brought to trial and sentenced.

But at this time there was a second type of new labor reformer and also one of the men responsible for the noteworthy reforms brought about by parliament through its own laws and which led up to the 1824 act of parliament removing the general prohibition of combinations and accorded to working men the right to bargain collectively. The best example of this second type of reformer is Joseph Hume, a wealthy physician. During the thirty years Hume was a member of parliament he was directly responsible for an incredible number of laws protecting or affecting labor.

(Continued Next Week.)

Mr. Warburg, a noted New York banker, says business revival needs the help of psychologists and not economists. Perhaps a few buyologists would help.

More "Economy"

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

And now the Chicago board of education is going to pay teachers in scrip what is due them for their work in Chicago's schools during the last few weeks of the recently closed session. To one of the acknowledged lowest paid professions in the world, to hundreds (mostly women without other means of sunport or protection) of its own tax-paying teachers the big city of Chicago is saying, "Now that your work is done for the school year, here are some little slips of white paper. Hold 'em until we vote you the money that makes 'em negotiable. We can't pay you in check or cash—somebody else is using the money." Ought teachers to be in politics? Without answering let me say that they ought never to allow anyone to talk them out of being good citizens—and that means just that! The polls are open to the teachers of every city—and in every city a teacher is not doing his or her full duty as a citizen until he or she exercises a citizen's full perogatives. A public employe is no more duty bound to ignore the mistakes of the administration under which he is employed than he is obligated to shut his eyes and walk across a floorless bridge fifty feet in the air. America needs an informed electorate. It needs an electorate so determined and knowing its own will and wishes that when politicians see it marching to the polls 100 per cent strong they will, if lucky enough, enter office understanding that when it comes time to pay faithful and necessary public servants over whom by law they are placed they must not shove worthless pieces of white paper in their hands in lieu of the money those public servants have earned.

Mrs. Blabber—You're looking very happy this morning. Have you had good news?

Mrs. Gabber—Just wonderful! My husband has just had a nervous breakdown and we're going to California.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Tired of Greed

We are so tired of selfishness
And all the woe it brings,
When every joyous, little bird,
Of love's allurement sings.
Why can we not have happiness
Like God has given them?
For, to our souls, 'twould surely be
Life's priceless, richest gem.

Why will we waste the soul's delight
In chasing after greed,
When love and all the gifts of God
Are all our spirits need?
Why are we not, as birds, content
With blessings that God gave?
Why will we let the sin of greed
E'er chase us to the grave,

And cause us needless suffering,
To fill the world with woe,
When if our souls were filled with love,
Such happiness we'd know?
We're tired to death of all the grief
And sorrow that greed brings;
So let us take life's lessons from
The little bird that sings.

—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

What Next!

High state taxes on cigarettes, amounting in some cases to 20 per cent, have brought about the production of a cigarette roller which sells for less than a dollar and produces from thirty to forty cigarettes with 10 cents worth of tobacco. Cigarette papers and tin box to carry the cigarettes are included in the outfit.

Kayo—They gave Six Second Smith a present of a bathrobe before the fight last night.

Okay—Yeah. And he got a beautiful pair of socks later on, too.

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Carl—Honey, I'm knee-deep in love with you.

Winifred—All right, I'll put you on my wading list.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.0
Furnace Nut $4.2
Honest Weight—Prompt Serv
CITY COAL CO
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Ideal Service at Moderate C
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EDMONDSO SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, ing, Penmanship, Civil Service and all mercial branches. Individual Instru DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Ed ups, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Mari

The office is reeking with the s of paint. They are working on i a hurry.

UNIVERSITY ...of... CHATTANOOGA SUMMER SCHOOL

(Second Term)

July 20—August 27

Regular College Credits Given in the Following Subjects:

—Chemistry	—German	—Music
—Education	—History	—Political Science
—French	—Mathematics	—Spanish

Teachers attending the Summer Session may qualify for Limited Training Certificate or the renewal of old certificate under the state provision which requires attendance in Summer School.

For Further Information, Write or Call

Registrar — Phone 6-1215

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. B. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. 8-17

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PHONE CABS -- METER RATES
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B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45518
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Pauline Welch Worthey vs. Sam Worthey

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Sam Worthey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 24 day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Meyers, Atty. 7-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45414
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Richard B. Kelly vs. Nora Kelly

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Nora Kelly is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 11th day of June, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 7-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45562
Blanche Welch Duckett vs. Ralph L. Duckett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to that Ralph L. Duckett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 14th day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 8-7

Pension System Used to Drive Workers Into Speed-Up System

(By International Labor News Service.)

North Billerica, Mass., July 9.—The dictatorial use which employers make of their privately owned and operated company pension systems is well illustrated in the walkout of the employes of the Talbot Woolen mills in protest against the stretch-out system recently set up in the mill.

The company officials describe it as an "efficiency" system. The employes claimed that it imposed more work on them.

There was much discontent among the workers as the system was installed in department after department. When the stretch-out reached the dress room the discontent broke out. The dress room employes walked out and demanded the elimination of the speed-up scheme.

It was then that the officials brought in their pension system as a coercive measure and told the employes that unless they accepted the speed-up scheme the company would abolish its pension system. And to give the employes time to consider their loss under the proposed discontinuance of the pension system the company officials closed the factory a week to make certain "needed repairs."

The Talbot mills is a close corporation. Dividends are paid, but the rate is not made public.

Industrial pension systems, owned and operated by company officials, are a weapon always ready for the employers' use when they want to browbeat their employes into accepting intolerable labor conditions.

Railroads Seek National Monopoly Of All Forms of Transportation

Boston, July 9.—A veritable national monopoly of all forms of transportation by land, air, waterway, lake and sea by the railroad companies was stressed as absolutely necessary for the protection of the investment of 800,000 stockholders who own the roads and sundry bondholders who have mortgages on them by Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, before the annual convention of the National Association of Credit Men.

Voluntary consolidation of the railroad companies, the prohibition of competitive rates, and drastic limitation of the construction of new railroads were also emphasized as essential to the development of a transportation system adequate to the needs of the public and sufficiently profitable to pay interest and dividends on the twenty-six billion dollars which investors now have tied up in the railroads.

Development by the people, through their government, of waterways and the encouragement of bus transportation by permitting the bus companies to operate without regulation on government built and maintained highways, in competition with the owners of the railroads, was denounced by Mr. Lee as "unsound, unfair, against public interest, and out of harmony with the spirit of our laws and institutions."

Mr. Lee did not mention the interests of the railroad employes, nor did he suggest any relief for the tens of thousands of them whom the executives of the railroads have recently thrown and are continuing to throw into the army of the unemployed.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

This depression is a curious affair. Statistics show that times are pretty tough. More than five million still are out of work.

Out of 30,000 members of one trade in one city only 3,000 have work.

Bituminous mine owners have carried non-unionism to the point of desperation and they seem now willing to come back to unionism and orderliness, feeling the depression and the bickering of non-unionism in their pocketbooks.

Unions are paying relief and out-of-work benefits as never before.

Tokens of depression are plentiful enough.

* * *

But over July Fourth holiday crowds showed no thinning out. Such resorts as Atlantic City were thronged and never did the crowds seem more happy and carefree.

Railroads hauled joy-seekers in capacity loads.

Baseball is still bringing in the multitudes. Even prize fighting, that great game of ballyhoo and bunk, draws its thousands and thousands to spend their money. Where there is any lack of attendance nobody lays it to hard times; they lay it to a wearing off of public confidence in the game.

How comes this great orgy of money spending for these things when the nation is blanketed in a depression that stills factory wheels and chokes the line of trade? It is one of the great puzzles of the situation.

* * *

Stocks of clothing in stores are low, yet it's been many a year since pleasure-seeking throngs looked as gay in raiment.

The whole situation seems tangled and muddled and unreasonable. One thing stands out: This is a depression without panic. In other times we have had panics—sometimes we have had panics without depressions and panics coming ahead of depressions.

But here we are at the bottom of the depression. President Green—who is no chaser of phantoms, who seeks facts as they are—says we are "bumping along the bottom" right now.

Conservative forecasters see 1932 as a year of come-back.

It is a peculiar thing that with such a grinding down as we have never known and with so many indications of possible disaster around us, we have, on the whole, gone through in more or less of a dare-devil fashion. Perhaps there is a fatalism in the air.

* * *

Perhaps there is something deeper and finer than that about it. Perhaps there is a determination that our vast machinery of production must be compelled to yield us happiness and plenty and so, daring the system to the finish, we spend the last cent as happily as the first!

Anyhow, we shall see, as we go along. However, already there is some sign that there is this magnificent determination. Members are flocking into unions and when members flock into unions we have the best indication in the world that we are not licked—that we have just begun to fight intelligently.

We shall go on enjoying life, fighting for more of life, for more happiness and freedom and safety from the evils of undue exploitation!

* * *

There have been some cut-and-dried elections in this country, but American politicians have not yet reached the degree of efficiency of Rumania's premier, Porga, who recently won a great victory. He followed the usual procedure and even improved upon it.

The government's party members were hustled to the polls and voted early and often. The opposition were browbeaten, threatened and advised to stay home; some were jailed, others were beaten and a few were killed. It was a great victory and the premier, a favorite of King Carol, controls about 70 per cent of the house.

Poland and Rumania conduct elections in much the same fashion. Methods used are perhaps not so effective as the fascist method, which controls 100 per cent, but they accomplish the purpose of winning the election.

Yet why hold an election at all? Why not publish the returns the day before and save the expense and worry of polling a majority by gangster methods?

Unemployment Studied By Workers' School

Los Angeles, Cal.—The economic causes of unemployment and remedies for it are being considered by the Workers' Summer school at Los Angeles Municipal Camp Seely in the San Bernardino national forest near here.

The most vital concern of labor during the past year has been and is now the tragic consequences of the industrial depression, says the statement describing the study courses. "Never before have the problems entailed in the loss of jobs, part-time employment, maintenance of wages, our machine civilization and the ruthless displacement of men by machines, forced their ghastly consequences upon labor with the force they now threaten."

The summer school is under the direction of the joint committee on workers' education of the California State Federation of Labor and the extension division of the University of California.

Free Textbooks Denied Night School Students

Washington.—The legal adviser of the government of the District of Columbia has decided that night school students cannot have free textbooks because night schools are not specifically mentioned in the free textbook law recently enacted by congress. The law was urged for many years by the trade union movement of Washington. Labor leaders believed the phraseology was comprehensive enough to include all schools whether night or day.

"UNDESERVING" JOBLESS BARRED FROM RELIEF

Philadelphia.—Competent investigators at salaries of from $100 to $125 a month will be required to administer Philadelphia's $3,000,000 unemployment relief fund, according to H. G. Lloyd, director of the newly created bureau of unemployment relief which will handle the fund. Mr. Lloyd, who is a member of the banking house of Drexel & Co., is giving his services as administrator for $1 a year. He does not intend that undeserving out-of-works shall receive any help, and it will be the business of the investigators to apply expert knowledge to each case.

N. Y. WOMEN WORKERS GET 48-HOUR WEEK LAW

New York.—The new 48-hour week law for women employed in mercantile establishments went into effect in New York state on July 1.

The law maintains the principle of the 8-hour day, but permits two schedules of employment, one of eight hours a day for a straight 6-day week and the other, offering the advantage of a weekly half holiday, permits nine hours a day for five days, plus four and a half hours on the day of the holiday, making a working week of forty-nine and a half hours. It is estimated that 100,000 women are affected by the law.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY APPOINTS NEW AUDITOR

Washington.—The appointment of Morris Pike, actuary of the Unity Life and Accident Insurance association, Syracuse, N. Y., to the position of vice-president and actuary of the Union Labor Life Insurance company, is announced by Matthew Woll, president of the company. The announcement states that Mr. Pike "has had an extensive experience in the life insurance field both in the New York state insurance department and in the home offices of life insurance companies." Mr. Pike succeeds Rainard B. Robbins, who resigned.

Labor Must Organize For Its Protection

"There are approximately fifty million workers in the United States who should be organized under the banner of the American Federation of Labor," asserts M. I. Thompson, president of the Utah State Federation of Labor and editor of the Utah Labor News.

"As wage earners they must depend on their jobs in order to make a living for themselves and their dependents. As individuals they are at the mercy of some one in holding a job, and unless thoroughly organized the workers are unable to protect themselves from being deprived of making a decent living for themselves and their families."

Mr. Thompson declares that the unorganized workers must "understand that only through organization and the recognition of working class interests can the workers ever hope to obtain economic freedom and protection from economic evils that bring with them suffering, misery and starvation. Labor is power, and real organization makes powerful unions and makes strength."

3-CENT FARE OPPOSED FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Washington.—Three-cent fares for school children on the street car and bus lines of Washington violate the United States constitution and confiscate property, according to an appeal to the courts from the public utility commissioner's three-cent fare ruling made by the officials of the two street car companies and one bus company.

The United States congress, which is also the legislative body for the District of Columbia, passed a law last winter authorizing the commission to fix fares at not more than three cents for children under the age of 18. Over 20,000 school children took advantage of the three-cent fare.

One of the street car companies is controlled by the North American company, of New York, a public utility holding concern.

Statement of the condition of the
CHATTANOOGA FEDERAL EMPLOYEES CREDIT UNION
located at Chattanooga, Tennessee,
at the close of business June 30, 1931.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$26,940.92
Furniture and Fixtures		95.00
Actual cash on hand	$ 846.30	846.30
Total		$27,882.22

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	$23,365.68	
Surplus Fund	1,901.79	
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	1,012.17	26,279.64
Savings Deposits	1,602.58	1,602.58
Total		$27,882.22

State of Tennessee,
County of Hamilton.

I, J. T. McPherson, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.
J. T. McPHERSON, Pres.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of July, 1931.
J. L. PARK, Notary Public.
(Seal)
Correct—Attest:
J. S. WALKER,
G. B. PIERCE,
C. E. COPPINGER,
Directors.

Mother (to little daughter returning from Sunday school)—Well, what was your lesson about this morning?

Little Daughter—A man named Solomon.

Mother—And what did you learn about Solomon?

Little Daughter—The teacher said he had 300 wives and 700 cucumber vines.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by deed of trust executed 3d day of October, 1927, by Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, to secure the indebtedness therein described, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 25, page 464 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of several of the notes described in said deed of trust, said notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and one in the sum of Twenty-five Dollars; and notes payable monthly and the notes for January, 1931, and all notes since then, one each month, have been defaulted in the payment thereof, and have remained in default for more than thirty days after their maturity; and the holder of said notes having declared all of the same due and payable at once, and requested me to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust to satisfy said unpaid indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, trustee, will expose for sale and will sell in front of the west door of the courthouse, on Walnut street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at 11 o'clock a.m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931,

to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and twenty-six in Bellview (sometimes called Belleview), Chattanooga Land Company's Addition No. 1. Being the same real estate conveyed to Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, by H. B. Langford and wife, F. L. Langford, about July 26th, 1926.

The title is believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 13th day of July, 1931.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.
8-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45419
Annie Mae Harris vs. Carl H. Harris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl H. Harris is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 13th day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-7

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, contemplate amending Ordinance No. 1843, known as the Zoning Ordinance, so as to re-zone and change the property on each side of the Brainerd Road beginning at the culvert immediately south of and adjacent to the City Fire Hall and for one block south thereof, from a Commercial District to an "A" Residential District.

The Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will have a hearing in the office of the Mayor on Tuesday, Aug. , 1931, at 3 o'clock p.m., to hear protests of any person whose property is affected by said amendment.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, this first day of July, 1931.
JOHN C. HIBBETS, Auditor.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
Coopers' Union Label
United Leather Workers Union Label
United Hatters of North America Label
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Bookbinders' Union Label
Machinists' Union Label
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Allied Printing Trades Union Label
Paper Makers' Union Labels
Glove Workers' Union Label
Local Typographical Union Label
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Bartenders' Union Label
Waiters' Union Label
Card of Union Bartenders
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Card of Union Waiters
Label of Bicycle Makers
A. F. of L. Label

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

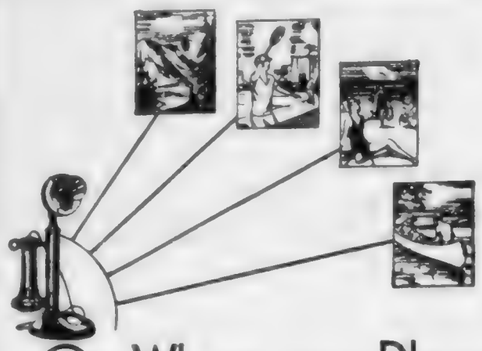
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

SWIM AT

Warner Park Swimming Pool

Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.



Go Where you Please On your Vacation...

Mother likes the mountains—sonny wants to go to camp and so does little sister—dad must work most of the summer—but they may go where they please and still keep together by telephone. Mother and the children may arrange to call dad regularly at a certain time, at office or home. It makes vacations more enjoyable and dispels anxiety to hear the voices of loved ones, telling of the day's happenings.

Calling at a prearranged time enables you to use the cheaper station-to-station service with no risk of missing the person wanted. If you call by number at night there is a still further reduction in cost. In using station-to-station service, ask for the distant telephone by number or location instead of asking for a particular person. When the distant telephone answers you may ask for whomever you want.

Wherever each member of the family goes this summer, the local telephone office will gladly give the cost of calling back home. Just ask for "Long Distance."

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

MORE ABOUT "YELLOW DOG"

(Continued from First Page)

ences resulted in a thoroughly satisfactory agreement according to The Labor World's information, and the three companies affected—Fentress Coal company, Davidson Mining company and Briar Hill Collieries—are now operating under agreement with their employes.

The peace pact spelled doom for the infamous "yellow-dog" contract, it was said, and thus was removed, it is hoped forever, an ever-present menace to peaceful relations between employer and employe. Readjustment of the wage scale is to be made as conditions and developments justify, and it was declared there was thorough accord on this feature of the pact. The United Mine Workers of America is given full recognition, with the "closed shop" and check-off features included.

Ben Williams, national organizer for the United Mine Workers, who with President Turnblazer, of District 19, and John T. Jones, recently assigned to the district, assisted the miners in securing the settlement, was high in his praises of both the miners and their employers for their conduct of the negotiations.

"The disturbance, as a matter of fact," Mr. Williams told The Labor World, "has been 'brewing' for many months, as has been the case throughout the district. Some three months ago the United Mine Workers were appealed to for assistance, and President Turnblazer was urged to lend his aid in bringing relief from intolerable conditions. When the union was eventually formed, many men were discharged for becoming members, and it became apparent that there was no peaceable solution to the difficulty. During all these efforts at amicable adjustment, and after the walkout occurred, the workers conducted themselves with great credit, using judgment in a bad situation which would have done credit to organizations of many years' experience. Perfect co-operation was given to local officers and representatives of the United Mine Workers in carrying out the policies advocated by them.

"The result of the recent negotiations, which were carried on in the friendliest spirit, is very gratifying and encouraging, because it is the birth of a new spirit between miners and operators in Tennessee that will in the end certainly prove of vast benefit to those who have their money invested, as well as to those who depend upon successful operation of the mines for their daily bread.

"A spirit of unrest prevails throughout the non-union fields of this as well as other districts, and the attitude of the operators in Fentress and Overton counties indicates a practicable and sensible course which furnishes a great contrast to the position of mine owners in Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky, where conditions are now such as to bring much misery to both sides of the controversy.

"Settlement of the Tennessee trouble eliminates a great deal of unnecessary suffering and consequent bitterness which would have resulted had the disturbance continued, and the operators have every assurance of hearty co-operation and good-will of all employes.

"The United Mine Workers of America stands now, as always, ready and willing to assist employer and employe in joint, co-operative efforts to stabilize the industry with profit and satisfaction to each.

"On behalf of the miners of Fentress and Overton counties, as well as of President Turnblazer and myself, I want to thank the trades unionists of Chattanooga for their wonderful moral support, as well as for contributions of cash and supplies."

MORE ABOUT WAGE-CUTTERS

(Continued from First Page)

conditions have forced upon them in recent years.

New delegates were obligated as follows: Plumbers, John Phillips and G. F. Chapin; Painters, W. D. Canada, J. G. Burkes, Charles Milford, J. J. Smith, A. L. Surrett, Horton Morrison, J. G. Schrock and F. S. Thurston.

Wages Low on Boulder Dam Job

Las Vegas, Nev.—Wages at Boulder dam, under the domination of the officials of Six Companies, the concern that has the contract for the construction work, are exceedingly low, according to a statement by Joe Reed, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers.

"The men now employed are mostly carpenters and laborers," Reed says. "Carpenters are receiving $5.60. Laborers $4. Until recently common laborers received $3.60 per day.

"Since this wonderful raise of 40 cents a day went into effect, we have newspaper reports that $4 a day is considered a very good wage in good times. Out of these wages $1.70 per day is paid for board, and from the first pay check received by each employe about $12 is deducted for road, poll and other taxes.

"Figure out to your own satisfaction just how much wealth is in control of each man employed on the great Boulder dam job, I believe the greatest engineering project undertaken by the United States government, with the possible exception of the Panama canal. And how much money will it be possible for any man who may be able to stay throughout the period of the job, estimated about seven years, to save if the Six Companies are permitted to carry out their declared policy of wage rates and absolute open shop conditions of employment?"

Railroad Labor Opposes Wage Cuts; Output Jumps; 471,000 Less Men

Cleveland, O., July 15.—"The railroad organizations are ready to assist, and have so declared themselves, in every way possible to fight all forms of unfair competition with which the railroads are confronted, such as the buses and trucks which, free from government regulation, 'hog' the highways, the government-subsidized inland waterways and the pipe lines," asserts Carl Rudolph, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, the official organ of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in discussing a possible drive for wage cuts by railroad executives for railroad employes.

"But when it comes to a reduction of wages in order to continue dividends, no union labor man can go along. For railroad men have already taken a very drastic cut in wages. The men in engine and train service only work when there is work to do. They work on a mileage basis at so much per mile. The fewer trains the railroads handle the less revenue they get; the fewer miles the engine and train crews make the less pay they get. In other words, these men work on a piece work basis at so much per mile.

"In the first two months of 1921 the railroads had 1,805,000 employes and their operating expenses were $829,000,000. In the first two months of 1931 they had only 1,334,000 employes (a reduction of 471,000) and their operating expenses were $566,000,000. It is very evident that reduced payrolls made up by far the greater part of this saving in operating expense."

Mr. Rudolph also points out that during the last ten years the railroad men have gradually increased their efficiency measured by the amount of work done. Expressed in tons of freight moved per mile per day, the railroad men are moving a ton 822 miles a day compared with 606 miles ten years ago.

"This increased efficiency on the part of the railroad employes," Mr. Rudolph declares, "is still maintained and is continually enhanced."

Plan to Bring Order Out of Present Chaos

Red Cross Denies Help to Miners, on Ground Workers' Plight Is Economic and Not Disaster Due to "Act of God."

Washington, D. C., July 15.—Just when the representatives of the coal mine owners and coal miners were opening their meeting in Washington, in an attempt to bring order into the chaos of the coal industry, an appeal from Gov. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, to the Red Cross was answered by Judge John Barton Payne, National Red Cross chairman, saying that the plight of the miners is due to economic conditions, and does not fall within the scope of the Red Cross.

Judge Payne said the situation in the coal industry has been brought to the attention of the Red Cross from eight or ten states.

"It is an economic situation which has been before the country for more than ten years," said Payne, turning thumbs down on the workers.

Must Restrict Field, He Says.

"The Red Cross is an emergency organization, dealing with disasters which, broadly speaking, fall within a class said to be due to an act of God; a disaster which can be closed when the emergency has been met. By confining itself to such things as are contemplated by its charter, the Red Cross is able to do its work; if it should undertake to deal with distress wherever and however existing it would speedily find itself financially unable to proceed."

Meanwhile, it is hoped that more permanent relief may be had ultimately through the two meetings held in Washington on July 9, of the mine operators and the mine workers' representatives, respectively. The meeting of the operators was held at the invitation of Secretary Lamont, of the Commerce Department.

Meeting at Doak's Invitation.

The meeting of the union representatives was held at the invitation of Secretary Doak, of the labor department; and it is hoped that out of the two meetings some progress may be made in the matter of bringing order into the chaos of the coal industry.

It is frankly stated that the possibility of the get-together has been brought about by reason of the growing strength of the National Miners' union, a communist organization.

The situation is accentuated by the fact that one of these big companies which has been most bitter against the union is said to be "Mellon-controlled," in that Secretary Mellon and his brother have a controlling interest. It is known that President Hoover is favoring the conferences, and hopes to secure some sort of stabilization of the coal industry by means of it.

Yellow Dog Contract Opposed by Teachers

Chicago.—The "yellow dog" contract, which would deny teachers the right to form unions, was denounced by W. D. Satterthwaite, of Seattle, Wash., before the executive council of the American Federation of Teachers at their annual convention here. He said that efforts to force this contract upon members of the teaching profession should be fought with the force of public opinion.

John P. Frey, representing the American Federation of Labor, with which the Federation of Teachers is affiliated, said the federation would "put its full strength behind the efforts of teachers to maintain their professional organizations in affiliation with organized labor, and will fight all efforts to curtail educational appropriations."

Minimum Wage-Scale Violations Charged

Baltimore, Md. — The Baltimore grand jury has returned indictments charging five contractors engaged in municipal work with violating the current wage-scale provisions of the Baltimore city charter.

The city code prescribes that "not less than the current per diem wages in the locality in which the work is performed shall be paid laborers, workmen or mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors in the execution of any city contracts in any public works within the city of Baltimore."

The Maryland Employers' association and more than sixty contractors interested in municipal work have a suit pending to restrain the city authorities from enforcing the minimum wage scale.

First Tramp—After I had given her back her lost purse, she put her hand in her pocket and said: "Take this for a hot drink."

Second Tramp—What did she give you?

First Tramp—A lump of sugar.

Pay Scales Must Be Maintained, Copeland Says

New York Senator Tells Longshoremen's Convention High Labor Standards Are "Very Essence of Civilization."

New York City, July 15.—Vigorous opposition to wage cuts was voiced by Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, in addressing the convention of the International Longshoremen's association here. Copeland urged that present wage scales be maintained and told the convention he would fight any measure to cut wages during the depression.

Senator Copeland said that soviet Russia is a menace and declared that "we don't want our labor to compete with serf and slave labor over there." The "very essence of civilization," he added, "is in a maintenance of labor standards."

Representative John J. Boylan said that while business was passing through an economic cycle of distress, "we have had these things before, and we are going to rally again." He urged the delegates not to be pessimistic.

Peter J. Brady, president of the Federation Bank and Trust company, told of his institution's operation and success despite the business depression, during which, he said, the bank had earned its dividends, met its overhead and built up substantial reserves.

T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States shipping board, was less sanguine in his view of future business conditions. He said the Great Lakes region was most affected by the depression.

James C. Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor council, welcomed the delegates, as did Walter B. Holt, president of the New York district council of the Longshoremen's association. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the association, who presided, emphasized the importance of maintaining the wage scale, reminding the delegates that the organization had not pressed employers for wage increases.

High Wages Linked With Prosperity

Washington, July 15.—"To reduce wages now is not sound economic judgment," says J. B. Prewitt, editor of the International Bookbinder, the official journal of the Brotherhood of International Bookbinders, in an editorial on the relation of buying power to prosperity. "Higher wages with a surplus over ordinary expenditures are necessary to maintain a higher standard of living.

"High wages are the foundation of a well-balanced business structure, and without a solid foundation nothing can survive.

"There is no economic reason to the argument offered by some financial leaders that merely because living costs are down that wages should seek a lower lever.

"Every one knows now what we need is to restore the buying power in order to preserve the American standard of living. Evidently some employers who are attempting to cut wages during this crisis think only in terms of mass production. How they expect to sell the goods produced by curtailing the already limited buying power of the present time is a problem yet unsolved."

Federal Bond Issue For Jobless Relief

Detroit, Mich., July 15.—The Detroit central labor union has approved a five-billion dollar federal bond issue to construct public works for the purpose of providing work for the unemployed.

San Francisco, Cal.—The executive council of the California State Federation of Labor approves a five billion dollar issue for the construction of public works to provide jobs for the unemployed. The council urges President Hoover to call a special session of congress to authorize the bonds and asks the California members of congress to support the proposition.

Detroit. — The Chicago Federation of Labor has indorsed a proposal for a five billion dollar federal bond issue to construct public works for the relief of unemployment. The Chicago Federation estimates that "10,000,000 wage earners are vainly seeking work."

Lampson—Have you ever been at a telephone in a storm?

Harrell—Oh, yes! My wife occasionally calls me up.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains

Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

Bargains for Saturday!

PILLSBURY FLOUR 24 Lbs. 77c

MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE Pound ... 27c

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(4 Lb. Limit)

BACON Pound 25c
Rindless Black Hawk

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This is TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

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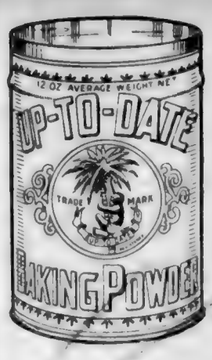

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Makes biscuit as light as a feather

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BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

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Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

LABOR'S DIVIDENDS.

Elm Grove, W. Va.—W. Clarence Morrison was killed in falling 140 feet to the bottom of a shaft of the Elm Grove Mining company. He was assisting in repairing a mine elevator when the chain broke.

Baltimore, Md.—Three men working in the East End laundry were burned about the face by chemical fumes that escaped as they were removing the head of a water cooler.

400 PAINTERS' UNIONS HAVE FIVE-DAY WEEK

Lafayette, Ind.—Seventy-five per cent of the members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, covering 400 local unions in thirty-two states, are working on a five-day, 40-hour week basis, according to figures made public by the officials of the brotherhood.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

INTEREST IN LOCAL PAY-SLASH CAMPAIGN CENTERS ON COUNTY COURT SESSION

PRESIDENT GREEN, FIGHTING WAGE CUTS, WARNS OF DANGERS OF SOCIAL UNREST

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 24, 1931 | Number 13

10 Per Cent. Tax Move Hits Snag

WORKERS LEAD IN BATTLE TO HOLD STANDARD

Gain Much Public Support in Stand.

MANY CITIZENS JOIN IN PROTEST

Effort to Lower Hard-Won American Living Conditions Widely Resented.

Interest in the News-Cummings - Arn wage - cutting program, which began recently with announcement of slashes in all departments of the county government—including school teachers, although contracts had already been mailed to them—continued unabated this week, with the afternoon paper publishing daily news stories and editorials purporting to justify the county judge's plan to extricate his administration from a financial tangle by taxing each employe 10 per cent. of his or her earnings, and with Sheriff Charley Taylor, Criminal Court Clerk Hays Clark and Circuit Court Clerk Tom Rogers standing steadfastly against the unprecedented program and apparently inviting the judge to "shoot" with his oft-threatened court action to compel these officials, elected by the people, to join in the movement for a reduction of living standards for all county employes. Clerk and Master Sam Erwin, although accepting the plan for himself, has also refused to apply it to his office force. The proposed pay slash is in addition to 5 per cent. which some county employes have been taxed for a "charity fund," disbursed, it is said, from the county judge's office and at his honor's discretion.

Although assurances have come from the city hall that none of the officials have been enlisted in the scheme for reduction of living standards of public workers, already certain private employers have indicated a disposition to take advantage of the ballyhoo" and demand sacrifices of their own employes.

Position of organized labor, as expressed in no uncertain terms in resolutions adopted by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, has found favor among fair-minded and progressive citizens of all groups, including some of the city's largest manufacturers and business men, and each day brings encouraging words from various sources, advising, and even urging, continued protest and publicity against the misconceived, unjust and somewhat belated gesture at "economy" in the county government. The News' sensational discovery, blazoned across the front page with an eight-column streamer last week, that some county teachers receive more than $100 per month (although, through an oversight, doubtless, it was not explained that teachers only have nine months' employment in a year) has brought a flare-back to the wage-slashing, standards-destroying campaign, many who had formerly been neutral in the battle being brought thus to realize the meager salaries paid these much-abused victims of the officeholder's vagaries.

Chief interest, however, centers in the meeting of the county court scheduled for Monday, Aug. 3. Already some members of the court have declared they voted for the wage-slashing, standard-reducing resolution under a misapprehension, and Esquire Bayless has openly announced that he will demand reconsideration and a rescinding of the court's approval of the scheme. Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has called upon those 'squires who desire to represent the will of their constituency" to withdraw approval, and the reaction is being awaited with considerable interest.

(Continued on Last Page)

Emergency Board Rules Rail Pay Slash Is Illegal

Attempted Reduction of Shopmen's Wages Below Prevailing Standards Held Not Justified; Violation Rail Labor Act.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 23.—Reduction of wages without negotiation with employes is branded as illegal, when the railway company employer is able to pay dividends, is the substance of the recent statement of the emergency board appointed by President Hoover to settle the dispute between the management and the employes of the Louisiana & Arkansas railway, contained in the report filed in that matter. The first point is, that reduction of wages of railway shop crafts below the prevailing standards is not justified when necessity does not exist; and the second, that promulgation of new rules and changes in working conditions without notice is positively illegal under the terms of the railway labor act.

The emergency board, created by the president last April, declared that the road's financial condition was in no manner worse than other carriers which have maintained existing wage levels, and did not warrant the reduction in shop crafts wages. It called attention to the fact that the carrier had fully met its obligations as to the payment of interest on its securities, and had even paid out "substantial" dividends to its stockholders.

The appointment of the emergency board was according to the provisions of the railway labor act, after the road had refused the offer to have the controversy arbitrated by the board of mediation, following the reduction of wages last February.

The emergency board said that it could not urge the employes to accept an arbitrary reduction of wages, as that would be to place those who obey the law at a disadvantage as against those who violate it; that an arbitrary reduction of wages, made without negotiation with the men, lacked all the elements of a contract, in that it was purely one-sided; and that if the road was not offered arbitration, it should seek it.

Employer Cuts Wages For Milwaukee Jobless

Milwaukee, Wis.—The willingness of many employers to use starvation to secure cheap labor was shown by the Badger Furniture company in its endeavor to capitalize unemployment in wrecking its plant here preparatory to erecting a new building. The concern offered 15 cents an hour for ordinary labor and 20 to 30 cents for mechanics. A number of workers hard pressed by unemployment began the work. The union wage scale for common labor is 75 cents an hour, and for carpenters $1.10.

Chain Store Adopts Union Labor Policy

San Francisco, Cal.—The S. H. Kress and company, operator of a chain of five, ten and twenty-five cent stores, will erect their new store building in Modesto and Sacramento, Cal., under union labor conditions, according to a statement by F. C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades council.

In addition to employing union labor the company agrees that the contractor shall use local subcontractors and material men whenever it is practicable.

John O'Connor On Citizens' Ticket For Knox Council

JOHN T. O'CONNOR

John T. O'Connor, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, has been selected by a citizens' committee of his home city, Knoxville, to run for councilman in the municipal elections in September. Mr. O'Connor is now a representative of the Benefit Association of Railroad Employes.

As chief executive of the state labor body and in various other lines of civic and public work, John O'Connor has demonstrated unusual ability, and the voters of our sister city would do well to elect him to a position in the city government. It will be his first venture in politics, and scores of Chattanooga friends will be with him in spirit in the race to come.

Naturalization Aided By Jobless Aliens

New York.—Unemployment has increased the number of applications for citizenship, according to the National League for American Citizenship.

The league points out that citizenship is a costly process for the employed alien. Government fees run as high as $35, to which must be added the wages or salary lost during attendance at the naturalization bureau and fees for witnesses. All told gaining the citizenship right runs to around $75. Inasmuch as both the would-be citizens and their witnesses are now very largely unemployed, the cost, except the government fees, is materially reduced.

Wages Must Stand, Senators Declare

New York.—United States Senators Robert F. Wagner and Royal S. Copeland, made ringing declarations against wage reductions in speeches before the convention of the International Longshoremen's association.

"An employer of labor or a captain of industry can today be guilty of no more violent act of industrial sabotage than by substituting a policy of wage deflation," Senator Wagner declared. "To resist wage reductions is today one of the foremost duties of employer and worker alike."

"In this crisis there must be no cutting of wages," asserted Senator Copeland. "I hope wisdom will prevail and there will be no such reductions."

Oil Companies Sack Jugoslavian Workers

Belgrade, Jugoslavia.—The Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch Shell company have thrown large numbers of workers into the army of the unemployed by shutting down their big oil refineries in Jugoslavia. The executives of the oil companies closed their plants because the government of Jugoslavia cancelled a law enacted some years ago allowing crude oil to enter duty free.

PAINTERS PLAN NINTH ANNUAL PICNIC-OUTING

Affair to Be Staged at Winnepesaukah.

"BIGGER AND BETTER" PROMISE RENEWED

General Committee Begins Work on Elaborate Program of Events.

Plans for the ninth annual picnic-barbecue to be staged by Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, are well under way, according to J. J. Smith, president of the local, and the promise is again made that the event this year will be "bigger and better than ever before."

The outing will be held at Lake Winnepesaukah, on Thursday, Aug. 6, popular summer resort just over the state line, and an elaborate all-day program will supplement the many and varied amusements which are offered visitors to the playground.

Mr. Smith said Wednesday that the general committee has preliminary arrangements well in hand, and before the end of the week various subcommittees will be named to assist in the task of providing amusement and entertainment for hundreds of guests, including members and their families and friends.

The Painters' annual barbecue-picnic has come to be quite an institution locally, and a large portion of the general public looks forward each summer to enjoyment of the day. So many features are always provided it has been difficult to select the most enjoyable, this being largely a matter of individual taste.

The barbecue at noon, of course, is not the least of the highlights, and this feature will this year, as usual, be in charge of the "old master," W. A. "Zeke" Witt whose fame as an artist in this line is country-wide. To head the sports events, it is announced that in all probability a fast amateur baseball game will be carded, several teams at present bidding for the privilege of "strutting their stuff" before the large crowds that will undoubtedly attend. The usual popular athletic contests will be arranged, with real prizes for the winners, and sport lovers will have a wide variety of choice for their day's entertainment.

The general committee consists of J. J. Smith, A. L. Surrett, W. A. Witt, Charles Milford and Joe Jett.

Professional Women Vision Unemployment

Vienna, Austria.—Forty-three American business women, headed by Miss Lena M. Phillips, a New York lawyer, are here to attend the second annual meeting of the International Congress of Business and Professional Women. Unemployment is one of the principal questions to be considered by the congress. Surveys have been made to ascertain how far women in Europe have been affected by the business depression.

WORK RELIEF SCHEMES GIVE JOBS TO THOUSANDS

London, Eng.—The unemployment grants committee states that on April 24, the latest date for which figures are available, there were approximately 59,000 men directly employed on schemes of work presented by local authorities and approved for grant on the recommendation of the committee, or on schemes specially provided to provide work in necessitous areas during last winter.

The estimated cost of schemes recently approved is over $17,000,000 to provide employment for about 7,500 men.

Under the unemployment grants plan the British government advances to local authorities a portion of the money required to construct public works.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

Sam Godfrey Resigns After Long Service To Cause of Labor

SAM C. GODFREY

Announcement comes from Knoxville that Sam C. Godfrey, prominent in the councils of Tennessee labor for many years, has resigned as secretary of the Central Body in that city, business reasons being given for his quitting the post.

Mr. Godfrey has long been recognized as a "wheel horse" in the state movement, and friends throughout the state are hoping that he will not find it necessary to sever his connection with the movement entirely. "Sam" has an enviable record for honorable and constructive service, and his retirement would mean a real loss to the movement in the state. He has been succeeded as secretary of the Knoxville body by J. C. Guinn.

Paper Mill Workers Thrown Out of Jobs

Fort William, Ont.—The closing down of the pulp and paper mills here has thrown large numbers of paper mill workers out of jobs. Much of the timber used for pulp is taken from government land. In an endeavor to help the paper companies, William Finlayson, minister of lands and forests, has offered to accept one-half of the timber dues payable this year, allowing the other half to be held over without interest.

Oil Well Operators Drop 30,000 Workers

Wichita, Kan.—The agreement of over 300 independent oil well operators to shut off around 22,000 oil wells in an endeavor to raise prices by reducing output throws about 30,000 men into the army of unemployed. It is expected that the oil well operators' "strike" against low priced oil will extend to other states, throwing additional thousands of oil workers out of jobs and reducing their standards of living.

WAGE BOOST, 5-DAY WEEK ASKED BY GLASS WORKERS

Atlantic City, N. J.—Members of the American Flint Glass Workers' union, headed by M. J. Gilhooley, of Toledo, O., vice-president, are holding a two weeks' annual wage conference with the manufacturers of cut and blown glassware.

The glass workers are asking for wage increases in some departments and for an eight-hour day and five-day week, Mr. Gilhooley said. The manufacturers are understood to be seeking wage cuts. E. J. Barry, of Toledo, president of the manufacturers' association, presides over the conference.

Father—Now I want to put a little scientific question to you, my son. When the kettle boils, what does the steam come out of the spout for?

Son—So that mother can open your letters before you get them.

Militant Address Brings Big Ovation

Navy Yards' Pay Scales to Stand For Coming Year

Present Rates, Affecting 30,000 Workers, Won't Be Changed in 1932, Acting Secretary Jahncke Announces.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 23.—Present wage scales of civilian workers at navy yards throughout the nation will be maintained during 1932, as the result of an order issued by Ernest Lee Jahncke, acting secretary of the navy. About 30,000 workers are affected.

The announcement said that due to the present economic situation, the local wage boards, which usually are summoned to meet in August, will not be convened this year.

The wage boards collect data on wages in their respective communities and this material is forwarded to Washington to be studied by the department wage board which advises the secretary of the navy on the scale the service should pay in its industrial plants over the country.

The continuance of the present schedule is in accordance with the administration's action of November, 1929, for the relief of unemployment and stabilization of labor conditions throughout the country, without reduction of wages, Mr. Jahncke said. Action is taken at this time in order to save the employes and the government the expense incident to the collection of wage data, he explained.

Similar action was taken last year by the navy department. The navy makes up its new wage schedule in ordinary times, to take effect on Jan. 1, each year.

Five-Day Week, 6-Hour Day For U. S. Employes

Washington.—The five-day week and six-hour day without reduction in total earnings is demanded for government employes throughout the country by the District of Columbia Federation of Federal Employes Unions.

"It is recognized by all authorities that the present serious condition of world-wide unemployment would be materially aided through adoption both of the five-day week and the shorter work day," the federation says.

"The number of unemployed will continue to be added to because of the use of improved machinery and office devices and new methods of work.

"Improved methods make possible curtailed working hours and a shorter work week without any reduction in production of the federal government."

The federation insists that the shorter work day and work week shall be applied without any decrease in total weekly earnings.

The resolution will come before the annual convention of the National Federation of Federal Employes at Seattle, in September.

Mistress (indignantly)—Just look at the dust on this sideboard, Mary. It's at least six weeks old.

Mary (calmly)—Then it ain't nothing to do with me, mum. I've only been here four weeks.

WE REFUSE TO BUDGE, IS CHIEF'S DEFY

Pays Respects to Advocates of Low Pay.

WAGE REDUCTIONS "NOT DEBATABLE"

Democracy in Danger When Troops and Citizens Fight, He Tells Convention.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, July 23.—With "Fight" ringing through every sentence, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, electrified the convention of the Longshoremen's International union here this week with his most pronounced declaration against wage reductions and unemployment.

Visioning the social unrest, the armed clashes reported from several directions, looking ahead to the third winter of unemployment, the leader of America's organized workers declared there must be remedy.

Drawing on history, he declared, "hunger lies at the basis of world revolution."

Again, he said: "It is not good for a republic when its citizens clash with the police and armed forces of the nation."

On the direct issue of wage-cutting he laid down the proposition, flat and definite: "Here we stand like the Greeks at Thermopylae. We refuse to budge. The American Federation of Labor will not stand a reduction of wages and we are going to oppose it with all our might and vigor."

Ovation Greets Militant Words.

Here the delegates broke into an ovation—a storm of determination to stand by the declaration of war against wage reductions.

Senator Robert F. Wagner joined in the denunciation. He declared his impatience with "the smug belief that we do not need and cannot find the remedies," and he declared an employer can be guilty of "no more violent act of industrial sabotage than by instituting a policy of wage deflation."

"We have reached a point in America," said Mr. Green, "where unemployment has brought on a serious condition of social unrest and industrial discontent. We find it in the coal fields and textile centers. It is not good for a republic when its citizens clash with the police and armed forces of the nation.

"We are facing the third winter of unemployment. Our nation has never been put to that test before. While we wait and refuse to grapple with the problem, men go hungry and social unrest develops. The history of the world shows that hunger lies at the basis of world revolution."

Challenge to "Sit Still" Idea.

"What are we going to do about it?" he continued. "The situation is more serious than it appears on the surface and for some reason those in authority refuse to act. In the name of God, are we to sit still and do nothing? There are those who think that a reduction of wages is necessary and that it is time to lower the standard of living among working men and women.

"Well, the American Federation of Labor has challenged that sort of economic philosophy. It has stood like a stone wall against the demands of employers that wages be reduced. Is there any reason why the millions of working men and women should make an additional sacrifice which would be required by a horizontal reduction in their earnings? Have we not suffered enough? Shall we cut the wages of those few of us left who have work?

Wage Reductions "Not Debatable"

"This subject is not debatable with the American Federation of Labor. We are not even open-minded about it. Our minds are closed because we have thought it over thoroughly and constructively. The employers would destroy their own market, but we will save it.

(Continued on Last Page)

Machinery Should Reduce Hours Instead of Creating Unemployment

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, July 23.—"No one protests the development of machines, but everyone protests its indiscriminate affecting of employment opportunities, and this will become more and more a world problem," according to a statement on labor-displacing machinery by Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians.

"In considering this matter, one cannot merely argue from the viewpoint of his particular calling, profession or station in life, but must do so objectively for the reason that no man remains unaffected by unfavorable economic developments engulfing the entire world, nor can he escape fear of consequences if the real causes responsible for them are not realized and corrected. It is necessary that we consider all this so as to realize more clearly our own respective position in this all absorbing human problem.

"The American Federation of Labor has pointed the way to a practical solution of the problem by suggesting that machine use and development be confined to cheapening the production of a commodity and as a surcease to excessive hard labor, at the same time avoiding over-production and the reduction of the number of men employed. Therefore, the use of the machine should not result in the discharge of the worker, but merely in the reduction of the days and hours and the hardships of this labor, so that hand in hand with mass production, mass enjoyment of a shorter working week and day and lightening of labor may go."

Newspaper Editors "Easy Marks," Utility Propagandists Boast

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 23.—The extent to which propaganda for private gas and electric utility companies gets published as "news" is revealed by a report filed before the federal trade commission in the form of evidence of one of its attorneys. The report included a chart compiled from reports of the utility "public information bureaus," showing the number of columns of free publicity secured by the various bureaus of the utility organizations. One of the utility associations described the publicity bureau as the "keystone of our public system," and no part of the country is exempt from the influence of these publicity spongers.

The Rocky Mountain utility committee bragged that it had secured literally "miles of favorable publicity," free of charge. From New England to Texas, the editors of the newspapers seem to have used this kind of copy for feature, news and editorial matter; and even Nebraska, the home of Senator George Norris, reported that in 1921 more than 400 of the 500 papers in the state had used this utility publicity copy at various times.

The New England committee reported, "One of the most favorable results obtained was the number of editorials published in many of the leading newspapers where committee material has been directly reprinted in editorial columns or taken as a text for favorable comment on the public utilities' problems."

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FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1931.

FAIR WARNING!

Of course, it's none of our business, but we can't resist the impulse to warn Mr. Engle and Mr. Niehoff, of our baseball club, as follows: Chattanooga baseball fans are long-suffering and gullible, having listened for some twenty years to springtime ballyhoo about their team only to have the bubble burst before the middle of the season and "Chattanooga" hit the bottom of the standing with a dull thud. Surely we have been reasonable. But, gentlemen, there is a point beyond which we cannot go, and if you value your standing in the community and desire to protect your investment DON'T, EVER, FINISH A SEASON BELOW KNOXVILLE!

Sympathy of the entire community goes out to the family of Commissioner of Education H. D. Huffaker in the passing of his beloved wife and helpmeet, who surrendered to the Grim Reaper early Tuesday morning following a lengthy and valiant fight to regain her lost health. Mrs. Huffaker was a lovable Christian lady, and her unselfish and indefatigable work for the betterment of the community, expressed in her activities in various civic and other organizations, will live long to endear her memory to thousands of Chattanoogans. On behalf of the entire labor movement, The Labor World extends heartfelt condolences to the bereaved relatives of this good woman.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor a flag of its own?

A.—Yes. It flies from the flagstaff on top of the federation's building in Washington, D. C., and is dark blue with A. F. of L. in white letters across it.

• • •

Q.—What was the pioneer international union in Canada?

A.—Montreal Local No. 21 of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, organized in 1861.

What Next!

Wood gas as a substitute for gasoline has been tested some time on an omnibus in Montevideo, Uruguay. The company says it is satisfied and will equip all of its buses with the device. It says the fuel costs $1.80 daily per bus compared with $9 to $10 daily for gasoline and that buses using it require less lubrication only once monthly instead of weekly. The wood gas is produced in a large, rather unwieldy tank equipment which is carried at the rear of the vehicle.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

B-176

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

A TIME FOR ACTION!

From many points come reports of new interest in organization work. Applications for union membership are coming faster than usual. Men want to be inside instead of outside.

Perhaps this is merely an expression of the age-old instinct to join the pack when trouble comes. Perhaps it is something more than that. Perhaps it is a realization of the fact that individuals, by themselves, cannot cope with a situation in which everyone on the employers' side is organized.

The situation with which a wage-earner is confronted is too big for him to meet alone.

The man who comes into a union because he is so battered that he is desperate may stay when times improve, or he may not.

The man who comes in because he understands individual helpfulness in the face of industry's complexities and organized strength, will stay.

But whatever may be the reason that brings a member in, it is the union's job to show him why membership is valuable, why he should remain a member, why he should bear his share of the burden, why it is a matter of duty as well as a matter of self-protection to stay in.

The union justifies itself in all times. It does so a hundredfold in these times. But tomorrow the non-union man will be out of the picture, because a lone individual, going his own way, in a world where everything is organization, teamwork and negotiation, will simply not fit. The day will come when not even the most obstreperous bosses will want a non-union man.

There will have to be organized responsibility as well as organized intelligence and discipline.

How, for example, would a man stand if he lived in a state which didn't belong to the Union? It will one day be that way in industry.

Meanwhile for those that see no further, there are the dollars and cents reasons.

It is not by accident that the average rate of union wages is twice the average rate of all wages.

Union men are not drawing twice as much as non-union men just for no reason at all. They are drawing better wages because of organized effort.

Not only are wages better, but conditions of work are better. The best equipped and cleanest plants are the plants where union men work.

The Saturday half-holiday was won by the unions. Where the five-day week is in effect it was won by unions.

When the 30-hour week comes, as it must, it will be because of unions!

Employment is more regular for union members. Bosses have more respect for union members!

The amazing thing is that there is any such thing as a non-union worker. Some day we will look back in wonderment at the years and years of effort that were required to win strength for unions. We will ask how it was that anybody could have been stopped from joining a union.

Today we are in a depression, but we are going places just the same.

We seem to have stagnation, but we are having tremendous changes.

For one thing, industry is becoming more closely knit together. The processes of merging and consolidating go on rapidly.

Vast and astounding new machinery is just over the horizon.

The mechanical man is more and more a labor-saver more and more a problem to himself and everybody else.

Accident loses more and more by taking out.

A spontaneous movement toward organization is in the air. This is the time to get busy—intelligently!

UNIONISM AS A SOCIAL FORCE.

The value of the trade union movement cannot be measured by wage increases, unless these increases are associated with higher living standards, more diffused education and a more enlightened citizenship.

Unionism is a social force because its heart is morally and ethically sound. It is never found pleading for special privileges. Wage rates it asks for are met by the non-union employer. Its pleas for the abolishment of child labor include children of workers who take no part in the fight for better conditions. Its demands that life and limb be protected in shop and mine include all workers. Its creed is all-embracing—regardless of sex, religious belief, politics, nationality or color—it invites all wage-earners to join with it in the effort for a higher type of manhood and womanhood.

The time has passed when the trade union movement must apologize for its existence or defend its purposes. Its position is invulnerable because it is supported by grim necessity and by the highest ideals that have actuated man—a larger degree of liberty. A movement founded on these two elements can withstand any shock, as has been proven times without number by the trade unions.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Money"
PART XXXV.
JESUS AND THE RICH YOUNG RULER
Lk. 18:18-25

Last week's article closed with the writer asking three questions: What in the life of the rich young ruler who came to Jesus and inquired as to how to find eternal life held him back? And then, what destroyed this young man's chances of attaining that about which he sought information from our Lord? And lastly, how did Jesus Himself feel about the something which held the young man back? In seeking answers to these questions of course we must seek for them in the teaching of Jesus, but we must not for one moment try to find in His teaching the methods or even the viewpoint of a political economist or social reformer.

WM. L. MOSS

Jesus' teaching proves without a shadow of doubt that the dangers connected with the possession of property was ever in His mind. Read the gospels for yourself as the writer has with the purpose in mind to see on what points in world life Jesus laid the most emphasis and you will soon be faced with the startling revelation that the Master placed greater emphasis on the dangers of the possession of wealth than He did on the evils of licentiousness and drunkenness! But why do we of today, that is the average Church member, think the reverse is true? Because the Church has reversed Jesus' mode of thinking! We hear from the pulpit incessant and ringing fulminations against the wiles of the world, the flesh and the devil, but not a word against the dangers that lie in the possession of great wealth. Jesus' concern was for the spiritual vitality and soundness of the individual and above all else for the human relationships that exist among men. Now, licentiousness and drink are but two of these evils that destroy men—there are also others, among them the possession of property when possession becomes the end and not a means in an individual's life. Jesus was interested in property, as He was in licentiousness and drunkenness and every other evil only in so far as it corrupted life and kept the individual from coming into possession of the sweeter elements of existence and the eternal glories of the future. He was against property, as He was against every other thing, if it tainted men's higher and nobler natures or made brotherliness among them difficult.

Jesus knew the acquisitive instinct, just like our appetites, absorbs the energies of will and intellect. He knew that this instinct and our appetites if left to their own guidance easily take possession of us and become ravenous, destroying the soul if permitted to grow unchecked. In the case of money it has the same effect on all of us. Its possession limits the horizon of life, our sole aim, even though we do not lose our outward interest in the Church and secular life, is to make our pile grow bigger, to heap money upon money. Life soon becomes a thing which consists of money and the problems of money. People, life and all that is contained in life is valued according to a money standard. Homes are founded upon it rather than upon love. Wars are fought for its sake. Artists bow down to it. Government is swayed by it. In fact, when money takes complete possession of an individual or a nation the fact that it was invented to secure for men freedom and self-development is forgotten and it is used to enchain men and beat down their self-expression.

Trust Law Change and Unionized Coal Industry Demanded by Green

Washington, July 23.—Recognition of trade union collective bargaining in the coal industry and amendment of the anti-trust laws to permit legalization of holding companies are urged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as necessary fundamentals for placing the bituminous coal industry on a sound economic basis.

In a press statement explaining his proposal President Green points out that holding companies would bring about the closing down of uneconomic mines and secure the utilization of only those mines where coal can be produced most efficiently. This would insure preservation of the coal supply, provide profits for the operators and fair living conditions and wages for the coal miners. The holding companies would be under the general supervision of the federal government to prevent monopolistic price control and similar prices.

President Green declared that the operation of surplus uneconomic mines brings about ruinous competition, which in turn drives operators into bankruptcy and miners into disgraceful living conditions. The tendency of the miners is to hang around intermittently operated, uneconomic mines in the hope of obtaining jobs. Close them, and the miners will look for jobs elsewhere.

Thorough unionization of the mines and the consequent recognition of collective bargaining, with the union wage scale generally accepted, would prevent individual operators from attempting to undersell competitors by cutting labor costs. This would not only protect the coal miners, but would stabilize the industry, President Green concluded.

Disloyalty!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Volumes have been written about what is the proper amount of loyalty and respect employes should practice in their relationships with their employers—but how little has ever been penned or said about the loyalty and respect employers owe their employes! This effusion you are now reading is an unblushing contribution to the latter class of preachments. It relates to the relationships existing between organized printers and their publisher-employers. For several years it has been a known fact that the printers' employers as members of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' association were accumulating a "protection fund" which, it has always been hoped by the members of the S. N. P. A., would grow some day to large enough proportions as to permit the publishers to embark upon a fight south-wide to destroy the locals of the International Typographical union for once and forever. In convention recently at Asheville, N. C., the members of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' association, at the behest of a publisher who not so long ago locked out his union compositors, enlarged its reserve for fighting union printers to the sum of $1,000,000. Looking things squarely in the face, what does this mean? It means that publishers now employing union printers are quite frankly gathering together money enough to "break the back" of the International Typographical union here in the southland by crushing locals wherever possible. The printers, at work at the cases or at the make-up stone or in front of linotype machines and elsewhere in the composing room, are daily and nightly grinding out for their employers the very money which some day—sooner or later—will be used to finance what is intended to be "a magnificent fight" to forever crush the printers' union. The attitude of the publisher-employers is that of "biting the hand" that feeds them! It is, to say the least, a mighty poor return for the undoubted loyalty of thousands of organized printers who have given their life to the trade and the financial enrichment of their employers!

What Fools These Mortals Be?

Boy—Who is sovereign in this country, daddy?

Daddy—The people, collectively, son.

Boy—Who is sovereign in Canada?

Daddy—King George of the British empire.

Boy—Why is it, where the people are sovereign, we pay 7½c a K.W.H. for electricity and the king's subjects pay only 1¾c?

Daddy—Run along to school now, Eddie, I am very busy.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

IN the early eighteen hundreds there stepped from out the heterogenous mass of men into the political life of England a man who was to play no small part in freeing laboring men, partially at least, from the onerous and iniquitous "conspiracy laws" then darkening the statute books of the most enlightened nation of that time. This man was Joseph Hume, who but a few short years before he became a member of parliament had returned from the India service a wealthy man. He was a physician, and when he returned home he was converted from toryism to liberalism. His study of the financial, political and industrial problems of his people at home soon convinced him that the quite and reactionary lines of thought to which a Tory was limited in order that the old aristocratic orders might be preserved and the wealth and political power kept in their hands could serve no good purpose in the end, as far at least as the common people, especially the laboring class, were concerned. He readily saw that the repressive measures adopted in the form of "laws for the protection of our great nation" were, after all, merely cunningly connived and artfully disguised shackles to hold the common folk in check. Hume, in his political activities, met that most interesting figure, Francis Place, and soon became one of his most enthusiastic co-workers for industrial reform. The two together, Place secretly working in his little tailor shop, the mecca of every industrial agitator of that day, and Hume as an M. P. seeing that the desires of Place and his friends were carried out in parliament, along with still another man sought and secured the repeal of the hated "combination laws" and forever freed English labor. The third member of this crusading labor triumvirate was one John R. McCulloch, of which more next week.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45589
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie Galloway vs. Charles Comer Galloway

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Comer Galloway is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-14

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

Sold in 25¢ packages. E-170

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

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J. L. WALTERS — H. M. JUDD
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Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45518
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Collins Welch Worthey vs. Sam Worthey
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Sam Worthey is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next August rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in August next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 7th day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 7-24

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45562
Collins Welch Duckett vs. Ralph L. Duckett
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ralph L. Duckett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 16th day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 8-7

Labor Saving Goes On, But How About Also Saving the Laborer?

In 1929, when the number of wage-earners employed in manufactures was at the peak, there were 192,522 less persons at work than in the previous peak year of 1919.

Meanwhile, the population total had increased by 20 per cent. This increase had not been absorbed by industry; and the proportion of those engaged in agriculture had decreased.

Had there been no depression, these cumulative facts alone would have constituted a social and economic problem mounting toward the first magnitude.

And nothing was being done about it!

* * *

Meanwhile, there has been a development of the equipment of manufactures in all lines, from steel and iron to the making of textiles, shoes and radios, looking to the further economy of labor costs in industry.

Railways and mining have been making their contribution to these "labor-saving" improvements.

Agriculture is increasing the number of tractors and combines and corn-and-cane cutting machines.

Horses' power and man-power is being eliminated from the corn, cattle, wheat, hog, cotton and ginning processes.

The crowding out of the factories seems to have resulted in a "drift to the land," based upon the hopes of the grandsons of farmers that they can go back to a little farm—"where they at least can eat."

* * *

Contributing to the displacement by the machines of the "hands"—human hands—is another important function of the efficiency engineer: the stop-watch counting of human motions, and the co-ordinating of the human hands to the movements of the machine.

The old Taylor system is being applied in cool, engineering fashion, qualified with a kind of intelligence which counts the contentment of the worker while on the job as an industrial and economic asset.

Labor saving is going right on. And no sensible man wants to stop that.

But who is looking after the saving of the laborer?

* * *

Four steel plants, in three different states, have been shut down and their business concentrated in one steel plant in Gary, Ind., on account of the new "ribbon," or continuous process, of making sheet steel.

Doubtless it is good for Gary, but how about the folks in those other four towns?

A new device and process worked out at a plant in Girard, Ohio, has resulted in an increase of the size of the "bloom" in the puddling of wrought iron from 200 pounds to 6,000 pounds. By this process 100 men can produce as much wrought iron as formerly required 1,000 men. This has reduced the number of puddlers in that plant from 950 to about 500, thus far.

* * *

There will be further reductions, unless the management can secure contracts for material to take the place of Bessemer steel.

Steel rails used to come from the puddlers, but the Bessemer process stole the market years ago.

Now, if wrought iron can come back, by this new process of cheaper production, it will build up the puddlers' activity.

But what is to become of these displaced iron and steel workers in any case?

STATE BARBERS BOARD ISSUES RULES FOR SHOPS

"When one enters a barber shop these days it is to wonder at the marvelous changes that have taken place," said H. T. Phelps, secretary of the state board of barber examiners, speaking of the work done by his board since its organization.

By special act of the legislature this board was created two years ago, and since that time has been actively engaged in bringing about reforms of much worth to patrons of barber shops, now patronized to a great extent by women and children.

In addition to the board members inspectors are employed to see that no infractions occur, especially instructed to enforce all sanitary regulations.

Barbers are required to stand an annual physical examination. Besides, to practice barbering in Tennessee, the law provides a satisfactory examination to determine fitness, and applicant must be of good moral character and temperate habits.

Mr. Phelps further stated, "It pays to look well, and barbers realizing this, are fully co-operating, using every effort to make their places as attractive as possible."

Truly, a new era has dawned for the tonsorialists, resulting in improved methods of great benefit to patrons, thereby making it almost impossible to spread infection or disease, either by customer or barber.

All barbers are cautioned to familiarize themselves with rules and regulations adopted by the board of examiners, which Mr. Phelps gives as follows:

Rule 1. The main entrance to each barber shop, barber college and school of barbering shall be clearly marked.

Rule 2. Each barber or apprentice barber shall register with the state board of barber examiners and shall post his or her registration certificate conspicuously near his or her chair.

Rule 3. All barber shops, barber schools and barber colleges shall display a sign indicating that it is a barber shop, barber school or barber college, and the said sign shall be clearly visible at the main entrance of said place.

Rule 4. Rooms or space used for barber shops, barber schools or barber colleges shall be separated by tight, ceiling-height partitions from rooms or space used for any store, poolroom, pressing shop, restaurant or eating place, shoe repair or other repair shop, or any other business not customarily associated with barber shops and which might create objectionable conditions in a barber shop.

Rule 5. An annual physical examination is required.

Rule 6. All barber shops, barber schools and barber colleges, together with all furniture, equipment, tools, utensils, floors, walls and ceilings, shall, at all times, be kept in a clean and sanitary condition, well lighted and well ventilated.

Rule 7. Continuous hot and cold running water must be provided in each establishment. The dipping of towels, mugs, tools, or utensils of any kind in hot or cold water tank is prohibited.

Rule 8. Cuspidors shall be cleaned every day and a disinfectant solution left in them at all times.

Rule 9. Any barber, operator or employe whose work causes him or her to touch the skin of any person, shall wash his or her hands with soap and water before beginning work on any other patron or person.

Rule 10. At least two receptacles must be provided in each barber shop, barber school or barber college. Used shaving papers must be deposited in one, and used towels in the other.

Rule 11. Shaving mugs and brushes shall be thoroughly washed with hot water, the temperature of which is not less than 200 degrees Fahrenheit, before each patron is served.

Rule 12. A towel that is used on one patron shall not be used again on another patron until re-laundered.

Rule 13. The headrest on each chair must be provided with a clean towel or sheet of clean paper for each person.

Rule 14. A strip of cotton, towel or sanex must be placed around the patron's neck so that the hair cloth does not come in contact with the neck.

Rule 15. All bathrooms, toilets and other adjoining rooms shall be kept clean and in a sanitary condition. Bath tubs shall be thoroughly washed and cleaned after each patron's or person's use. Individual soap and clean towels shall be given to each patron. No brushes, sponges, or wash rags shall be left in bathrooms for use of the patron.

Rule 16. The use of powder puffs, finger bowls, sponges and styptic pencils is prohibited.

Rule 17. Razors, scissors, tweezers, combs, rubber discs and parts of vibrators and all other utensils, appliances or anything that comes in contact with the head, face or neck must be immersed in boiling water or in a disinfectant solution and placed in a compartment until used again. Only such methods of sterilization as are bacteriologically effective shall be permitted.

Rule 18. Failure on the part of the owner, manager or employe to comply with the foregoing regulations will be deemed sufficient cause to revoke license.

Rule 19. It shall be the duty of the proprietors of all barber shops, barber schools and barber colleges, and of all registered barbers, apprentices and barber students, patrons of barber shops and others to assist in carrying out these sanitary rules and regulations adopted by the state board of barber examiners pursuant to, and under the authority of, the laws of the state of Tennessee, Chapter 119, statutes of 1929, by reporting to the board or any of its duly authorized agents, or assistants, any violations of the said law or of these sanitary rules and regulations.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45606
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. W. King vs. Debbie Davis King
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Debbie Davis King is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 22d day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 8-14

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

On the eve of their execution, an Irishman, a Scotchman and a Jew were asked if they would like any special delicacy.

The Irishman voted for Irish stew, the Scotchman for a bottle of Scotch whisky, and the Jew fancied strawberries and cream.

Warden (protesting)—But, strawberries are not in season.

The Jew—That's all right, I can wait.

* * *

Joe—Hullo! Bought a saxophone?
Moe—No; I borrowed it from the man next door.
Joe—But you can't play it.
Moe—Neither can he while I've got it.

* * *

The girls are not going to worry about the washout of the cotton crop so long as the silk worms keep busy. . . . If some men would spend as much time doing things as they do in telling about the things they have done, a lot more would be accomplished. . . . Few things are as painful as telling a funny story to a person who has no sense of humor. . . . An egotist is a person who thinks he is as clever as you think you are. . . . It may be all right for people to love their enemies, but it has been our observation that mighty few of 'em do it.

* * *

Smile and the world smiles with you,
Kick and you kick alone;
But the cheerful grin will let you in,
Where the knocker is never known.

* * *

A kindly but somewhat patronizing landlady inquired of the young bride how she and her husband proposed to spend their summer vacation.

The Bride (a little distantly)—Our plans so far, are tentative.

Landlady—Oh, how delightful. I'm sure you'll enjoy camping out more than anything else you could do.

* * *

A guest hurried up to the hotel clerk's counter. He had just ten minutes to pay his bill, reach the station and board his train.

The Guest—Hang it, I've forgotten something. Here, boy, run up to my room—No. 427—and see if I left my pajamas and shaving outfit. Hurry. I've only got five minutes now. Show some speed.

The boy hurried. In four minutes he returned, empty handed and out of breath.

The Bellhop—Yes, sir, you left them.

* * *

If a pitcher is jerked out and the game is won, that's strategy; if he is jerked and the game is lost, that's plain unadulterated dumbness.

* * *

Pretty Girl (at florist's)—Have you any passion poppie?

Elderly Clerk (excitedly) — Gol ding! Just you wait till I lay these roses down.

* * *

Doctor—Now, young man, what have you got to say for yourself?

His Son (in for a licking)—How about a little local anesthetic?

* * *

An old-timer is one who can remember when "Cut it out" was a slang expression instead of a popular cure.

* * *

Tommy—Isn't "wholesome" a funny word, father?

Father—What's so funny about it?

Tommy—Why, take away the "whole" and you've got "some" left.

* * *

"It's the truth that I speak,"
Says Archibald Green,
"A girl on the lap
Is worth two on the screen."

* * *

Male Straphanger—Madam, you are standing on my foot.

Female Ditto—I beg your pardon. I thought it belonged to the man sitting down.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by deed of trust executed 3d day of October, 1927, by Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, to secure the indebtedness therein described, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 28, page 464 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of several of the notes described in said deed of trust, said notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and one in the sum of Twenty-five Dollars; and notes payable monthly and the notes for January, 1931, and all notes since then, one each month, have been defaulted in the payment thereof, and have remained in default for more than thirty days after their maturity; and the holder of said notes having declared all of the same due and payable at once, and requested me to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust to satisfy said unpaid indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, trustee, will expose for sale and will sell in front of the west door of the courthouse, on Walnut street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at 11 o'clock a.m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931,

to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and twenty-six in Bellview (sometimes called Bellevieww), Chattanooga Land Company's Addition No. 1. Being the same real estate conveyed to Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, by H. B. Langford and wife, F. L. Langford, about July 26th, 1926.

The title is believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 13th day of July, 1931.

8-7 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

United Leather Workers Union Label

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

United Hatters of North America Label

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Stove and Which Molders' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Bookbinders' Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Glove Workers' Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Bartenders' Button

Waiters' Button

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Bartenders

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

Card of Union Waiters

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

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Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
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Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45419
Annie Mae Harris vs. Carl H. Harris
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill [illegible] Carl H. Harris [illegible] State of Tennessee [illegible] process of law cannot be served [illegible] ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Labor World [illegible] and that said defendant appear before the Chancellor [illegible] Hamilton county [illegible] and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill [illegible] September rules of said court [illegible] attorneys on the first Monday in September next, the same being the [illegible] day of said month, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This [illegible] day [illegible], 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
P. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-7

SWIM AT Warner Park Swimming Pool
Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Eight Arguments Against Wage Cuts

Pictured above are eight "arguments" against wage cuts, entering wedge for which has been driven by the county administration. Fred Adamson, of the Electricians, may be expected to oppose at least any general application of the "economy" program, along with many other of his fellow workingmen who are blessed with families of similar size. Mr. and Mrs. Adamson live at 1110 Burnette avenue, where the family group shown above was snapped some time ago. Left to right, the children are Florrie, 20; Marie, 18; Leola, 17; Norman, 15; Doris, 14; Ruth, 12; Howard, 8, and Edward, 6. Mrs. Adamson is a granddaughter of the late George M. Day, whose many members of Chattanooga Typographical union, No. 89, remember as "Uncle George," one of the most beloved printers of his time.

MORE ABOUT
10 PER CENT. TAX

(Continued from First Page)

Several local organizations of a civic and semi-civic nature have adopted strong resolutions condemning the movement toward a destruction of living standards, and local unions are also joining in the protest. Among the latter is Lodge 53, Iron Molders, which adopted the following expression at its regular meeting this week:

"Whereas, County Judge Will Cummings, aided by other county officials and advocates of low wages for working people, has initiated a movement for and is demanding salary and wage cuts for all employes of the county; and,

"Whereas, such a movement is not only unnecessary and unfair, but will give aid and comfort to all employers who seek to unload their depression burdens upon the shoulders of working people; and,

"Whereas, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, our parent body, has fittingly and well expressed the indignation of labor and a demand for the county court to undo, as far as possible, the damage already done; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we approve the sentiment expressed by our Central Body, and offer our full co-operation and support to the movement to stop this outrage upon those who toil.

"C. E. CARPENTER,
"JAMES O'CONNOR,
"Committee."

An open letter sent to Judge Cummings and Mayor Bass and signed by J. R. Porter, secretary of Hamilton Council, No. 1, Gray Eagle Cavalrymen of America, was furnished The Labor World this week, as follows:

"Chattanooga, Tenn.,
"July 16, 1931.

"To Mayor E. D. Bass and Judge Will Cummings:

"We hereby openly announce our opposition to the move to reduce the salaries of the school teachers and other employes of the city and county. As a means of relief to the financial condition of today, we stand for the highest American standard which must come through the training of our public school system, which everyone should be proud of. We shall oppose any backward move from the standard which we have attained, the same being by far too low at the present time.

"We as taxpayers and voters hope you will give this matter some consideration.

"Yours truly,
"Hamilton Council No. 1, O. of G. E. C. A.
"J. R. Porter, Secretary.
"302 Bell Avenue, City."

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, contemplate amending Ordinance No. 1848, known as the Zoning Ordinance, so as to re-zone and change Lots Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Connor, Foust & Thompson addition to Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, in the old Third Civil district, now a part of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, as shown by Plat Book No. 6, page No. 11, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, from a Residential District in Section 3 to District 4 of Section 4, so as to permit the erection of a residential apartment building on said property, but no business of any kind shall be, or is to be permitted on said described land or in any apartment building erected on said land.

The Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will have a hearing in the office of the Mayor on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1931, at 3 o'clock p.m., to hear protests of any person whose property is affected by said amendment.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, this the 21st day of July, 1931

JOHN C. HIBBETS, Auditor.

MORE ABOUT
SOCIAL UNREST

(Continued from First Page)

"Here we stand like the Greeks at Thermopylae. We refuse to budge. The American Federation of Labor will not stand a reduction of wages, and we are going to oppose it with all our might and vigor."

"How dramatic, how electrifying, how heroic would be a declaration that industry is going to meet its obligations; that we are not going to add to the burdens of the cities and towns this winter; that we are not going to turn adrift those who served us so faithfully and so well, to become objects of charity, led by citizens' committees and taxpayers of our municipalities.

Reduce Days and Hours of Work.

"There must be no further additions to the army of unemployed. We must assume our obligations and maintain every man now employed, and find jobs as soon as possible for those unemployed. Perhaps a reduction of days or hours is necessary to give every man a share of the work that is available. I would rather have 100,000,000 employed five days a week than 60,000,000 employed six days with 40,000,000 idle.

"These economic and industrial adjustments must be made. We are faced with the inevitable facts and that is what I think an industrial conference called by the president should consider. No social order should deny a willing man the opportunity to work. Every worker has a claim to his share of work.

Social Sanctions Are Threatened.

"Our financial institutions, industry and the government itself rest on social sanctions, and those social sanctions are threatened when we create in a republic an army of unemployed and the conditions that now exist. Those in authority have refused to respond favorably to our suggestion and we appeal in the name of labor and humanity for a favorable response to the suggestion that a conference be called and that it be supplemented by legislative action.

"I can't understand why millions should be appropriated in war, and yet at a time like this, more dangerous and even more menacing to the institutions of our country than war, there should be any hesitancy on the part of the government to appropriate money for constructive enterprises to provide millions of unemployed with work."

TIDE OF ORGANIZATION IN RANKS OF COAL MINERS IS FAST RISING

With Bituminous Industry Desperately in Need of Stabilizing Force and Even Greater Chaos Threatening, Workers See Union as Balance Wheel and Flock Back to U. M. W.

By C. S. GARRISON

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—The tide of organization in the ranks of the United Mine Workers, which has been at ebb for a long time, seems to be coming in, according to reports from various mine fields of the bituminous region.

Despite the refusal of certain operators to agree to a calling of a general conference to find a solution to the ills that seem to be eating the industry, organizing work among the miners is going forward and with enthusiasm.

It was agreed among factors in coal production that the industry is sick and is getting no better fast. Officers of the United Mine Workers, of course, have a decided interest in the coal industry, representing several hundred thousand persons dependent on it for life itself. They wished a general conference of operators, miners and the public to devise some sort of method to put the industry on its feet. The declination by operators, called by Secretary Lamont, to participate in such a meeting, while not final as far as the industry is concerned, shows, mine officials say, that operators—some of them—are content to go on in the old dog-eat-dog method of competition and the devil take the hindermost.

Operators Offer No Remedy.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that the operators offer no remedy themselves and apparently are not willing to accept suggestions from other sources.

Thus the coal industry is left hanging and with no net under it. The miners have a sincere—if selfish—desire to see the coal industry put on an even keel. Mining coal is their bread and butter, and if they get no work they starve.

It is this sentiment that has started the workers on the road to rehabilitate their old organization. Since the contract between the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal corporation and the United Mine Workers of District No. 5 has been negotiated, and the Scott's Run field in West Virginia has been reorganized, the rank and file of miners vision a return of the union, and they are re-establishing their membership by the thousands in Pennsylvania and other soft coal districts.

In most of these districts, where strikes have been in force and where the workers have started new local unions the so-called National Miners' union—a communist outfit—has sent in disturbers by the score to muddy the waters and carry on a campaign of violence and sabotage. The red element predicted the blow-up of the contract in District 5 and said openly they expected to keep the mines on strike. In this they failed, as some 2,400 men—United Mine Workers—are at work under the new agreement.

Officers in Demand.

International and district officers have plenty of work cut out for them and find it almost impossible to keep up with the demand for their presence at mass and local union meetings where organization work is going forward.

It is pointed out that ever since the coal industry started into the practice of repudiating contracts made with the United Mine Workers a few years ago, it has been in a chaotic condition due to the absence of bonafide contractural relations with a responsible body of men.

A continuation of the economic war which has been waged among operators, the spilling of blood in strikes and riots, the continued starvation of thousands of miners and their families will make a bad situation worse and bring veritable chaos in an industry that should be sitting at the head of the industrial prosperity table.

Action Is Imperative.

Officials of the United Mine Workers have pointed out to President Hoover and cabinet members that something must be done to prevent thousands of American citizens engaged in digging coal from absolute starvation this winter. A man with no work and his family starving and ragged is easy meat for red propagandists bent on setting up a "dictatorship of the proletariat" in America.

Level headed mine workers declare union organization is the balance wheel and are bending their efforts to restore the union to its former place in the industrial sun. Notice of the signing of contracts between the union and three Tennessee coal companies has been received at headquarters and the work there and elsewhere continues.

Miners' Union Warns of Government Control of Bituminous Coal Industry

(By International Labor News Service.)

Indianapolis, Ind., July 23.—Unless business executives and the coal operators join with the United Mine Workers of America to extricate the bituminous coal industry from the chaos which dominates it today, the federal government must exercise its sovereign power and reorganize the industry by legislative fiat. This is the substance of a statement in the United Mine Workers' Journal, the official organ of the United Mine Workers.

A tremendous reduction in the amount of coal consumed caused by the business depression is largely responsible for unemployment and its contingent suffering and distress among the coal miners, the Journal points out in discussing what is wrong with the coal industry.

"When industry in America was running at its height, a few years ago, more than 800,000 men were employed in and around the mines," the Journal says. "But in 1930 less than 500,000 were employed, and these 500,000 only made a hand-to-mouth living."

For the first four months in 1931, the output of bituminous coal was 36,000,000 tons less than during the same period in 1930; 58,000,000 tons less than in 1929; 39,000,000 tons less than in 1928, and 76,000,000 tons less than in 1927.

The Journal claims the coal miners are unable by themselves to remedy the depression in the coal mining industry, and insists that the responsibility rests with management and business.

The figures on decreased production and increased employment "tell a graphic and terrible story which impels the powers of business and government to turn their most serious attention to the duty of rescuing this fundamental industry from the chaos in which it flounders," concludes the Journal.

"If management and business are impotent, or simply will not try to find the way out, then government must step in and point the way."

A bill detailing the scheme of the United Mine Workers of America for reorganizing the bituminous coal industry and setting up a plan for regulating labor conditions, output, and prices was introduced in the last session of congress by Senator Watson, of Indiana, and referred to the senate committee on interstate commerce.

Coal Situation Desperate, Miners Tell Government

Workers' Case Presented "With Very Great Ability and Force" Secretary Doak Says Following Two-Day Conference.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, July 23.—With a thorough presentation of the mine workers' case to the government, the two-day conference of United Mine Workers' representatives with Secretary of Labor Doak ended here Tuesday. At its close President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, declared the situation "desperate" and expressed the hope that President Hoover would yet see the way clear to summon a national coal conference.

Asked as to communist infiltration in the coal fields, he declared that if the mine owners would negotiate with the bonafide union they would not have communist troubles on their hands.

There was general agreement that the coal field situation is in a state of disorganized turmoil and misery, as far as non-union fields are concerned. President Lewis would go no further than to again call attention to his petition to President Hoover for a conference with the union's threefold objectives—the right to organize and negotiate and stabilization of the industry—in view.

Secretary Doak limited his comment to saying that the miners' case had been presented "with very great ability and force."

The conferences are being treated as a part of a program to be carried out, which began with the conference between the mine operators and Secretary Lamont, and is now to be followed by other work in the line of investigations. Asked whether there would be any conference with the representatives of the National Mine Workers' union, the communist left wing miners' organization, Secretary Doak replied that the National Miners' union, the red organization, had very effectively shut itself out of any conferences by filing a protest with President Hoover's secretary objecting to any conferences whatever.

Besides Secretaries Doak and Lamont and President Lewis, those taking part in the conference were Phillip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers; Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer; Van A. Bittner, special representative of the Mine Workers for northern West Virginia; James Marks and P. T. Fagan, presidents of two Pennsylvania districts; William Houston, international representative for southern West Virginia; William Turnblazer, president of District 19, east Kentucky and Tennessee; Ed Morgan, special representative for west Kentucky; Lee Hall, president of District 6, Ohio, and Percy Tetlow, of the same district; David McDonald, assistant to the vice-president of the United Mine Workers, and K. C. Adams.

Duluth Labor Editor Placed on State Board

St. Paul, Minn.—Gov. Floyd B. Olson has appointed William E. McEwen, of Duluth, editor of the Labor World, a member of the state conservation commission, a board created by the late legislature to have complete control of the state's mineral and timber resources, lakes, streams, water power, the protection and propagation of game and fish, and the public domain.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKE

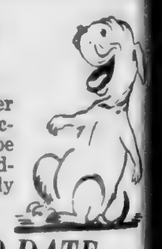
WATCH this section every we for Grocery Bargai
Make your Dollar Double Duty. Patronize those who patron YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

LARD Pure Hog Lard or Best Compound (Limit 4 lbs.) 4 Lbs. 35c
WINEDRIP The Better Coffee, Always Good Pound 16c
SUGAR 5-lb. bag 25c; 10-lb. bag 49c; 25-lb. bag $1.23
Fancy RICE or PINTO BEANS Very Best, Pound 4c
APPLE BUTTER "Loyal" Pure, Very Best Grade—30-oz. Jar 15c
MACARONI or Spaghetti, "Cook's" Best, 7-oz. Size — Two Packages 7c
WE EMPLOY UNION LABOR ONLY IN OUR MARKET

Something to Eat!

A baking powder to achieve satisfactory results must be scientifically blended and chemically pure.



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Makes biscuit as light as a feathe

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MANUFACTURERS
CHATTANOOGA, - - - TENNESSE

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Groce has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties o the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make— Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

O'Leary called at the home of his friend O'Brien to tell Mrs. O'Brien that her husband was locked up for being drunk.

Mrs. O'Brien—Why didn't you bail him out, man?

O'Leary—Bail him out! Bedad, you couldn't pump him out!

It's surprising, boys, how ignor girls can be at times. There one of them who doesn't know wh kiss means, but they always insis having it repeated. . . . When e thing is dull, it's good business f scissors grinder.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JULY 31, 1931 | Number 14

PLAN SPLENDID PROGRAM FOR PAINTERS' DAY

Enjoyable Day Forecast for Next Thursday.

PICNIC-BARBECUE AT WINNEPESAUKAH

Committees Promise Entertainment for Old and Young at Outing of Unionists.

THE MENU

Dill Pickles Olives
Barbecued Lamb, Pork and Baby Beef
Potato and Pimento Salad
Cold Slaw Relish Devil Sauce
Sliced Tomatoes Bermuda Onions
Assorted Bread Assorted Drinks

Ninth annual barbecue-picnic of Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, will be staged next Thursday at Lake Winnepesaukah, and committees from the local union are busy preparing an all-day program for the entertainment of folks of all ages.

"Painters' Day" has come to be quite an event not only for members of the local union and their allied craft, the Signwriters, but hundreds of friends annually take advantage of the outing. While games and contests of every description will make the program interesting from early morning until late afternoon, the chief feature of the event will, of course, be the barbecue at noon. Jesse Witt, than whom there is no more competent "chef" in the business when it comes to preparing a real barbecue feast, will as usual be in charge of this part of the program, and a tempting menu is announced, with generous portions for all comers.

The entertainment committee, which is arranging for a long list of athletic contests and stunts, has secured valuable prizes for the winners of each of these field events, and a program of perhaps two hours' duration is being worked out under the chairmanship of E. L. Blair, who has himself gained quite a reputation along this line. There will be prizes suitable for old and young, men, women and children, according to Mr. Blair, with games and contests in which everybody may participate. In fact, he promised, there will be "something doing every minute of the day."

The athletic contest and games program will be as follows:

Old men's foot race (60 years and over), 50 yards.

100-yard dash for house painters.

100-yard dash for paperhangers.

100-yard dash for sign painters.

A prize for each race and a grand prize will be offered for winner in each.

100-yard dash for the three winners in the above races.

50-yard dash for boys under 15 years old.

100-yard dash for boys over 15 years.

50-yard dash for girls under 17 years.

Bear race for boys under 7 years.

Old-time rolling pin throwing contest for wives of house painters, sign painters, paperhangers and non-members. Four prizes: a grand prize for the winner of the contest between the winners of the four contests.

Baseball throwing for ladies, also for girls under 15 years.

Egg men's foot race, 250 pounds and over, 100 yards.

Potato race for married ladies.

Egg race for married ladies.

Horseshoe pitching contest.

Prize for largest family on the grounds at noon of member of Local 226.

Prize for largest family on the grounds at noon of member of Local 299.

Prize for ugliest member of each, Local 226 and 299.

Drawing and word contests for men and ladies.

A baseball game between a team representing Lake Winnepesaukah and a picked nine from the union will be an event of the afternoon.

The above, with other features to be worked out, added to the many and varied attractions offered by Chattanooga's Coney Island," assure a great day's pleasure for all who join with the local unionists this year in the annual observance of "Painters' Day."

Transportation will be provided by the Greyhound Bus lines, according to J. J. Smith, general chairman, the schedule to be announced later through the daily papers.

The committees arranging for the day's events follow:

General Committee—J. J. Smith, chairman; Charles Milford, A. L. Pruett, Frank Miller, Joe Jett.

Purchasing Committee—A. L. Surber, chairman; R. J. Hogue, W. D. Sims, W. A. Witt.

Entertainment Committee—E. L. Blair, chairman; P. P. Thurston, George Sivley, Sr., J. G. Burkes, Paul Myers.

Refreshment Committee — Charles Milford, chairman; George Sivley, Jr., Joe Harrison.

Ticket Sales Committee—Joe Witt, Frank Thurston, Charles Milford, Joe Bork, George "Skinny" Witt.

Barbecue Committee—W. A. "Zeke" Witt, chairman; Fred Bodine, R. L. Keith, Jess Smith, F. S. Thurston, Skinny Witt, Homer Tarwater, A. G. Springer, Jr., A. T. Jones, H. M. Ottman, Joe Farmer, O. C. Mabee.

Committees on serving, reception and other features will be named later.

MAYOR TRENT NOT BELIEVER IN WAGE CUTS

Knoxville Official Denies He Approved "Economy."

LOCAL INTERVIEW MISINTERPRETED

Article in Chattanooga News Misleading, He Explains to Home City Central Body.

James A. Trent, mayor of Knoxville, according to an article in last week's issue of the labor paper in that city, has denied the purport of remarks attributed to him some three weeks ago by an article in the evening News of Chattanooga, wherein Mr. Trent was quoted, in effect, as approving wage-slashing campaign in the Knoxville city government, and thereby, according to Chattanooga trades unionists, giving "aid and comfort" to the Cummings-News-Arn pay-cut movement locally.

Mr. Trent is a member of the International Typographical union, and Chattanooga workers very naturally resented his supposed remarks, and a resolution expressing this resentment was unanimously adopted by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and a copy furnished the Knoxville Central Body.

The Knoxville mayor, according to the labor paper, appeared before that organization recently and explained the circumstances of the alleged interview, and it appears that there was a misconception or a misconstruction of his remarks.

The article, from last week's issue of Progressive Labor, follows:

Mayor James A. Trent, Knoxville's union mayor, was unjustly criticized by the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council last week in a resolution accusing him of advocating the wage-cutting "economy program" that is now being practiced by many municipalities, and which movement is now being advocated in Chattanooga. The purported interview, causing the resolution by the Trades and Labor council, appeared in a Chattanooga paper of two weeks ago and was written by a reporter who happened to be in the office of Mayor Bass while the Knoxville mayor was paying a friendly visit. In the conversation the question of reducing city expenses was brought up by Mayor Bass, who asked the Knoxville mayor to explain the way the Knoxville city budget was cut. This Mayor Trent did but in no way did he approve of the wage-slashing method and told the Chattanoogans so in the conversation. The reporter of the newspaper sponsoring the wage-reducing campaign among city and county employes wrote the story, making it appear that the Knoxville mayor approved the campaign.

The Chattanooga Trades and Labor council in a recent meeting passed resolutions condemning Mayor Trent. a copy of which was sent to the Knoxville Central Labor union. At the meeting Monday night Mayor Trent appeared before the C. L. U. delegates, explaining in detail how the story appeared. The explanation was satisfactory and no action was taken by the local unionists in regard to the resolution.

Mayor Trent said that he did not favor wage-cutting and that his record in this respect was well known to Knoxville unionists. He said that he had always advocated in the council the paying of the highest wages possible to city employes.

Mayor Trent will this week send a letter to the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council explaining his attitude on the question and how it happened that the story appeared as it did.

Secretary Matt Gerlach, of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, said Thursday he has not as yet received the letter from Mayor Trent referred to above.

Rate Boost Hearing Bars Railroad Wages

Washington.—The question of wages of railroad employes was barred from the interstate commerce commission's hearing on the petition of the railroad executives for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

An attorney asked one of the executives if he did not think railroad wages are too high. Commissioner Meyer stopped the proceedings with the statement that "we shall have to deal with wages as they stand."

MINE WORKERS CONFER WITH GOVERNMENT HEADS

DISTRICT PRESIDENT HURT IN FIGHT WITH REDS

Above are pictured the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, who conferred in Washington with Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont and Secretary of Labor W. N. Doak, discussing the proposal for a conference of all factors in the soft coal industry to plan remedies for the industry's ills. Left to right, sitting: Thomas J. Kennedy, John L. Lewis, Secretary Doak, Secretary Lamont and Phillip Murray. Standing: E. J. Morgan, of Kentucky; Percy Tetlow, of Ohio; James Marks, of Pennsylvania; Hugh L. Kerwin, director, United States conciliation service; Van Bittner, of West Virginia; Lee Hall, of Ohio; David McDonald, William Houston, of West Virginia; K. C. Adams, of West Virginia; William Turnblazer, of Kentucky, and P. T. Fagan, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fagin, who is president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers, was badly hurt when a number of communists invaded and attempted to break up a meeting of the United Mine Workers at Canonsburg, Pa., on July 19.

NOTICE!

Electrical Workers

At the regular meeting of Local 175 Wednesday, Aug. 5, an election will be held to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother B. A. Keebler, vice-president. All members are requested to be present.

E. E. CROSBY,
President.

LABOR MOURNS THE PASSING OF GEO. W. CLINTON

Death of Assistant Fire Chief Source of Sincere Regret to Friends.

Passing of George W. Clinton, assistant chief of the Chattanooga fire department, who surrendered to the Grim Reaper last Friday morning, following a long illness, was a source of sincere regret to hundreds of warm friends among the trades unionists of the city.

Chief Clinton had been ill almost continually since his appointment to the position on Aug. 11, 1930, and his associates had long since given up hopes of his regaining his health.

George, as he was known to hundreds of intimates, was a native of Chattanooga, and at the age of 20 went into the service. He was promoted step by step until his efficient and faithful service was recognized with the appointment of assistant chief, after twenty-two years in the employ of the city.

Chief Clinton was a staunch believer in the cause of organized labor, having been active in the formation of a firefighters' union several years ago and serving as the local union's second president, and two years subsequently as secretary. He remained a worker in the organization until his promotion last year, when the rules of the organization required that he take a withdrawal card. He was vice-president at the time of his retirement. He was one of the best-loved members of the fire department, but his popularity was by no means confined to his own calling and he numbered hundreds of friends throughout the city. Organized labor went to the front solidly for his promotion to assistant chief, and expressed to the commissioner its hearty approval of the choice.

Besides his widow, Chief Clinton is survived by four brothers—Lieut. Jack Clinton, of the local department, who was also active in the formation of the Firefighters' union; Charles, a member of the Meatcutters and the Painters and Decorators; Roy W, formerly a member of the Firefighters and now constable, and Jesse, of Jacksonville, Fla.

He was also a member of the Masons and the W. O. W.

Funeral services were held Sunday afternoon at the Ridgedale Baptist church, conducted by Revs. G. W. McClure and D. N. Livingstone. Interment was at Forest Hills.

The Labor World joins hundreds of sorrowing friends in expressing sincerest sympathy to the surviving relatives of Chief Clinton.

GEO. E. VENABLE GOES TO REWARD

George E. Venable, member of Local 226, Painters and Decorators, for twenty-odd years, passed away Sunday afternoon at 3:30, at his residence, 602 Battery place. Mr. Venable had been ill for several weeks.

For twenty years Mr. Venable was a familiar figure around the Masonic temple, at Seventh and Cherry streets, having been custodian of that building for the past two decades. Although taking no active part in recent years, he was always interested in the work of his local union, as well as that of the Masons and Woodmen, of which organizations he was also a member. He had been a resident of Chattanooga for a half-century, or since he was 9 years of age.

Mr. Venable is survived by his widow, two sons, G. W. and E. B.; two brothers, J. G., of this city, and R. L., of Boston, and one sister, Mrs. Anna B. Gold, of Seattle.

Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 3, at the St. Elmo Baptist church, the Rev. L. W. Clark officiating. Services at the grave, in Forest Hills, was in charge of the Masons.

The Labor World offers the sympathy of the entire local movement to the surviving relatives of Brother Venable.

Revival in Spirit Of Organization Is Urged by Woll

Labor Executive, Advocating Higher Wages, Pleads for Fuller Use of Organized Workers' Economic Power.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York City, July 30.—A revival of the spirit of organization and fuller recognition of the economic power of the wage-earners are big needs today, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the Union Labor Life Insurance company, told the International Longshoremen's convention here.

"We need a revival of the spirit of organization," Mr. Woll said, "and we need to preach the economic power of the wage-earners. We must organize our power as consumers. If we buy from non-union stores we strengthen the hand of our opponent. We denounce capitalism, but aren't we the ones who built it up? We've been enamored with economic theories of the past and it still persists today. Speaking the voice of labor, I say that labor has nothing to lose and much to gain by forging the chain of organization."

Wage Cuts Attacked.

Assailing wage cuts as retarding business recovery, Mr. Woll declared that the depression had emphasized four fundamental principles on which to base a better social order.

These, he added, were that the reduction of wages decreased purchasing power, and restricted markets; that a constant reduction of working hours per day and working hours per week would give employment to every one; that price cutting was as detrimental as wage cutting, and that there should be united planning by labor, industry and government for economic development five or ten years hence.

"Wages in America," Mr. Woll said, "are generally conceded to be on a higher level than elsewhere, but the average industrial wage throughout the country is no more than $25 a week.

"Anyone who believes that a 5 or 10 per cent reduction in wages would bring prosperity fails to understand economics, or is merely deluding himself. If we were to raise those incomes from $25 to $35 a week, it would stimulate activity and increase our purchasing power by 30 per cent. The question is not one of only maintaining high wages, I think it is more important now that wages be increased."

Cunningham (in restaurant)—Perkins, how can you eat with a knife?

Perkins—It is not so easy as it looks. Look around at the other diners; not one of them can do it.

* * *

Esther—I'm not on speaking terms with Jimmie. The mean thing wouldn't give me his seat at the barber's this morning.

NOTICE!

Barbers, Local 415

All members are urged to attend the regular meeting of this local Monday night, August 3, as important changes in the general constitution of the International will be voted on; also a general vice-president for this district.

GEORGE PERRY,
President.

CENTRAL BODY DELEGATES IN SHORT SESSION

Featureless Meeting Disposes of Routine Matters in Record Time Monday.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council made quick work Monday night of routine business, and the regular session of that body was finished in less than one hour. A good attendance was present in spite of the extremely hot weather. Practically every item on the recorder's minutes has to do with "inside stuff," the exceptions being as follows:

Letter from the Chicago Metal Trades council explained the trouble with Grigsby-Grunow company, manufacturers of Majestic radios and Majestic refrigerators. It was stated the strike against that firm is still in effect, the management maintaining its antagonistic attitude toward organized labor.

E. E. McDaniels reported that various building trades unions had contributed to the "Achievement Week" program of the chamber of commerce by contributing the labor necessary in the erection of a modern home front at Eighth and Cherry streets. Secretary Gerlach was instructed to write each local having a part in the plan, expressing the appreciation of the entire movement for their civic spirit. He was also instructed to write a similar letter to the chamber committee.

D. E. Harrison, Tom F. Hall and W. L. Gardner were named as a committee to draw suitable resolutions on the death of Chief George Clinton, of the fire department, who was formerly a delegate to Central Body.

Air-Cooled Buildings For Federal Workers

Washington.—From now on all the large government buildings erected in Washington will be air cooled in order to bring a reasonable degree of comfort to the government workers during the intensely warm weather that afflicts Washington during the summer. The supervising architect of the treasury, in charge of the building program, is undecided on the question of equipping the smaller buildings with the cooling system.

For the larger buildings the cost of installing the air-cooling system will be around $300,000 when provision for it is made in the initial plans. In consequence, the internal revenue building, now under construction, will not have this facility because the cost would be around $700,000 due to the fact that it was not in the initial plans.

Internal revenue bureau employes insist that the building in which they work should be cooled like the others, even though the additional cost hovers around $400,000. Otherwise the present practice of dismissing workers on intensely hot afternoons will have to be continued.

JOB SERVICE UNDER ALPINE GETS RESULTS

U. S. Employment Agency Finds Work for Many.

345,000 IDLE MEN GIVEN EMPLOYMENT

"If There's a Job for Even One, We'll Get It," Director Tells Labor News Service.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, July 30.—Preparatory to launching its major attack on unemployment during the coming fall and winter, the United States employment service has, in the last three months, placed approximately 245,000 persons in jobs.

Nearly a quarter of a million men and women have been enabled to stand on the firm footing of a pay roll and give the laugh to the wolf.

It is only three months since President Hoover announced the appointment of John R. Alpine to have charge of the development of this service within the department of labor. Since that day Secretary of Labor Doak and Alpine have created an organization reaching into every state, hunting jobs and taking men out of the long waiting line of unemployed to fill them—one of the great human agencies of government.

Slaughter of Red Tape In Work Is Terrific.

If President Hoover has made the telephone famous in international diplomacy, John R. Alpine has at least helped to stabilize telephone revenues by his amazing use of that ready instrument in bringing together in fast time a vast organization that can now be said to be about at completion.

Doak and Alpine have teamed this job in trade union fashion. Both have been trained in labor battles to take the quickest road to effective action. As a result the slaughter of red tape has been terrific. "Get me John Blank on the telephone," is the order. No long letters, waiting days and weeks for answers. The telegraph is used as freely. When a hitch appears somewhere that doesn't unwind promptly the order goes to "bring that man here so we can talk to him and get things moving."

One thing stares the newly expanded service squarely in the face and nobody is inclined to duck the issue. It is this: The best agency on earth cannot find jobs that do not exist, cannot provide means for absorbing into a non-existent employment all of the millions thrown out by the collapse of the nation's industries. The service cannot MAKE the required jobs.

Uncle Sam Helps The Jobless Get Jobs.

This week I went over the whole situation with Alpine. We considered records and we took a look at the unemployment figures. Nobody in or about the service, and no other sensible person, expects the service to put six million men at work, unless and until a reviving industry offers work.

But a great deal can be done and is being done. That quarter of a million for whom jobs have been found stands up to say that it helps mightily to have the United States help a fellow to get a job. **That is the significance of the situation.**

"I feel entirely confident that in spite of all the limitations that we know to exist and that we cannot change we shall be able to make a real dent in the unemployment situation this fall and winter," Alpine said. Alpine, once a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and once its acting president, speaks carefully and with caution.

Today, he informed me, there is a state director in every state and an assistant director in every state. In most states there is much more than that. The federal service is co-operating and dovetailing in with state and local free employment agencies wherever they exist. So that, within three months of intensive work—really, the kind of work that brought miracles out of nothing in the war days—a free employment machine of some eighty offices has been brought into being, functioning as a unified mechanism for the man without a job.

Service Shows Value In Great Farm Belt.

An example of what the service can do is found in connection with agriculture. If the service cannot make employers spend money for employment, the service can bring order into a situation. It is guiding the movement of thousands of seasonal workers, finding out where the next work is to be found, sending to the work the required workers, seeing that they do not all gather in one place to overcrowd each other and create disastrous conditions, preventing an incalculable amount of want, misery and despair.

Much attention is being given to war veterans also, and the bureaus especially concerned with war vet-

(Continued on Last Page)

CONGRESS MAY PROBE AWARDS TO PAY-CUTTERS

Non-Union Employers Get Cream of U. S. Contracts.

IGNORE BACON LAW AND SLASH WAGES

Rumor Says Favored Bosses Have Backing of Influential Politicians.

Organized labor is wondering what mysterious influence is being used by non-union, wage-cutting contractors to enable them to pick the cream of contracts under the government's emergency building program, says Charles M. Kelley, in a special article in last week's issue of Labor.

That curiosity is shared by members of congress, and it may be manifested in a demand at the December session for a sweeping investigation to determine whether everything is as it should be.

Charges are heard that some of the favored contractors have the backing of influential politicians who presumably are getting a part of the profits. Since of these men pose as lawyers, but as a matter of fact their chief business in Washington is lobbying.

Are Useful in Election.

When campaign time rolls around they are very active about national headquarters and are supposed to be useful in raising campaign funds.

They have lots of "pull" and are willing to use it in behalf of any client able to pay the price.

A law was enacted at the last session of congress, calling for the maintenance of prevailing rates in communities where federal work was being done, but it is asserted that the non-union contractors are paying little or no attention to its provisions.

Recently the treasury department gave contracts for building postoffices at Shreveport, La.; Key West, Fla., Manassas and West Point, Va., and Kittanning, Pa., to Algernon Blair, of Montgomery, Ala.

Labor leaders claim that Blair was one of the worst offenders in wage-cutting prior to the enactment of the safeguarding law. They have argued without effect with the departments that Blair's record is such as to disqualify him from further consideration.

Blair caused all sorts of trouble at Northport, L. I., last summer, when he imported workers from the south for a veterans' hospital job and lodged them in shacks which were declared by health officials to be "abominations." It is charged that after Blair completed the work many of the workers became public charges.

At Dayton, O., where Blair constructed a veterans' hospital, he treated his workers so badly that the community became outraged and took revenge on Congressman Roy Fitzgerald by defeating him for re-election.

Paid Half of Rate.

Fitzgerald made a hard fight for the hospital, and declares his defeat was entirely due to resentment over Blair's importation of workers, while hundreds of local men were jobless. Furthermore, he is said to have paid only about half the prevailing rate.

Blair is now engaged on a veterans' hospital at Memphis, where he is said to be pursuing the same tactics. Senator Kenneth McKellar has vigorously protested to the war department, and so has the mayor of Memphis, but nothing has been done to check the practice.

The W. R. Rose company, of Goldsborough, N. C., is another firm which has the inside track.

Despite the fact that the government has had a great deal of trouble with it' because of wage-cutting, importation of southern workers, and disregard of safety regulations, the Rose company has recently been given a contract to build a school at Washington, and last week was awarded a contract by the interior department for building an addition to St. Elizabeth's hospital, Washington.

Organized labor for months fought the Rose hospital bid and had the wholehearted support of Washington business and civic organizations. All these protests, however, were ignored by the interior department.

The Townsend Lumber company, of Anderson, S. C., with a contract for building barracks at Langley field, Va., is declared by labor to have ignored the prevailing wage provisions.

Complaint was made to the labor department more than three months ago that the company paid only half the standard wages. This was backed up with affidavits by ten local contractors and many individuals.

No Action Taken.

To date the labor department has taken no action. The final decision rests with Secretary Doak. The department says it is making an investigation.

In addition to the firms mentioned, wage cutting and bad conditions are charged against Sanford Brothers, of North Carolina; Betson Cook, of West Point, Ga.; Virginia Engineering

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1931.

UNION WAGE IS PREVAILING.

When the playground department, in Los Angeles, stood out like a maverick against all other city departments and determined it would pay wages ranging from $1 to $3 below the union rate, the Los Angeles Central Labor council decided it was time to fight. The money had been voted by the citizens to provide work for unemployed and that didn't mean destroying standards.

Applying for a mandate to compel payment of the union rate, the unions won a sweeping victory for their contention from Judge Walter Guerin, who decided that the prevailing wage was as contended by the applicants.

Judge Guerin went further and declared that the state's legislative bodies and the people of the city had, by actual decision, taken a stand against wage cuts and for the maintenance of standards.

This decision should be of tremendous importance. The union rate is the prevailing rate. There is and can be no other prevailing rate.

WORDS OF WISDOM FROM EMPLOYERS.

The Bulletin of the Electrical Guild of North America, published at Pittsburgh, says:

"Price-cutters are wage-cutters and force others to become wage-cutters."

The same publication also denounces the system which permits officials to classify as a "responsible bidder" any bidder who can raise a bond. Every move looking toward establishment of better standards of work and life is a good move and not all employers are blinded by what seems to be immediate self-interest.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When was the birthday of Samuel Gompers?

A.—January 27. He was born in 1850.

* * *

Q.—What is the Neptune association?

A.—An organization of licensed masters and mates of ocean and coastwise vessels.

* * *

Q.—How many international trade unions have branches in Canada?

A.—Eighty-four. Their Canadian branches number about 2,000, with a membership of upwards of 200,000.

What Next!

Addressing the Society for Coal Research at Bochum, Germany, Prof. Wilhelm Glund said that albumin can now be derived synthetically from coal. After years of study, he said a point had been reached where it is possible to obtain all the elements of albumin from certain chemicals contained in coal at a cost which would permit artificial albumin to compete with the natural product. Albumin is used for clarifying purposes, as in sugar-refining and cookery and also in the printing of calico, photography, etc.

At The Change

A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

E-176

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

THIRD WINTER OF MISERY.

The third winter of unemployment is approaching. Those charged with surveying the condition agree that the situation will be much more serious than during the two previous winters.

It is not expected that there will be any diminution of the 6,000,000 now estimated to be barred from work. Indeed, the indications point to an increase above that number.

Welfare workers state that during the first four months of 1931 relieving the unemployed cost about 75 per cent of the total for 1930. It is said that this increase does not necessarily indicate an increase in the number of out-of-works during that period. It means that workers suffering continued unemployment or having intermittent work had spent their savings in order to buy a living for their families and finally reached the poverty status and became the unwilling recipients of charity relief.

On the charity side the situation is not cheerful. Relief organizations admit that large numbers of persons of moderate means who normally support community chests and similar funds will be unable to contribute as liberally this year as formerly. It has been quite customary for large employers to pledge large sums to charity organizations and then in reality compel their employes to pay a large portion to the pledge although the compulsion was masked under the guise of voluntary contributions. But with so many employes on reduced earnings resulting from part-time work and other forms of wage reductions the employers will be unable to tap this source of charity contributions the coming winter.

Every sign indicates that the bulk of next winter's necessarily immense fund to provide at least 6,000,000 unemployed workers and their families with the means of life and health must come from public funds.

Reliable statistics show that in 1929 about 60 per cent of the cost of direct family relief in 100 representative cities was paid out of public funds. In 1930, with the total relief cost greatly increased, public funds paid 72 per cent.

During the coming winter the total cost of providing the unemployed with the requisite amount of food, clothing, shelter and schooling for children of school age, will exceed the cost during either of the two preceding winters. Private charity organizations like the community chest are making arrangements for a federated drive in October for $82,000,000 for winter relief work. The drive for private charity funds has the official backing of the president's emergency committee for employment. But the major reliance must be on public funds.

Municipal and county public funds are under the control of bodies responsible to the voters made up largely of working people. The workers through their trade unions and other organizations should be able in an organized way to see to it that the only limit on private charity and the appropriation of public funds for relief of the jobless shall be the provision of decent living standard for all unemployed workers and their family dependents. Anything less will be a discredit to American institutions; and every American workingman who has had a part in creating decent living standards should make careful note of officeholders and others who seek in this dire emergency to destroy them.

SENSE ABOUT WAGE CUTS.

The fantastic idea, held by certain employers and their economists, that the business depression can be cured by reducing wages is emphatically scouted by the Midland Bank of Great Britain in a statement which is understood to be directly inspired by Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the bank.

Wage cutters both in the United States and Great Britain insist that the cost of manufactured goods must be brought down to the depreciated level of commodity prices.

Wages, they say, are a substantial element in the cost of manufacture and should be drastically deflated to assist in adjusting costs to prices.

Dr. Sprague, economic adviser of the Bank of England, recently urged reducing costs of production in manufacturing countries, chiefly at the expense of wages, until the prices of finished goods are brought down to the distressing level of agricultural prices.

The Midland bank attacks this theory. It maintains that it is supreme folly to rely for revival of world business upon a downward adjustment of all prices to the level of those now obtaining for primary materials.

It insists that wage reductions and the general policy of working for lower commodity prices will end in "ultimate economic collapse." It holds that wages should be maintained and that the combined efforts of everyone should be used to advance commodity prices above the present level.

It should not be necessary for anyone either in Great Britain or the United States to warn against the suicidal policy of wage cutting.

Business and employment depend upon the purchasing power of the people at home and abroad. The larger their purchasing power, the larger is their ability to buy the goods other people produce.

It is axiomatically clear that the purchasing power of the masses of the people depends on their wages. If they are paid low wages, their ability to purchase goods is small; and the less goods they buy the less employment there is for the millions who produce the goods.

These economic facts are plain. Yet there are shortsighted employers and economists who are carried away with the theory that the main thing necessary to end industrial depression is wholesale wage reductions and the consequent heavy reduction in the purchasing power of the masses.

Wage reducing has already been tried in the United States.

Before the depression was out of swaddling clothes the employers applied their theory by throwing millions of workers, ultimately 6,000,000, into unemployment, and reducing their purchasing power to nothing. They have kept up the work by placing more on part time. In addition, there have been many reductions in wage rates both for full time and part time workers.

Employers have thus drastically reduced the purchasing power and lowered the standards of living of millions of our workers and their families. But from month to month the business depression does not show tangible signs of recovery.

The lesson is clear. The sure way to business recovery, the sure way to overcome the slump which is paralyzing the entire world, is to increase rather than decrease the living standards of the masses.

Wages must not be cut.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY

"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
PART XXXVI.
Lk. 18:18-25 (Continued)

WM. L. MOSS

When Jesus was approached by the rich young ruler the Master looked upon him with kindly eyes and realized that here was a case that needed drastic measures, for the young man's wealth was the only bar to the world of his ideals. To Jesus it was not at all a question whether this young man could "get to heaven." What Jesus saw as He looked upon the young man with sympathetic eyes and heart was that he could never share in the real life, the "abundant life" of which He taught, for this new life He preached was not a case of human beings stepping into a world made over for them, but was a kingdom of relations which those who entered the kingdom created of their own initiative. To this rich young lord with his wealth these relations were impossible—and Jesus knew it. Immense wealth is always difficult to acquire without doing injustice to others or injuring them. It is even more difficult to go through life with it and deal consistently fair with others. Above all is it difficult to have wealth and remain on a footing of equal humanity with our fellow-beings. Once wealth (in whatever form it may be possessed) is acquired it is hard to give away without creating mischief and distrust. Jesus demanded an heroic life of His followers, and to achieve that life one must place his faith in humanity and not in the "deceitfulness of riches." Wealth flouts the values of life, kills spirituality, destroys race solidarity and incapacitates its possessor for the heroic life—that life of supreme sacrifice for our fellowmen. Wealth softens us, saps our energy and eats away our moral stability.

This of course in Jesus' day was radical teaching. It is even more so now after centuries of the Church's repression concerning what Jesus really taught concerning the dangers of riches. When we take into account that the Church has failed to teach Jesus warned against the possession of wealth as an end and not as a means the same as He taught against many other things that destroy and incapacitate men it is easy to see why child-drivers, monopoly-builders, greedy individuals and crooked and avaricious financiers have no fear. Why should they fear men and women who have never been instructed fully as to what their greatest Teacher had to say about wealth?

Knowing that Jesus based all He taught on the teaching of the prophets of Israel, to those who acquaint themselves with the Master's teaching concerning riches the words of the bishop of Oxford become clear and understandable: "Much that we are accustomed to hear called legitimate insistence upon the rights of property the Old Testament would seem to call the robbery of God and grinding the faces of the poor."

It is not the mere possession of wealth that bars a man from the kingdom of God, but it is because of what his wealth does to him and causes him to do that makes him unfit to enter the higher life here on earth and be accepted of God as one of His own.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In fourteen years, from 1917 to 1930, inclusive, sixty-eight Class 1 steam railroads in the United States operated continuously without a single passenger being killed in either collisions or train derailments, the two most feared eventualities in railroad operation.

It is hard to grasp the significance of these figures, the National Safety council says. These roads traveled during this period 51,000,000,000 miles. That is equivalent to 277 round trips from the earth to the sun. Or, if you were speeding along at fifty miles per hour it would take 117,000 years to make the journey.

Yet in all this mileage not a single passenger's life was sacrificed in either of these types of train accidents. Surely a record of which the railroads can be proud.

* * *

Ashland, Ore., isn't a big city (it has only 5,000 population), but it is demonstrating that a community does not have to be large to provide its citizens with ample facilities for outdoor life and recreation. Ashland has one of the most beautiful recreation parks in the United States, according to the "American City." The park is named Lithia park from its fountain and is a generously forested area of 80 acres, extending into the canyons of Ashland creek. It is equipped with a modern playground, supervised in summer by a trained director. Tennis, croquet, archery, dancing, horseshoe courts, fine picnic grounds, and a beautiful auto camp are all provided for. Band concerts are held weekly during the summer. County conventions and school commencements, music-memory contests, Easter-egg hunts, and many other community activities are held there. The park is maintained through a two-mill tax levy yielding about $12,000, and it is administered by an elected park commission of five members.

* * *

Some newspapers have been criticizing Albert Einstein, world famous scientist, for asking Gov. Rolph, of California, to pardon Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

A sample of the criticism comes from the Evening Star, of Washington, D. C., which admits that on questions of science Einstein speaks with authority, but contends that he is not qualified in any manner to pass judgment upon the merits of the Mooney-Billings case. After intimating that Einstein must have only slight knowledge of the Mooney-Billings case and that perhaps he does not take into consideration the full history of the case, the Star sapiently observes that "His action does credit to his heart if not his judgment."

The argument is weak. For all the Star knows, Einstein may have closely studied the celebrated California case. If he did, it undoubtedly convinced him that Mooney and Billings have been the victims of a great injustice, an injustice which California courts seem powerless or unwilling to remedy.

Einstein's plea for a pardon was well taken and did credit to his heart as well as to his judgment.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

JOHN R. McCULLOCH, Francis Place and Joseph Hume, M. P., bear the proud distinction in the history of labor of having accomplished more for working men at the outset of labor's determined struggle for recognition than any other three men. As we have treated briefly of the work of Place, the tailor, and Hume we will now turn our attention to a consideration of McCulloch. At the time he met Place and Hume he was editor of The Scotsman, then a violent radical journal co-operating with the newly-established Edinburgh Review in advocating sociological and political reforms. A powerful article along sociological lines was contributed by McCulloch to the Edinburgh publication in 1823 based on facts furnished him by Place, one of the shrewdest men the early labor movement had. Now at the time McCulloch published his article Place had not become a force in labor circles. The article was widely read and immediately gave Place a name. Later articles by McCulloch advocating the acceptance of Place's ideas gave the tailor a prestige which put him in a position to assume full control of the labor movement of his day. Thus put into power by the articles of his friend, it is to the credit of Place as well as to the credit of McCulloch and Hume that through all the years they were implicitly trusted with the leadership of labor neither of the three men once violated their sacred responsibility. McCulloch with his pen and clear brain, Hume as a member of parliament securing passage of the desired bills, and Place, the astute general-in-chief, with all three working in close harmony and toward a common goal, the emancipation of labor from the then existing harsh industrial laws, forced through the house of parliament the first bill leading up to the recognition of the right of collective bargaining among working men which hitherto had been arrogantly denied them by their agrarian, political and industrial overlords.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45419
Annie Mae Harris vs. Carl H. Harris

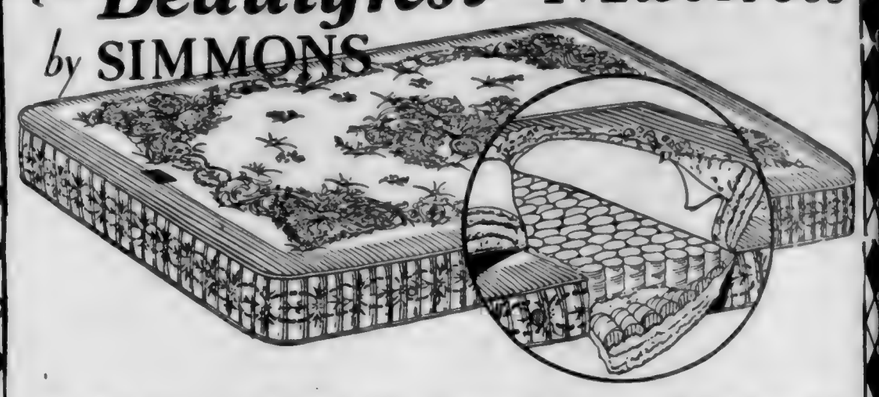
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl H. Harris is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-7

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY AT STERCHI'S

GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE!

The Beautyrest Mattress by SIMMONS



You'll Never Regret the Amount Invested in the Simmons Beautyrest Mattress at **$39.50**

To Get the Most Rest Known to Mankind Use It On the Simmons Beautyrest Box Spring **$39.50**

Buy It On Sterchi's EASY TERMS

Invest the Fruits of Your Labor In Something That Pays Dividends

STERCHI'S
QUALITY FURNITURE

BROAD ST., AT SEVENTH
251 EAST MAIN STREET
EIGHTH STREET AT PINE
EAST CHATTANOOGA
ROSSVILLE, GEORGIA

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Company
Ideal Service at Moderate Cost
Phone 6-6114

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver & Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. home should be without it. Q Safe, Sure.

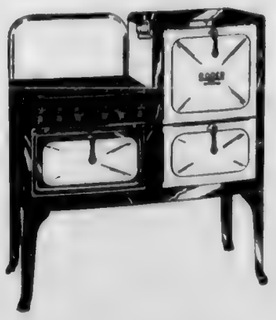
TIRED OUT AT 10 A.M.

Feel listless and weary before the day's work is fairly started? Dread to go back into a hot, stuffy kitchen?

Then you need a Modern Gas Range with its many labor saving conveniences—a Range that cooks and bakes automatically while you rest, read or play.

Put your entire meal in the oven, set the control and enjoy yourself. No need to watch fire or food.

A Modern Gas Range will bring convenience, cleanliness and economy to your kitchen. Make up your mind now to get rid of your old-fashioned, inefficient cooking appliance. Then come in and pick out a Modern Gas Range. You'll be glad you did—many times a day for years to come.



CHATTANOOGA GAS CO.
"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIEND

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—H. O. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

MEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested me by deed of trust executed 3d day of October 1927, by Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrde to secure the indebtedness therein described, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 25, page [illegible] et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of several the notes described in said deed of trust, said notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and each in the sum of Twenty-five Dollars; and said notes payable monthly and the notes for January, 1931, and all notes since then, one each month, have been defaulted in the payment thereof, and have remained in default for more than thirty days after their maturity; and the holder of said notes having declared all of the same due and payable at once, and requested me to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust to satisfy the unpaid indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, trustee, will expose for sale and will sell in front of the west door of the courthouse, on Walnut street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at 11 o'clock a.m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931,

to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and twenty-six in Fairview (sometimes called Belleview), Chattanooga Land Company's Addition No. 1. Being the same real estate conveyed to Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, by H. B. Stafford and wife, E. L. Langford, about July 30th, 1926.

The title is believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 12th day of July, 1931.

J. A. LONG, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustee by deed of trust executed the 7th day of May, 1930, by J. C. Goodwin and wife, Lizzie Goodwin, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book X, Volume 24, page 606 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, The Title Guaranty & Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Courthouse on Walnut street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931,

the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The south 80 feet of Lot No. 16, Block 7, J. & E. C. Foster's subdivision of Griffin's addition to the City of Chattanooga, as shown by map attached to deed registered in Book 1, Volume 1, Page 1, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and more fully described as follows: Beginning at a point 80 feet south from the southeast corner of the intersection of East Eighth Street and University Street, formerly "E" Street; running thence eastwardly 50 feet; thence southwardly 80 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence westwardly 50 feet along said alley to University Street, formerly "E" Street; thence northwardly said University Street to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to Seven Hundred Fifty and No/100 ($750.00) Dollars to the Administration and Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

This is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 29th day of July, 1931.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO. of Chattanooga, Trustee.

W. S. Beck, President. 8-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45604

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

I. W. King vs. Debbie Davis King

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Debbie Davis King is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered by publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 23d day of July, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. DUDA, D. C.

Jno. S. Myers, Atty. 8-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45589

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jamie Galloway vs. Charles Comer Galloway

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Comer Galloway is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of July, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. DUDA, D. C.

L. Dixon, Atty. 8-14

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45562

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Blanche Welch Duckett vs. Ralph L. Duckett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ralph L. Duckett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of July, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Jno. S. Myers, Atty. 8-7

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Myself.

A little bit grayer,
A little bit slower,
A little bit older,
But still a good goer.

A little bit wiser,
A little bit kinder,
To everyone's failings
A little bit blinder.

* * *

Man's Ambition.

At 4—to wear pants.
At 8—to miss Sunday school.
At 12—to be president.
At 14—to wear long pants.
At 18—to have monogramed cigarettes.
At 20—to take a show girl out to dinner.
At 25—to have the price of a dinner.
At 35—to eat dinner.
At 55—to digest dinner.

* * *

We have it on good authority that if you begin saving right away you may be able to buy the third and smallest toe of the left hind foot of a turkey for Thanksgiving. . . . Gabby Gertrude says she has used a lot of make-up in her time, but never for her mind. . . . "Handle With Care" has the same meaning to the railroad man that "No Admittance" has to the book agent. . . . A farm paper says that cows that are milking heavily may drink 300 pounds of water a day. In the old days when we had to pump water for 'em we had the idea that the amount was nearer 300 barrels. . . . The average girl's idea of a husband is a combination of Buddy Rogers, Rudy Vallee, John D. Rockefeller and Job. But you ought to see the one she eventually marries. . . . Have you heard of the Scotchman who took his own tablecloth to a night club to avoid the cover charge?

* * *

Hays—How come you always smoke quarter cigars?

Mays—Somebody always smokes the other three-quarters.

* * *

Caller (to doctor, who has already been awakened three times)—Hi, Doctor, Mrs. Jennings' little boy has swallowed a mouse!

Doctor—Tell him to swallow the cat, then.

* * *

A minister recently married a young couple:

The Groom—How much?

The Minister—Whatever you think it's worth.

The young man hesitated, fumbled, then handed him 50 cents. The minister was a good sport. He fumbled, hesitated, then counted out 20 cents change and handed the groom.

* * *

Jimmy—Did Moses have dyspepsia like what you've got?

Daddy—How on earth do I know? Why do you ask such a question?

Jimmy—Our Sunday school teacher says the Lord gave Moses two tablets.

* * *

Gerald—What does the word "Davenport" suggest to you, Margaret dear?

Margaret—Oh, I know; a city in Iowa.

Fagan Turns Gun On Assailant To Foil Murder Plot

Violence this week crashed into the lives of two trade union officers.

Ely H. Orr, secretary-treasurer, Newspaper Delivery Drivers, Chicago, was shot and killed.

Patrick T. Fagan, president United Mine Workers, Pittsburgh district, set upon a would-be assassin, seized the gun and shot the man.

Fagan Shoots First.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Pittsburgh, July 30.—Patrick T. Fagan, but a few days ago badly hurt when communists tried to break up a United Mine Workers' meeting at Canonsburg, Pa., was the victim of an attempt upon his life at his home here Sunday.

A man giving his name as Patrick Murphy mounted the steps of Fagan's home and asked for him. When Fagan came to the door Murphy asked if he were Fagan.

"Yes, I'm Fagan," was the answer.

"Well, you're gone," was the response as Murphy drew a revolver, according to Fagan's niece, Helen O'Brien.

But Fagan was too quick. He grasped the gun and fired as Murphy fired. Murphy died instantly, but a companion, waiting in an automobile, was arrested and is held, booked as Edward Snyder, Fleming, Ky., claiming to be a cousin of the late Sid Hatfield.

Fagan is 43 and for years has been the leader in this district. He largely guided negotiations leading to the recent agreement between the U. M. W. and the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal company. The reds have hated him and red plotting is regarded as at the bottom of the attempt upon his life.

The United Mine Workers have been fighting bitterly against the communists in this state, as in West Virginia and Kentucky. Riots and every variety of trickery and treachery have been engineered by the reds in their desperation.

Young Secretary Shot.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Chicago, July 30.—Ely H. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the Newspaper Delivery Drivers, sat in a loop restaurant until 5 o'clock Sunday morning talking over newspaper delivery problems.

Orr then got into his car to go home. At Milwaukee and Fullerton avenue Orr was riddled with shotgun slugs and died.

In a union overturn Orr succeeded Jack Barry in December and police say they are seeking Barry and Daniel Fiore, another business agent.

A newsboy witnessed the shooting and heard one of the three assailants say, "Oh, boy, we got him that time."

Oklahoma Jobless Levy Food Supplies

Henryetta, Okla.—About 300 unemployed men and women marched on grocery stores here and demanded food supplies for an emergency relief station they had established in the city hall. The unemployed merely asked for groceries and used no force. Most of the merchants contributed.

Many families here have been in dire distress for months because of a shut-down of the coal mines and the general business depression.

Rev. Charles Holmes, a minister from Dewar, a mining village near Henryetta, led the crowd after praying for Divine guidance in the quest for food.

Gov. Murray promised to aid the unemployed if they are willing to work. He admits they are hungry and that something must be done, but adds that "you can't just feed them or they'll sit down and expect it."

Officials in charge of the American Red Cross headquarters at St. Louis declared they could do nothing to relieve the situation either at Henryetta or elsewhere. The national organization, it was stated, has taken no steps to relieve unemployment distress anywhere.

"He's a pretty good druggist all right, but he puts too much pepper in his chicken salad."

Hoffman Given 2-Year Sentence As Strike Sequel

(By International Labor News Service.)

Stroudsburg, Pa., July 30.—Alfred "Tiny" Hoffman, Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' organizer, has been sentenced to prison again.

Hoffman was ordered to serve two years and to pay a fine of $1,750 by Judge Samuel E. Shull, after the judge had refused to order a new trial. Hoffman was convicted on various charges—conspiracy being the good old standby charge—in which it was alleged that the organizer conspired to assault, commit malicious mischief and tamper with automobiles. Notice of appeal was filed and Hoffman was released on $5,000 bail.

The charges grew out of the strike against the Mammoth Hosiery mills. Hoffman's attorney pleaded with the court against the sentence. He maintained that Hoffman had a legal position with the union and had advised the strikers against violence or any unlawful acts.

Hoffman has had rough treatment at the hands of the law in other strikes. He, with Edward F. McGrady, was "deported" from Elizabethon, Tenn., by some of that town's "best people" during the strike against the rayon barons of that city, a crime for which no one has been either arrested or punished. Hoffman served a sentence in South Carolina because of strike efforts.

Hoffman's great bulk has earned him the nickname "Tiny."

Hoffman's attorney assailed the testimony of Mrs. Nellie Miller, star witness for the state, as "unreliable and incompetent because she was the wife of one of the slayers of Alberta Bachman."

The Bachman girl, a striker and Sunday school teacher, was shot fatally early in the strike. Her alleged slayers are free on bial.

The lawyer attacked credibility of the state's other witnesses on the grounds their employment by the Mammoth mill following their desertion of the strikers' ranks, robbed their testimony of disinterestedness.

Immigration Decline Helps Employment

Washington.—Immigration for the calendar year 1931 will not exceed 50,000, and deportations will reach 20,000, leaving a net immigrant increase of but 30,000, Secretary of Laor Doak predicts. Immigration has passed the 50,000 mark every year since 1831, when the total was 22,633.

The department of labor holds that the decreasing number of immigrants is of benefit to the workers in the United States because nearly all immigrants are potential wage-earners. The over-supply and consequent unemployment of many classes of labor today is attributed to the unlimited immigration in the past.

Boarder—Come quick—two rats are fighting in my room.

Landlady—Well, what do you expect to get for fifty cents—a bullfight?

Patronize our Advertisers.

War!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Eighty-five cents of every dollar collected from the people of this country as national revenue is spent for past wars or getting ready for future bloodshed. The same can be said of every nation, big and little, in the world. Humanity is in the business of actively sustaining the spirit of war and financing them. That's the cold, naked truth about the whole business. And who in the past nurtured and kept alive the fallacy that wars will always be—in fact are—unavoidable? The question answers itself when we remember who it is that profits most by wars—selfish and greedy individuals and those whose vanity is only satisfied through a display of the trappings of war in peace time. We haven't fully awakened as yet, but some day we're going to see the economic bottomless pit into which we have been led by the alarmist cries of battleship builders and munition makers. The terrible waste in training individuals to shoot and to shoot straight will also dawn upon us. Then the barbaric splendor of gold braid, multi-colored uniforms, brass buttons and resplendent swords and firearms will become a hideous sight when seen in our museums. Then rusty and decaying battleships slowly settling to the bottom of the ocean near our coasts will be pointed out by mothers of future generations as instruments of murder once proudly kept manned and instantly ready for wholesale slaughter away back there in the dark ages of the 1930's! Then the national crime of the pitiless and insane slaughter of men by their nation will be as abhorrent to races of people as the pitiless and insane killing of one individual by another is to society today. In that day nations will have as high regard for each other's rights as enlightened individuals have among themselves.

5,000 Salesgirls Have Long Work Week

Washington.—A surprisingly large number of owners and operators of 5-and-10-cent and other limited price stores impose a working week of 48 hours and over on their salesgirls, according to a statement by the United States women's bureau. The data cover the years 1920 to 1928 and include over 5,000 women employed in eighteen states. A strikingly large proportion of the women work from 48 to 54 hours.

Employers who impose long hours on Saturday are largely to blame for the long week. From Monday to Friday none of the women had daily schedules in excess of nine hours and some worked less than eight hours. But on Saturday, the bureau says, "not far from three-fifths of the girls were required to work more than nine hours, about three-tenths had a schedule for this day of over ten hours, and over a sixth were expected to put in a Saturday in excess of eleven hours."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

WILL STEEL CORPORATION UNDO FARRELL'S PLEDGE?

Wage Reduction Rumor Afloat, But Without Authentic Backing—Big Combine's President Has Declared Pay Must Not Be Reduced.

(By International Labor News Service.)

New York, July 30.—Whether, after reducing its dividend rate, United States Steel will undertake to reduce wages is a paramount question in labor circles as well as in the financial district.

If Steel cuts wages, one trade union leader points out, it will be because President James Farrell has gone back on his own platform, or else because he has concluded it is time to punish other steel corporations by beating them at their own miserable game. Farrell has declared against wage reductions and he also has declared against price cutting.

It is pointed out that he cannot cut wages without doing what he has declared it almost a crime to do, but there is some inclination to hold that if there is a wage cut it may be the opening gun in such a war on other steel corporations as they will not relish, while labor pays the heaviest penalty for the fight between giants.

Steel workers, themselves unorganized for the most part, will have little if anything to say about what happens.

Only by the strength of our unity can we maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Used Cars

1928 Whippet Sedan	$125
1927 Essex Sedan	125
1927 Chevrolet Coach	125
1927 Pontiac Coach	75
1927 Willys-Knight Coach	150
1927 Ford Roaster	75
1928 Chevrolet Coach	225
1929 Chevrolet Sedan	350

RICE BROS.
CHEVROLET CO., INC.
236-38 East Main Street
1520 Rossville Avenue

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Floor Workers International Union
Union Label of Steve Mounters
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF
UNITED
894230
REGISTERED
C.I.U. No. 1
Coopers' Union Label
UNION SHOP
Sign Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
ULWIU UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A.
314
Platemen and General Pressmen Union Label
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Metal Polishers International Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
UNION MADE
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNION LABEL
Union Label of Hotel Workers
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
Sheet Metal Workers' Union Label
Stove Workers' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Bookbinders' Union Label
NO A 1895
Union Labels of Electrical Workers
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
ORGANIZED 1883
1898898
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
B U W C
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
MPPO
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
UNION MADE
Paper Makers' Union Labels
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
(REGISTERED) Bartenders' Button
Waiters' Button
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
NAME OF TOWN OR CITY
Allied Printing Trades Label
Local Typographical Union Label
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Card of Union Bartenders
THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of UNION STOGIE MAKERS, Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

SWIM AT

Warner Park Swimming Pool

Open 9 A. M., Till 11 P. M.

POWER CORPORATION GAVE GRAFT WITH LAVISH HAND

Farmer-Labor Group in Canadian Parliament Forces Astounding Revelations of Millions of Dollars Given to Politicians by St. Lawrence River Concession Holders.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Ottawa, July 30.—Scandalous revelations of contributions of about $1,000,000 to political party funds, of rake-offs of several millions to senators, ministers and others, and retainers of nearly half a million to 20-odd law firms has given a black eye to private development of power resources.

Before the parliamentary committee, investigating charges of the farmer-labor group, President R. O. Sweezey and Secretary-Treasurer H. B. Griffiths, of the Beauharnois Power corporation, testified to giving $800,000 to the liberal party through Senators Haydon and Raymond. It had been proposed that they give $200,000 to the federal conservative party, but this fell down. The provincial conservatives of Quebec, led by Mayor Houde, of Montreal, however, got $30,000.

Lid Finally Forced Off.

The farmer-labor group forced off the lid in the interest of their public ownership of public utilities campaign. It is not news that the old parties traded special privileges for campaign funds, but by mutual consent attempts to throw in light were mostly sidetracked in the past.

Sweezey gave $120,000 to John Aird, Jr., son of Sir John Aird, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, thinking it was going to the Ontario conservative party and would help him get a contract for power from the Ontario Hydro-Electric commission. Aird admitted he had pocketed the $120,000 without doing anything to even try to earn it. He thought a corporation planning to spend $70,000,000 would not miss a small amount. Senator W. L. MacDougald, controlling a $12,500 company with no assets but a rejected application to exploit power from the St. Lawrence, held up Sweezey's corporation for about $1,000,000 and a huge block of shares. In this game MacDougald was assisted by a former deputy minister of railways and canals.

Other Officials Benefit.

Hon. Walter Mitchell, a former minister in the Quebec government, got a rake-off of $789,000, the same as Frank P. Jones. Hon. J. L. Person, another minister in the Quebec government, was associated with a rake-off of about half that amount.

Senator Raymond admitted making a personal profit of $529,600.

The concession to develop power from the St. Lawrence river at Beauharnois, 15 miles above Montreal, which produced so much easy money, was granted by the Terchereau government of Quebec, and the former Mackenzie King government at Ottawa. Some engineers told the parliamentary committee that the Beauharnois scheme would "butcher" the St. Lawrence deep waterway project.

Building Trade Wage Rates Not Reduced

New York, July 30.—Hourly wage rates in the building trades throughout the United States have had an almost uninterrupted rise since 1922, according to the national industrial conference board. At the end of 1930 the composite hourly wage rate of fifteen building trades in twenty-three cities was 27.4 per cent higher than in 1923.

"There is no evidence available, therefore," states the board, "that the current depression has adversely affected wage rates in the building industry. Whether or not it has lowered the earnings of building workers, it is impossible to determine from these figures. That depends entirely on the time worked, or the number of hours during which building workers have been employed."

According to the board the highest rates for 1930 were paid to plasterers and bricklayers, both averaging $1.70 an hour. The lowest rate was for laborers, slightly more than 73 cents an hour, and the next lowest for hod carriers, nearly 97 cents an hour. All other classes were paid more than $1 an hour.

Lady—Conductor, where do I transfer?

Conductor—Where are you going, please?

Lady—None of your business where I'm going!

NOTICE

To the Taxpayers of Hamilton County:

Under and by virtue of Chapter 622 of the Private Acts of 1931, passed June 29th, 1931, approved June 30th, 1931, the County Court of Hamilton County is authorized to issue $200,000.00 of school bonds for the purpose of acquiring sites and building schools at Red Bank and in the Tyner-Silverdale community. A resolution providing for the issuance of these bonds will be submitted to the County Court for passage unless, within forty days from and after the first publication of this notice, five hundred or more taxpayers representing an aggregate assessment of one and one-half million dollars, appear in person or by duly authorized agent or agents, at the office of the County Trustee of Hamilton County, and there sign a petition or request in writing, that the said bonds be not issued until voted on at a referendum of the qualified voters of this county.

WILL CUMMINGS, County Judge.

Rhodes-Jones $100,000 AUGUST CLEARANCE SALE

3-Pc. MOHAIR SUITE

SMASHING VALUES

ONLY RHODES-JONES OFFER SUCH LOW PRICES

GENUINE MOHAIR

Buying power permits us to quote this low price on a Genuine 3-Piece Mohair Suite, a regular $119.50 value. Your choice of Rose Taupe, Green and Peach colors. All cushions reversed in harmonizing colors. Buy now for future delivery.

$79.00

$3 CASH — $1.50 WEEK

RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY

OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT

"LET THEM ALONE; THEY'RE ORGANIZED!"

Hours of 10,000 On B.M.T. Cut to Avoid Layoffs

Employees, Exclusive of Motormen, Accept Scale With Safety Bonus Halved

Employees of the B. M. T. exclusive of subway and elevated motormen, numbering some 10,000, have assented to a wage agreement for the year beginning next month on the basis of a reduction in working hours and a cut of 50 per cent in the 2-cent-an-hour bonus paid for satisfactory work. The motormen, being members of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are not affected by the agreement.

Here is an unbeatable argument for organization in trade unions.

The New York Herald-Tribune of Sunday, July 12, reports that the mighty B. M. T. cut the hours and wages of all employes except those who belong to a union.

These organized workers are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes who have gained the respect of employers under the militant and courageous leadership of the veteran President William D. Mahon.

These men are organized. The big corporation doesn't monkey with their pay. When their pay and working conditions are changed they have something to say about it. They are organized. They are in an American Federation of Labor union.

We reproduce the New York Herald-Tribune story in part. This big newspaper doesn't hesitate to give the reason why the unionized workers are not made to suffer reduction of wages. The families of these union men can go on as before, because there is a union.

Why are not all workers members of unions? Ask the next one you meet and show him the picture of the New York Herald-Tribune's story, which is a tribute to trade unionism and its constructive strength.

MORE ABOUT

PAY-CUTTERS

(Continued from First Page)

company, of Newport News, Va., and the Derby Construction company, of North Carolina, which recently failed on a war department job at Fort Humphrey, Va.

The ease with which these low-wage southern concerns grab off contracts is attributed to the "pull" of powerful republican politicians from that section. Only a congressional investigation is likely to reveal their identity.

Ohio Acts To Stop Pay Cuts On Public Works

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cincinnati, O., July 30.—Only after repeated complaints by merchants and trades people has the state taken action in the many disputes arising over reported wage-slashing by contractors on public works projects, fixing rates for common labor in the several industrial and building zones in Ohio.

The average rate will be 45 cents per hour for all zones. Individually, however, the zone rates will vary considerably. Hamilton county, in the extreme southwestern section, will have a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour. Cuyahoga county, where Cleveland is situated, will pay 50 cents per hour. The agreement was largely the work of O. W. Merrell, state highway director. It was learned at the conferences that some contractors had paid as little as 18 cents per hour for work on public roads.

Contractors Ignore Bacon Wage Rate Law

Washington.—John J. Gleeson, national secretary of the International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, has filed a complaint with the department of labor charging that the officers' barracks at Langley Field, Va., are being constructed by workers paid less than the standard scale prevailing in that locality.

Gleeson declares that bricklayers working on this project are paid only 75 cents an hour, whereas the standard wage for that locality is $1.50. This practice is in violation of the Bacon law passed at the last session of congress to prevent contractors on government work from fixing wages below the standard prevailing in the community where the work is done.

Hugh L. Kerwin, chief of the conciliation bureau of the labor department, said the wage scales at Langley field are being investigated and that appropriate action will be taken. Mr. Kerwin admitted that numerous complaints had been received from various unions throughout the country that contractors were violating local wage scales. He said most of the disputes were being adjusted rapidly and without friction.

Mill Removal Threat To End Textile Strike

Providence, R. I.—Officials of the American Woolen company, owner of the Weybosset mill, 600 of whose unorganized employes recently went on strike, threaten to dismantle the plant and transfer the work to the company's other mills unless the strikers disavow their radical leaders and return to work.

R. A. Brown, of the U. S. department of labor conciliation board, visited the mill and deputized Alderman Frank J. Duffy, a member of the Wool Sorters' union, United Textile Workers of America, to keep him in touch with developments.

MORE ABOUT

JOB SERVICE

(Continued from First Page)

erans' employment have been expanded.

The bureaus for veterans are placed so as to be of real value to veterans—that is, they are in the industrial sections and nearest those points where there are the largest numbers of unemployed veterans. Similarly, the particularly agricultural offices are in the grain belt states, in the great northwest and on the Pacific coast.

Industrial labor itself is being given a service that is distinctly new and that enables it to plan ahead for coming employment. A special portion of the service has been detailed to watch for and tabulate work planned in advance. Thus local building trades councils are immediately informed by the service of all new work in contemplation.

This type of effort benefits organized workers principally, for the good and sufficient reason that there is no way by which the unorganized workers can be reached with this kind of information of this nature. To broadcast information of this nature would mean the flooding of jobs and consequent concentration of unemployment and destruction of standards. But working through the labor movement, with the combined information of the service and the unions as to where unemployment is worst and where men are needed, a moderated flow can be maintained, as it is in the agricultural states, where seasonal work is predominant.

If There's a Job For Even One, We'll Get It.

The story is not finished. Much remains to be done. Mr. Alpine, ranking as director-general and special assistant to the secretary, knows he faces the job of a lifetime, one that can never be done to the full. But more offices are to be opened. Every man in the organization, he tells me, owes his job to his ability and his tenure to the extent to which he can "deliver the goods." They **"make good or get out,"** he declares and in the long story of his life's work there is reason to believe he means what he says.

"As our organization expands the employment returns will undoubtedly improve," he said, finally. "We are doing the best we can and every man in the organization is being impressed with the idea that we have not only a duty to the government and the people, but that we have an opportunity such as comes to few to reduce the volume of human suffering. That is our job. If there is a job to be had for even one man anywhere I think we shall find it and fill it."

Policemen Condemn Convict-Made Shirts

Washington.—The recommendation of the United States bureau of efficiency that uniform shirts for members of the District of Columbia police department be purchased from the district reformatory has developed general condemnation in police circles and among the citizens of the District of Columbia.

The policemen's association adopted a resolution against foisting convict-made shirts on members of the force and in addition declared that the bureau's recommendation would interfere with the employment of free labor and thus prolong the business depression. The bureau submitted the recommendation after determining that prisoners at the reformatory could make the shirts from 2 to 3 cents cheaper than similar ones by shirt manufacturers. It is understood the district commissioners oppose the proposition.

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EASY WAY

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417 Market Street — 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PEACHES	Delmonte, Large 2½ Size, Can	19c
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COMP. OR PURE LARD	Very best grades (4 Lb. Limit) 4 Lbs.	35c
PINK SALMON	Fresh Alaska, Regular 15c Tall Size Can	10c
PORK & BEANS	Armour's "Veri-Best" Regular 10c size—Can	5c
POTTED MEAT	Armour's "Veri-Best" Regular 5c size—2 Cans	5c

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SILVER LEAF	PURE LARD, 8 Pounds	88c
MAXW'L HOUSE COFFEE	Pound	27c
MATCHES	Strikelite, Box	2c
SALT	Reg. 5c Size, 2 Boxes	5c
PURE LARD (4 Lb. Limit)	4 Lbs. for	35c
BACON	Rindless Black Hawk	25c

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

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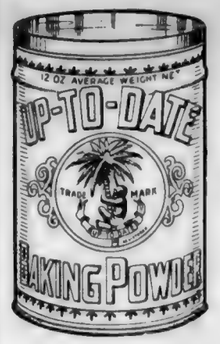

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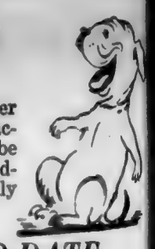

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Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Shoes to Suit Every Occasion

County Wage Cuts Remain Paramount Issue

Tennessee Miners' Chief Defies Radicals

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 7, 1931 | Number 15

Court Ignores Labor's Request For Repudiation Pay-Slash Move

Calls for Reduction of Utility Rates, However.

FORBES DROPS SPIKE IN REACTION WHEEL

"Pinch Hits" for Workers, and Bats Out Home Run. Labor Will Not Be Confused by Injection of New Issues.

Resolution adopted recently by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, condemning the alleged "economy" program of the county administration insofar as it relates to general wage-slashing among county employes, and calling upon the county court to rescind its vote of approval given at a previous session, was ignored by the members of that body when it met in special session Monday.

The matter was "passed up" in spite of the fact that more than one of the esquires has stated he voted for the county judge's proposal under a misapprehension, and one—Squire Bayless—was quoted in the Times as stating he had so voted and would demand a retraction of the court's O. K. upon the proposition.

Interest in the court's extraordinary session, however, centered on the introduction by Squire Dennis, and subsequent passage, of a resolution calling for a reduction in rates by local public utilities companies. Trades unionists while not in any way doubting the sincerity of purpose of this movement in nevertheless are of the opinion that the resolution is somewhat belated, and that in view of the wage-slashing activities of county officials, is "putting the cart before the horse."

Sensational prominence given the public resolution by the News, which is acting as a sort of official organ for the wage-cutters, was regarded as a possible effort to divert public attention from the main issue at the moment, which is a general reduction in the pay of working people and a consequent destruction of living standards for wage-earners.

In short, it is held that a reduction in utility rates is much to be desired, and has long been due; but the movement to obtain relief from this source might well have been made at a time when public interest was not centered in a misguided campaign to force upon working people lower wages and consequent return to conditions which have been won through many years of effort and sacrifice on the part of the real producers.

George Forbes, former president of Central Body and at present a member of the Chamber of Commerce, threw a spike into the cog at a meeting of the county finance committee this week, insistently propounding questions which apparently proved somewhat embarrassing to the wage-cutters and expressing himself in no uncertain terms on the low-wage campaign in general. The committee took no action in the matter of approving the pay-cuts, but whether or not Mr. Forbes' defi to the powers that be was in any way responsible for that fact is a matter of opinion.

LOCAL LABOR'S FIGHT GIVEN WIDE PUBLICITY.

The battle of local labor against the first organized attack of the reactionaries was given nationwide publicity this week when International Labor News Service, a semi-official newsgathering agency serving some 300 labor publications throughout the United States, sent out a story recounting the action of county officials in originating a local pay cut campaign and quoting the

(Continued on Third Page)

WAGES AND STANDARDS HOLD LINE "AT MARNE"

President Hoover Stands Pat, While Steel Votes Against Reductions—Rail Workers Refuse to Confuse Pay With Rates—Coal Balks at Crossing.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, Aug. 6.—Wages—the average man's living—have become such an issue as never before in this or any other country.

And the relative power of government and industry is due for a test.

President Hoover, delivering a declaration almost as terse as Perry's "Don't Give Up the Ship," put the White House once more on record within thirty minutes after the United States Steel corporation decision on wages had been announced.

Hoover's declaration, obviously more inspired by the faux pas of Secretary of Commerce Lamont than the steel magnates, was to the point, a cold blast under the Lamont chair and a flag for the other members of the administration, particularly Secretary of Labor Doak. Hoover said:

"No member of the administration has expressed the view or holds the view that the policy of the administration in advocating the maintenance of wages should be changed. **It has not been changed.**"

Lamont Is Rebuked.

That seems to tell Secretary Lamont an important fact, for the secretary had been inept enough to say that some corporations now find themselves "without reserves" and faced with the prospect of closing down or "seeking temporary wage reductions," in which cases, he said, the government could not interfere. Lamont's remarks were in a letter to Representative Condon, of Rhode Island, in reply to a letter from Condon to President Hoover.

Secretary Doak stated to newspaper men that the administration's policy had not been changed. He was as emphatic as President Hoover.

How About Workers?

Secretary Lamont had nothing to say about the millions of wage earners who have "no reserves" and who face a winter of starvation. The fact is he went as far as he well could go in conceding to employers that what he called "temporary wage reductions" were excusable in certain cases. He let down the bars and the hasty effort to deny his effort to placate manufacturers doesn't wipe out what he said, though it may put a damper on anything further along that line.

As a matter of fact the blunder—if Lamont really blundered—probably has stiffened up the administration backbone in the matter of opposing wage reductions. There is strong probability that Lamont spoke his mind accurately, since he has no record of unusual understanding of economic facts in relation to human well-being and no record of unusual understanding of the problem of the wage earners. But that he has been sat upon properly by the president seems beyong question.

Meanwhile in three other great industries—railroads, steel and coal—the week presented a critical period.

Rail Unions Clear Air.

The railroads have their rate raise plea well advanced. The railroad unions have been in conference on the issue, knowing full well all of the implications and consequences of the situation.

The railroad unions, after carefully considering the situation in conference here, declared for the support of rate increases, where evidence shows they are justified, but were emphatic in stating that any effort to confuse the rate and wage situations simply obscured the issues. The prime concern of the unions is the wage issue and the wage issue is not involved in the rate case, as they point out. The statement of the unions has served to clear the air and to once more emphasize the part the bankers are trying to play behind the scenes.

Back of the whole broad question of "deflation" of labor—wage cutting and starvation—stand the big bankers, demanding their pound and a half of flesh, their plenty per cent.

It is no secret that many railroad presidents are in the rate raise fight against their will, and against their judgment, forced there by the financial powers that tell them what to do and when to do it.

Coal in Confusion.

In coal the situation grows no more hopeful. With the reds fighting desperately to destroy trade unionism, fed by the idiotic condition into which the owners have plunged the industry, the United Mine Workers are waging perhaps the gamest fight of their noteworthy career, building trade union strength for the protection of the workers and for the protection of the industry as well.

Mine owners, invited by Secretaries Lamont and Doak to a national conference with the United Mine Workers and government officials, have not yet agreed to such a conference. They stand balky at the crossing. Not many more than 25 have accepted the invitations, which means that for the present there can be no real conference. Industrial overlords seem blind to the economical and social issues that are in the make.

Steel Wages Untouched

The strain regarding steel was lifted Wednesday afternoon when directors of the United States Steel corporation voted a dividend cut and a "readjustment" of salaries, leaving the wages of the great army of steel workers untouched. However, the sting in the announcement was found in the slash of the pay of office workers. Because the pay in this classification is rated as "salary" it was possible to say "wages" would not be cut, but the horde of white collar workers in the steel industry are poorly fortified to stand a cut. But though the office workers seem doomed for a reduction, the volume of the reduction is not stated and the impression has gained headway that it will be light. The outstanding fact is that the wages of steel workers will not be touched and the blow falls heaviest where it should fall—on investors.

Wages at the Marne.

Altogether the week has brought such a tension over wages in enormous bulk as no other single week has seen and wages have emerged with more of triumph than was generally expected. In a sense it was a case of wages at the Marne and the wage-cutters were driven back in defeat—at least for the week. Without the terrific battle that has been waged to maintain wages, without the constant agitation that has aroused the nation to a new understanding, there could have been no such outcome.

Toronto Awards Contract to Highest Bidder To Provide More Jobs for the Unemployed

(By International Labor News Service.)

Toronto, Can., Aug. 6.—A precedent of great significance for relief of the local unemployed workers is seen in the action of Mayor Stewart and his associates in granting a contract for municipal supplies to the highest of two bidders in order to provide work for Toronto's jobless.

Mayor Stewart asked for bids for a certain number of boilers. The John Inglis company, of Toronto, bid $93,000, and a Galt concern bid $85,650. The city authorities awarded the contract to the Toronto concern.

"Charity begins at home," said Mayor Stewart in explaining the action of awarding the contract to the highest instead of the lowest bidder. "It was much better to have spent an additional $7,800 to have the work done in Toronto than to spend a large sum in keeping unemployed workers. The main consideration in awarding the contract to a Toronto concern was the fact that $30,000 in wages would be paid to Toronto workmen."

TRADE UNION CONVENTIONS.

The annual convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America opens at Minneapolis, Minn., on Aug. 17, and will remain in session for one week.

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America opens at Boston on Aug. 24.

DOAK FAVORS 6-HOUR DAY AND 5-DAY WEEK

Secretary of Labor Doak has come out flatly in favor of the six-hour day and five-day week.

"Before I became secretary of labor I advocated a six-hour day and a five-day week for industry and I am still of that opinion," Secretary Doak said.

"Since we adopted a five-and-a-half-day week in the government departments we have been doing just as well in the department of labor. The work is done as efficiently and it hasn't cost the government one cent additional. I think we would operate just as efficiently with a five-day week."

"MUNCIE PLAN" MAKES JOBS FOR MANY WORKERS

Building Trades Benefit by Co-Operation.

IMPROVE ENTIRE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Labor, Contractors and Supply Firms Join in Campaign Against Unemployment.

By HAL McNAUGHTON
Secretary, Sterling Advertising Agency.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 5.—The "Muncie plan" for putting men to work had its origin in the building trades section of the Muncie Chamber of Commerce, wherein representatives of trades unions, contractors and suppliers may, and do, meet on common ground.

This group was organized March 23, 1931, at a meeting called by Fred D. Rose, president of the chamber, at the instigation of leaders in the industry. An executive committee of eighteen was appointed to outline and carry through to completion a program which would create employment. Employe and employer, contractor and supplier were represented on this committee.

The problems which confronted this group at the start of the building season were common with those existing generally. A survey made in connection with unemployment had brought out the fact that 12 per cent of the labor in Muncie (a city of 46,000) normally was engaged in the building industry. The majority of these were skilled or semi-skilled workers who ordinarily contributed much to the buying power of the community. All but a handful were idle, with no immediate prospects of work or income.

New Building Not Needed.

An analysis of the situation indicated that new building projects were out of the question. Housing facilities were ample. Business and manufacturing institutions had no plans for expansion. With one exception, no new public buildings were under way, nor were any contemplated.

Then some one advanced the thought that if it were impossible to obtain a whole loaf, best be content with a half, and if the half loaf was beyond reach, a few morsels were better than nothing. The main idea was to put men to work and the way to put them to work was to unearth jobs for them.

It was pointed out that there were thousands of "little repair jobs" around the city that could, and should be done; that if all the repairs actually needed were started immediately "it would provide work for every man in the local building industry for five years."

Desirable Buildings Scarce.

It was reported that while housing facilities were sufficient (70 per cent of Muncie's population live in their own homes) there actually existed a scarcity of really desirable, modern, rental properties.

Perhaps if the right appeals were made, those who had money available could be induced to spend it in repairing and remodeling.

As an outgrowth of this discussion, the committee decided to launch an intensive publicity campaign built

(Continued on Third Page)

Turnblazer Blames Mine Owners For Renewed Activities Of Reds

Turnblazer's Challenge

The United Mine Workers of America is an American institution affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the various state federations of labor, and believes in the principles of the American form of government as set forth by the framers of the American constitution, and I say to these red organizations that long after they have ceased their program of destruction and trying to divide the coal miners of this district, the United Mine Workers of America will be rendering service to the coal miner, his wife and children in a constructive and business-like way, and will be found doing business at the same old stand long after they have been forgotten and buried deep into the sea of oblivion.

Offers Co-Operation of Workers in Emergency.

WARNS UNION MEN TO SHUN COMMUNISTS

Dramatic Statement Appeals to Citizenship for Assistance in Battling New Drive of Reds in Tennessee and Kentucky.

WILLIAM TURNBLAZER
President, District 19, United Mine Workers of America.

Declaring that communists under the guise of various red organizations are endeavoring to enlist the sympathies and membership of workers in the various coal-producing fields of southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee, and placing the blame squarely on certain mine operators, William Turnblazer, president of District 19, United Mine Workers of America, defies the "representatives of the red international" and calls upon the patriotic citizenship of these districts to join in the battle against the forces of destruction.

President Turnblazer's statement, sent The Labor World this week for publication, is addressed to the coal miners and citizens of Kentucky and Tennessee, declares that a number of organizers for the reds have lately been sowing the seeds of their communistic theories and of an organization which "has for its ultimate goal the overthrow of our present republican form of government." He makes it plain that the United Mine Workers is not a part of this movement, and has nothing in common with its advocates, and warns that any member of the United Mine Workers taking part in the radicals' program will be immediately expelled from the legitimate organization.

Deplorable conditions among the mine workers of the district are described in detail by the miners' official, who pledges his organization to lend every assistance and co-operation to employer and employe alike "to bring a new order of things out of the present sad and deplorable state."

The statement follows:

For the past month in several coal producing counties, particularly Harlan county, there have been several organizers of the National Miners' union sowing the seed of their communist organization, which organization has for its ultimate goal the overthrow of our present republic form of government. Only last week twenty-seven miners of Harlan county, acting in the capacity of delegates, attended and took part in a convention of this organization at Pittsburgh, Pa., in which they adopted a program to carry on their destructive work in this field.

Article I of their constitution provides that the National Miners' union shall be affiliated with the Trade Union Unity league, which is the American section of the red international of Moscow, Russia. These various organizations, along with the Industrial Workers of the World, have no standing whatsoever with the American labor movement, and are not recognized by any craft affiliated

(Continued on Third Page)

PRESIDENT HOOVER REAFFIRMS OPPOSITION TO WAGE CUTS

Washington, Aug. 6.—President Hoover has emphatically reiterated his position that employers should not resort to wage cuts. The White House statement follows:

"....o member of the administration has expressed the view or holds the view that the policy of the administration in advocating the maintenance of wages should be changed."

Secretary of Labor Doak also declared that the policy of the administration in opposing wage cuts remained "absolutely unchanged."

The White House declaration was called forth by an unwarranted interpretation placed by newspaper correspondents and wage cutters on a chance remark made by Secretary of Commerce Lamont in a letter to Representative Condon, of Rhode Island, replying to Condon's charge that Rhode Island textile mill owners were slashing wages in violation of the White House agreement of 1929 not to cut wages during the depression and requesting President Hoover to intervene.

In discussing the situation in his letter to Condon, Secretary Lamont said that because of the unexpected long duration of the depression many corporations had already cut dividends and salaries and "are faced with the prospect of closing down altogether and thus creating more unemployment, or, alternately, seeking temporary wage reductions."

Secretary Lamont declared that where such cases occurred he did not believe it was the duty of the government to interfere and did not think such interference could be effective.

Newspaper correspondents interpreted Lamont's statement to mean that the administration had given up its opposition to wage slashing. President Hoover's terse denial promptly and definitely stopped the propaganda of the wage cutters.

Business and Professional Women Hold Pay Cuts Basically Unsound

Richmond, Va., Aug. 6.—Salary cuts are economically unsound and socially unjust, declared 2,500 leading business and professional women of the nation during the closing session of their biennial convention here. The vote of disapproval of the rather prevalent practice of slashing salaries was unanimous and spirited.

Miss Alice Engelhardt, of Cincinnati, O., national finance chairman of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, pointed out that the organization must stand for the highest standards in business if it is to measure up to its obligation to the women of the country. She followed with a motion that left no doubt as to the organization's stand on the salary cutting procedure. A ringing burst of applause and a unanimous vote in favor of the motion followed.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has also undertaken in dead earnest a battle against the discrimination against women in government classification, in schools and colleges, in business, in railroads, in politics and in the professions. In a year when every item included in the budget received more than usual scrutiny before being included, the organization found it possible to appropriate $1,000 to a special committee of five which will make a survey and a study of the general subject of discriminations against women. Only women who have been members of the national federation for at least five years may serve on the committee, which will meet twice a year for discussions and conference.

The aim of the national federation, according to Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, of Richmond, Va., newly elected president, is to bring about conditions such that human services will be recompensed on their merits only, regardless of sex or marital status.

Unemployment, pensions, old age insurance, shorter work days and shorter work weeks will be emphasized in the program of activities for the coming year, advises Miss Martha Connole, of St. Louis, Ill., national legislation chairman.

Green Predicts 7,000,000 Jobless; Shorter Work Hours the Remedy

Washington, Aug. 6.—The prediction that the jobless army will reach 7,000,000 next winter and insistence that shortening work hours is the major remedy for unemployment are the outstanding features of the monthly statement on unemployment by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Figures on trade union unemployment compiled by the federation show that 18.9 per cent of the union members were jobless in July as compared with 18.2 in June and 17.1 in May. In addition, 19 per cent of the membership are on part-time work. It is estimated that 175,000 trade unionists have been dismissed during July. Extending the federation's data to include all workers, Green estimates that the present unemployed army is around 5,200,000. If the ordinary increase in industrial unemployment occurs during the next few months the jobless will swell to 7,000,000 by winter.

President Green insists that a shorter work week is the only measure that will adequately meet this emergency.

"Shortening work hours is the only permanent solution to the unemployment problem. Other measures are mere palliatives.

"When we consider that with modern machines in our factories work which took the average man fifty-two hours in 1929 he can do in thirty-four hours, and that the average work hours have only been reduced from

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL CHATTANOOGA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1931.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How are the cleaners, dyers and pressers organized?

A.—Some are organized in unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and some in locals belonging to the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and Laundry Workers' International union.

* * *

Q.—What is the Potters' Herald?

A.—Official organ of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

* * *

Q.—When was the first upholsterers' strike?

A.—In 1850, in New York City, when the first upholsterers' union of record conducted a successful general strike.

What Next!

A device for recording telephone conversations, local, long distance and transoceanic, has been perfected in Germany and will be introduced in this country, it is announced. The invention can record a conversation of 15 minutes. It is hailed as an aid to trade, as it will provide an accurate record of business conversations.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

HAVING outlined at considerable length through a succession of previous articles in this series the gradual development of labor from serfdom, through the guild system, and then on down to the day and time when workingmen at last awakened and realized they must, if they would protect their interests, organize along the lines we of today call unionism. It must be borne in mind, though, that all through the different periods described in these articles in the past the working men did not so regard themselves nor must we regard them as constituting organized labor in the sense in which we know it today. Their early efforts were but the birth-pangs of what in its full fruition we today call unionism, and what they accomplished bore no more resemblance to present-day labor unions than did the loose colonial government worked out by our Revolutionary fathers in the first days of this country's existence as a nation resemble our present complex federal government. In both cases what was accomplished were but prophetic indications of what was to come in future years.

We are now ready to leave the shores of England and come to the United States to study further the history of the formative years of unionism. Before taking up with any degree of intensity the detailed study of the labor union movement in this country we must briefly scan colonial labor conditions. This in order that we may be able to form for ourselves an intelligent picture of the slow but inevitable growth of American trades unions.

Display your loyalty to fellow trade unionists by demanding UNION-MADE GOODS and UNION SERVICE.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-170

Take **CARDUI** Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

LAMONT REBUKED.

Secretary of Commerce Lamont can consider himself rebuked by President Hoover, but what sort of diplomat was he—or what sort of secretary, for that matter—to get himself into a jam by writing that manufacturers who are without reserves may find themselves faced with the alternative of closing their plants or cutting wages?

What Lamont's letter would have done, had not Hoover jumped all over it, would have been to justify letting down the bars to wage cutters.

What does Secretary Lamont have to say of the millions of wage-earners who "have no reserves" and whose alternatives are to get a job somewhere out of thin air or crash their way into jail? The United States is a human institution as well as a cold governmental structure.

The wage cutters and the plenty per cent bankers back of them will make desperate matters worse if they can get away with it. The one and only salvation is to hold on and climb out, not to let go and sink deeper.

Credit the worst blunder of the time to Secretary Lamont. Credit some of his fellow cabinet members with a chivalrous and heroic effort to conceal that blunder and pull Lamont out of the hole. But any man whose brain lets him say that sort of thing in these times deserves no chivalrous help and no courageous camouflagers. Rebuke is better than palliation.

BUSINESS AND THE FIVE-DAY WEEK.

In an article entitled "Business Looks at Unemployment" in the August issue of the Atlantic Monthly, Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, presents certain views relative to unemployment and remedies for it. If these views represent the conclusions of business leaders, the 6,000,000 out-of-works have a dreary present and future confronting them.

Mr. Barnes says that unemployment caused by labor-displacing machinery and devices happens not "because there is less work to be done, but because the worker is not in the right place."

When the industrial engineers install machinery for the purpose of enabling the manufacturer of boilers to have the same number of boilers produced by a less number of workers, Mr. Barnes declares, the reason the dismissed boilermakers are jobless is because "boilermakers cannot be converted into automobile makers or textile weavers overnight." This reasoning is fallacious.

There are around 46,000,000 persons in the United States who come under the census classification of the "gainfully employed." Working under the standard six-day week with modern labor-displacing machinery and devices the laboring people have increased their output so that around 40,000,000 workers are today producing all the commodities and services our entire population of over 100,000 are able to buy.

The employers therefore refuse to purchase the labor power of the 6,000,000 surplus workers and toss them into the street to live as best they can.

In view of the well-known fact that the automobile industry, the textile industry and every other industry now have tens of thousands more workers than the employers in those industries will hire, it is fine consolation for the displaced boilermakers to be told that if they would convert themselves into automobile workers or textile workers there would be jobs galore for them.

Mr. Barnes implies that there is plenty of work to be done, and that the reason the unemployed workers are out of jobs is because they are not where the work is. This is erroneous.

There are 6,000,000 unemployed today because the manufacturers who own and operate our business establishments can get 40,000,000 workers on the standard six-day week to produce all the goods that can be sold at usual prices. Therefore they refuse to employ the 6,000,000 excess workers known as the unemployed.

In considering remedies for unemployment, Mr. Barnes relies on the larger application of spreading employment over the entire year which some business men under exceptional circumstances have adopted with a fair degree of success, a plan which is necessarily limited in its application even under favorable conditions. He igneres the shorter work week.

With the output of labor continually increasing, it is apparent that the only adequate remedy for our present unemployment is to reduce the length of the working week to the point where every one of the 6,000,000 jobless will be put to work.

It is likewise apparent that the only way to prevent unemployment in the future is to reduce the length of the working week proportionately to the reduction in the labor time necessary under new machinery and methods to produce the goods we require.

Reduction of the working week is labor's remedy for the unemployment problem.

Labor demands work for the jobless.

Labor believes that the five-day week would put most of the unemployed to work. If it does not, then the length of the working week should be further reduced.

It is time for business to stop "looking" at unemployment and use its power to settle the problem in the only way it can be settled—the five-day week.

Business holds the keys to our industrial and commercial establishments and refuses to permit 6,000,000 unemployed workers to enter.

Business should open the doors and put the unemployed to work.

The five-day week will do it.

WAGE CUTS ARE HARMFUL

By R. B. CRAIG
Labor Commissioner, State of Texas.

There are two vital factors involved in a solution of the present depression. One of these calls for full-time employment for workers. The other, of equal importance, demands good wages for full-time workers.

The problem of overproduction, or, more properly, underconsumption, will continue in an ever-increasing volume with employment curtailment and wage reductions. The wage-earner's dollar returns to the business world. It logically follows that the so-called overproduction is due to underconsumption, both resulting from fewer jobs and decreasing wages.

The United States government estimates show that there are now 6,000,000 idle men in our country. Say that each man was earning a total wage amounting to $1,500 per year, this would afford a purchasing power of $9,000,000,000 per annum, all of which would be returned to business channels.

It is said that our machine age has displaced millions of workers. This is true as a material fact, but should not prevail as an economic truth. Anything tending to limit or destroy the purchasing power of the great mass of consumers reacts proportionately to reduce the output and profit of business and industry. To meet this situation there should be just as many good paying jobs as before with more reasonably prevailing working hours to meet the demands. This is the only sane solution of the movement to stabilize business conditions. It is certainly not economy nor conducive to prosperity to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXXVII.
AN EXPLANATION

The preparation of these articles during the past few months has been a real pleasure and a labor of genuine interest to the writer. It is with no small feeling of regret that I announce to the readers of The Labor World and this column that, with one exception, every major passage in the New Testament reflecting the mind of Jesus concerning money. The one passage of importance is the Parable of the Talents (Mt. 25:14-30), which will be discussed next week. Eight other passages hitherto not discussed by the writer in this column are of minor importance and may at some distant date be discussed here.

WM. L. MOSS

The writer has labored hard to do justice to every article in this series and to this end he has studied many authors in addition to relying on his own interpretation of the passages. From the beginning he was conscious of the fact that he was tackling a subject which is intentionally ignored by the expounders of Christianity of every shade of theological opinion. Yet the writer knew all along the passages he has discussed here in this column in the last few months are an integral part of what the Master taught. Having done what he conceived to be right the writer would not, even if such a thing were possible, blot out a line of what he has written in his articles on Jesus and money.

Next week's article will close the present series, and if the editor of The Labor World is still inclined to be indulgent and grant me still further space this department will continue to remain a fixture of this paper and the writer will launch out in the issue of Friday, Aug. 21, on a mid-summer and fall series under the caption of "The Social Ideal of Jesus of Nazareth." In the articles the writer will conduct a frank and independent study of the ethic of the Founder of Christianity.

W. L. M.

Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 3, 1931.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Will Rogers always starts his pieces by saying, "All I know is what I see in the papers."

The man who reads his newspapers—and especially his weekly labor papers—carefully and thoughtfully, can know a great deal.

Our weekly labor papers, including this one, tell us that the average wage of union workers is more than twice as much as the average wage of non-union workers. That is as important in the history of the world as what happened to Napoleon when he met Wellington and it ought to mean a Waterloo for non-unionism.

* * *

We see by the papers that the warden of Rhode Island's penitentiary has abolished prison censorship, believing that prisoners ought to see the newspapers without having holes cut in them. That, too, is news of progress—progress in human thought.

* * *

But, speaking of prisons, we read in the papers that there are twenty-six men in the death cells at Sing Sing, waiting for the last tragic march. The youngest is 18, the oldest 44!

The chief clerk at Sing Sing says that back of nearly every case is a young man's desire to show a girl a good time. "A young man's salary will not stand the strain," he sagely observes, adding that "only three out of ten that come to us this year have any kind of work."

We may say if we like that there is an indication of lacking moral fiber in these youths, but we must see also that society has created a condition, or tolerated a condition, that can turn a young chap into a murderer by closing to him the opportunity that normal cravings need for their satisfaction. In that way, or in some way, society has slipped in fulfilling its responsibilities toward youth and young chaps whose backbone is not as good as it might be.

Somehow, it is difficult to see where we quite "get even" with them or deter their successors merely by "bumping them off in a hot seat" after the damage has been done.

* * *

If ever there was a gallant fight for trade union principles it was the fight of the Cooks and Waiters, just ended in Cleveland.

For a year and eight days these trade unionists fought the fight of all organized labor.

For a year and eight days they manned the picket line!

A year and eight days is, if anyone cares to know, some stretch of picket duty—through the cold of winter and the inferno heat of summer. Cleveland can and does get both hot and cold.

The strike didn't end in a complete victory—but whatever the terms of settlement say, it was victory just the same.

* * *

To hold the lines through more than a year of the worst depression we have known is an achievement of which to be proud. Let there be no fooling about that.

When prohibition came along there were those who said this union would pass out.

But see what happened.

Instead of passing out it grew immensely stronger and staged the biggest fight of the year just passed.

* * *

Let honor be done these union men and women of Cleveland—the Cooks and Waiters, and with them the Musicians and Engineers who went out and stayed out for a principle.

The Red Cross

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

The chairman of the American Red Cross, John Barton Payne, was appealed to some few weeks ago in an effort to get the "Greatest Mother in the World" to help the starving and dying miners and their families in the blighted coal fields of Pennsylvania.

In answer to this request Chairman Payne said the Red Cross could not help the destitute miners, their wives nor their children because their plight was not due to an "act of God."

Remembering how active the American Red Cross was during the late World war, the most valuable of its service being rendered right on the fields of battle, I suppose Chairman Payne means to call that conflict an "act of God." If he does call that slaughter and destruction an "act of God" he is doing something which no other sane and sensible person has ever done, unless, perhaps, it be ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, and his sanity is now universally doubted.

Hitherto the American people, in light of Chairman Payne's ukase, have contributed to the support of the Red Cross under a misapprehension of the true spirit of its service. They did not know the person at the head of it would ever essay to pass on the worthiness of unworthiness of human suffering. They did not know he would ever declare the World war an "act of God" when it is now acknowledged to have been a stupid blunder of man, a tragedy of his own hell-bent politics and without the least trace of divine inspiration about it.

Either the concept the Red Cross is to play in human affairs must change in the mind of its chairman or the attitude of the American people toward that organization is a foregone conclusion. No organization acting along the lines laid down by Chairman Payne for the Red Cross is entitled to further support from the people among whom it is supposed to minister.

A HIGH-GRADE PRODUCT
. . . . . AT A LOW COST !

MINED IN TENNESSEE BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

FENTRESS COAL

"100 Per Cent Union"

BUY NOW AT SUMMER PRICES!

Acme Coal Co.

622 East Ninth Street

WALTER D. MOORE
T. F. WARE

PHONE 6-1183

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. B. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. 6-171

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
J. W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
E. WALLACE — W. E. WEBER
A. PARK — C. W. BRADLEY
E. FLUKER — J. J. HARRISON
W. RAWLINGS — RAY SEAGLE
L. WALTERS — H. M. JUDD
L. BROOKING — J. H. JARVIS
R. B. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
H. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Correct Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, safe, Sure.

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES
Goodness and purity are sealed in.
Buy by the case

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
FARMER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

MORE ABOUT COAL MINERS

(Continued from First Page)

with the American Federation of Labor.

The United Mine Workers of America is not a part of this so-called National Miners' union and has nothing in common with this red outfit, and will not be responsible in any manner or degree for any acts committed by this communist organization which does not believe in our American institutions, in constituted authority, church, or God, and is only an irresponsible organization with their chief headquarters in Russia, acting under the leadership of one William Z. Foster and William Dunne, personal and chief representatives in general charge of all activities of the red international in the United States.

I wish to advise the members of the United Mine Workers of America that our constitution prohibits any member of our union accepting membership in these red organizations under penalty of being automatically expelled from the United Mine Workers of America, and I desire to emphatically state without fear or favor that this section of the constitution of our organization will be carried out and enforced to the letter, and further wish to advise our membership to have nothing to do with or lend any assistance in any way, form or manner in giving aid or comfort to such organizations whose only object or policy is to create class hatred and discord, and get our people in serious trouble that will cause additional hardships to be imposed upon them by those who are without any constructive program or policy.

The United Mine Workers of America is an American institution affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the various state federations of labor, and believes in the principles of the American form of government as set forth by the framers of the American constitution, and I say to these red organizations that long after they have ceased their program of destruction and trying to divide the coal miners of this district, the United Mine Workers of America will be rendering service to the coal miner, his wife and children in a constructive and businesslike way, and will be found doing business at the same old stand long after they have been forgotten and buried deep into the sea of oblivion.

It would not be amiss at this time, however, to bring to the attention, and for the benefit of, the coal operators operating mines in this field, that they have contributed their share to the present state of affairs and unrest by denying the American coal miner some of his constitutional rights and liberties. The United States government, through its various agencies, of which the United States supreme court is a part, guarantees to the workers of this country the right to belong to a labor organization, and this meets with the approval of the general public at large, but, however, it is not recognized by the coal operators who deny their miners the right of belonging to a labor union of their craft, a bona-fide, lawful, American labor organization, they deny them the right to select a man from among them to have a check weighman on the coal tipples to see that their coal is weighed correctly in accordance with the state law. They deny them the right to elect their doctor to look after their sick, whom they pay, and have no voice or vote in selecting, and forcing men to pay for insurance and deal out of company's stores that they do not want or care to deal with. Is not this taxation without representation? Is there any wonder that the coal miners are in revolt against these conditions they are forced to labor under? I ask the good citizens of these coal producing counties what they would do under like circumstances?

We have coal operators who deny the rights of the miners exercising their right of franchise in certain mining camps. We have certain operators who charge $5, $10 and $15 for gardens, notwithstanding the miner's rent is checked off over the company payroll for his house and ground surrounding and therefore he is forced to pay additional for these gardens when he is paying rent for same, and in some instances they pay rent for houses that they do not live in so they may secure employment. This is a terrible condition to exist in a religious and civilized nation, and allow me to ask the citizenship of these coal producing fields if the coal operators have not presented a fertile field for the I. W. W.'s and communists to preach and advance their doctrine to the listening ears of coal miners who are ready to grasp any organization that affords them the slightest promise of any degree of relief to assist them from the conditions they are forced to work under and imposed by coal operators who are supposed to be Americans.

Conditions are such within the mining industry in District 19 that I do not hesitate to say that the convict working in the state mines of Tennessee is drawing more money at the end of each month than the free miner who is working alongside of him in the free mines; this can be proven without fear of successful contradiction.

The United Mine Workers of America are ready and anxious to relieve this sad condition of affairs. We say a uniform labor cost which is 70% of operating coal mines will assist to a very large degree in eliminating these conditions, and will be helpful to the industry; it will bring about a better contented working force among those who are not dissatisfied, and when working men become dissatisfied they do not give to their employer his best efforts or co-operation.

The organization that I have the honor to represent stands ready to lend their assistance and co-operation to bring a new order of things out of the present sad and deplorable conditions. We cannot travel alone, we cannot travel separate roads, labor is an integral part of this industry and should receive that part of fair dealing and consideration that it deserves. Let us get back on the main highway and travel only one road; avoid any obstacles that may be placed before us and by so doing in a spirit of co-operation we as Americans can destroy any propaganda or false doctrine that any un-American organization, red or otherwise, may attempt to place before American coal miners. The United Mine Workers of America, District 19, pledges this loyalty to our government and its institutions, and its endeavors to assist the coal mining industry and will respond to its call, and we further serve notice that we will continue to resist any efforts put forth by these communistic organizations as we have in the past.

MORE ABOUT MUNCIE PLAN

(Continued from First Page)

around these thoughts: (1) That homes and business properties needed modernizing and men needed work; (2) that money spent on permanent improvements would help revive business; (3) that, now while prices were down, was a good time to make needed repairs.

First Publicity Effective.

The first advertisement appeared on Sunday, April 19. The response was immediate. Building and painting contractors reported the receipt of telephone calls from prospects all Sunday forenoon. By noon on Monday a dozen new jobs were under way. Dealers in paint, wall paper, hardware, building material and supplies reported the best business day in months.

Encouraged by this response, the leaders went out to enlist the aid of others in the campaign. The small group grew, almost overnight, to ninety-two members, who contributed a total of $1,955 for promoting the campaign. Banking institutions, realtors, insurance brokers, public utilities, abstractors, newspapers, retail merchants, organizations, all joined the building tradesmen in the growing movement.

Speakers were sent to discuss the plan before various civic clubs. Local broadcasting facilities were used to tell the story over the air. The newspapers reported the progress of the campaign in news stories. Within the week the movement had become a community project.

Publicity Campaign Pushed.

Other full-page advertisements followed the first. The leaders, sensing the value of using names in publicity, and of citing examples of what was being accomplished, listed the names of those known to have started improving their properties.

At the close of the second week of the campaign a survey was made to determine results. This survey disclosed that 115 modernizing jobs were under way and that more than 300 men had been put to work. The figures included only visible exterior improvements. No attempt was made to list interior work of a minor nature.

Thirty-two of these improvements were photographed and made the basis of another full-page advertisement.

One of the high points in the campaign was a dinner meeting, sponsored by the chamber of commerce, on May 25. The program for this dinner was built entirely around the building industry. Seven hundred and fifty men and women manifested their interest by paying a dollar a plate to attend.

To Continue Drive.

Lester C. Bush, manager of the chamber of commerce, who has directed the publicity for the campaign, estimates that a quarter of a million dollars' worth of improvements have been completed or started since the campaign was launched. The total amount spent by the committee up to June 1 was only $1,034.

Although they have accomplished their original purpose, i. e., to set in motion the wheels of the local building industry, the sponsors are not through. They already have made plans to continue the campaign, not only this year, but next. The board of directors of the chamber of commerce will be asked at their September meeting to include $2,500 in the budget to continue the work. This amount is to be matched by the building industry, making a total of $5,000 to be used in carrying out a greater program next year.

Close study of the local "market" has convinced the committee that only the surface of a fertile field has been scratched.

Meanwhile, the building tradesmen not only have set in motion the wheels of their own industry but they have given impetus to other lines and improved business morale. The list of building and remodeling permits is growing, pay rolls are mounting and dealers in a number of lines report substantial increases in sales.

Hoover to Co-Ordinate All Jobless Relief

Washington. — President Hoover, thoroughly impressed with the significance of a constantly increasing number of the jobless, has begun a thorough study of the unemployment situation with a view to bringing about co-operation of all federal, state and private agencies dealing with unemployment and unemployment relief. It is stated the president is taking this action because of the impending hard winter for the unemployed.

He summoned John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, and F. C. Croxton, acting chairman of the president's emergency committee for employment, to the White House for reports on unemployment and unemployment relief.

Payne declares that under its charter the Red Cross cannot take up unemployment relief. Croxton's committee is endeavoring to co-ordinate unemployment relief agencies and persuade employers to share available work among all their employes rather than work a certain number full time and dismiss the rest.

MORE ABOUT COUNTY COURT

(Continued from First Page)

resolution adopted by Central Body in opposition to the movement. A wide interest in the local situation will thus be created, and working people in many sections will doubtless watch developments with interest.

CITY WILL NOT JOIN MOVEMENT.

At a joint meeting of city and county officials Monday, called to discuss a proposed further reduction in the school fund allotment due the city from the county government, city fathers made it plain that they would refuse to accept another cut in their apportionment, and incidental to the discussions, Commissioner Huffaker, of the city department of education, made it plain that city school teachers' pay will not be cut. Mayor Bass had formerly stated there would be no general pay cuts by the city government.

"CONSOLIDATION" PROPOSAL STUDIED.

At the meeting referred to above a proposal was made that the entire governmental machinery of city and county be combined under one head. Two plans were drawn by an attorney for the Tennessee Electric Power company, at the alleged behest of Judge Cummings, one of which provides, in effect, that the city government be supreme, and the other that county officials hold the whip hand. The claim was made that such consolidation would be the means of saving the people hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Prominent local attorneys, however, are holding that such consolidation would meet with many obstacles from a constitutional standpoint, and other citizens have expressed the opinion that possibly several features of the two governments might well be consolidated, and that the taxpayers might also benefit from a general housecleaning of political job-holders on the county pay-roll.

The consolidation plan, however, was submitted to a committee of prominent citizens for their study, and the taxpayers will have ample time to consider the proposition before the next session of the legislature, which would necessarily have to pass upon proposed changes.

The extraordinary session of the county court, called to consider the budget, adjourned without taking any action.

Workers Boost Output; Employers Cut Wages

Edinburgh, Scotland. — Increased output and lower wages for British building trade employes have gone hand in hand with the introduction of labor-displacing machinery, declared George Waddell, president of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, in his presidential address at the annual convention of the union.

"Rationalization, heralded a few years ago as the solvent to our industrial troubles, is being rapidly applied and its progress merely adds to our difficulties and uncertainties.

"The introduction of labor-saving machines and devices proceeds uninterruptedly. It is the grimmest of grim irony to call these 'labor-saving.'

"They save labor nothing. Indeed, so intensified has been the speeding-up process that every workman today has to work harder and faster.

"Since the war our weekly earnings have been reduced considerably over one pound a week, and yet there has been a remarkable increase in the productive capacity of every individual workman."

Waddell condemned the organized employers for their drive to reduce the already inadequately low out-of-work pay one-third and described it as a part of the employers' general attack to reduce the living standards of both employed and unemployed workers.

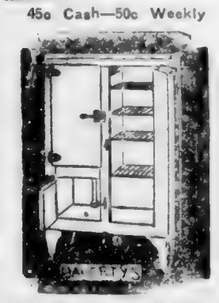
"The employers are insatiable," he concluded. "Not satisfied with the continuous wage reductions which have taken place since the war, amounting to over seven hundred million pounds per annum, they continue with constant demand and pressure."

1/2 OFF At Haverty's ON ALL Summer Furniture!

$7.50 High-Back Porch Rocker..... $3.95
These comfortable high back porch rockers now reduced to $3.95. Has double woven cane seat. Very substantially constructed. Natural finish.
45c Cash—50c Weekly

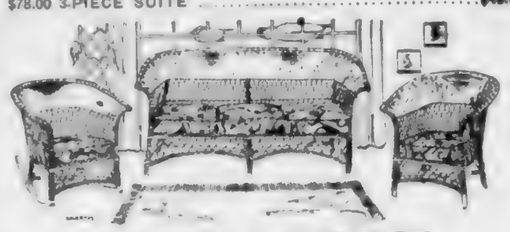
$35.00 Couch Hammocks . . . $17.50
Couch hammocks suitable for either lawn or porch. Covered in heavy Hollywood stripe canvas, cotton filled. Spring base. A regular $35 value.
$1.00 Cash—$1.00 Weekly

Natural Finished Hickory Rocker $6.95
Heavy natural hickory porch rockers. Reduced over one-half for this sale. Some with slat seats, some with cane seats. . . . them tomorrow.
45c Cash—50c Weekly



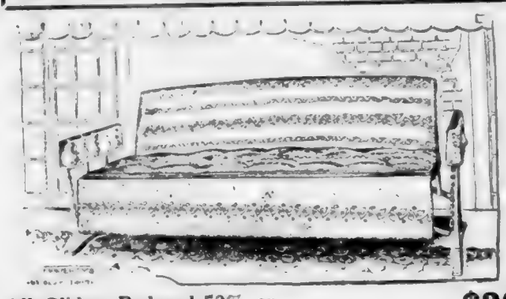
65-Lb. Capacity Steel Refrigerator $26.50
Porcelain finished all-steel refrigerators. Exteriors finished in your choice of colors, interiors in white. Holds a fifty-pound block of ice as the iceman cuts it.
95c Cash—$1.00 Weekly

Regular $56 3-Piece Hand-Woven Fiber Suite, Now Only..... $30
Only two of these suites to sell. The suite is handwoven of all-steel ogee fiber on a hardwood frame. Has box spring, cretonne covered cushions. Other suites—
$69.50 3-PIECE SUITE $42.00
$55.00 2-PIECE SUITE $30.00
$78.00 3-PIECE SUITE $49.00



$1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEKLY

SEE THESE VALUES!
$2.50 Lawn Sprinklers $1.00
25-Foot Garden Hose with Nozzle $2.49
Folding Lawn Chairs $3.95
3-Piece Hickory Lawn Suite $16.95
$15.00 Fiber Rockers $6.95
$7.00 Fiber Fernery $2.69
$12.50 to $20 Fiber Tables $7.95
$25 Portable Phonographs $7.95
$2.95 40-Inch Porch Swing $1.95
$22.50 9x12 Fiber Rugs $9.95
10-Inch Oscillating G. E. Fan $17.00
8-Inch G. E. Fan $6.50
Fern Stands $1.29
Fiber Chaise Lounge $22.50
Metal Fire Screen $3.95
TERMS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE



All Gliders Reduced 50% or More . . . $42.00 Gliders, Now..... $20
Closing out our entire stock of gliders. You will find some exceptional values here. For instance, a $42 glider having cotton padded seat and back and spring-filled base at $20. Other gliders—
$79.50 GLIDERS NOW $35.00
$50.00 GLIDERS NOW $29.50
$45.00 GLIDERS NOW $22.50
TERMS $1.00 CASH—$1.00 WEEKLY

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.
619 Market St.—620 Broad St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustee by deed of trust executed the 7th day of May, 1930, by C. C. Goodwin and wife, Lizzie Goodwin, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book X, Volume 24, page 606 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, The Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Courthouse on Walnut street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931,

the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: The south 30 feet of Lot No. 16, Block 7, P. & E. C. Foster's subdivision of Griffin's addition to the City of Chattanooga, as shown by map attached to deed registered in Book X, Volume 1, Page 1, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and more fully described as follows: Beginning at a point 30 feet south from the southeast corner of the intersection of East Eighth Street and University Street, formerly "E" Street; running thence eastwardly 50 feet; thence southwardly 30 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence westwardly 50 feet along said alley to University Street, formerly "E" Street; thence along said University Street to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to Seven Hundred Fifty and No/100 ($750.00) Dollars due the Administration and Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 29th day of July, 1931.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO.
of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President. 8-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45589
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie Galloway vs. Charles Comer Galloway

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Comer Galloway is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-14

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45701
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Eva Tucker vs. E. B. Tucker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. B. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 6th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 8-28

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by deed of trust executed 3d day of October, 1927, by Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, to secure the indebtedness therein described, which deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book T, Vol. 25, page 464 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default having been made in the payment of several of the notes described in said deed of trust, said notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars and one in the sum of Twenty-five Dollars; and notes payable monthly and the notes for January, 1931, and all notes since then, one each month, have been defaulted in the payment thereof, and have remained in default for more than thirty days after their maturity; and the holder of said notes having declared all of the same due and payable at once, and requested me to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust to satisfy said unpaid indebtedness, I, J. A. Long, trustee, will expose for sale and will sell in front of the west door of the courthouse, on Walnut street in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, at 11 o'clock a.m., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1931,

to the highest and best bidder, at public outcry, for cash in hand, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number one hundred and twenty-six in Belliview (sometimes called Belleview), Chattanooga Land Company's Addition No. 1. Being the same real estate conveyed to Frank Byrd and wife, Laura May Byrd, by H. B. Langford and wife, F. L. Langford, about July 26th, 1926.

The title is believed to be good but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 13th day of July, 1931.
8-7 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45686
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Rosa Lee Setliffe vs. J. F. Setliffe

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. F. Setliffe is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Sweets & Bean, Attys. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45692
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Wilkinson Curtis vs. Richard William Curtis

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard William Curtis is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45693
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Benjamin T. Wooten vs. Ida Wooten

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ida Wooten is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45694
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
I. W. King vs. Debbie Davis King

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Debbie Davis King is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 22d day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 8-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45562
Blanche Welch Duckett vs. Ralph L. Duckett

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ralph L. Duckett is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 14th day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 8-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45619
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Annie Mae Harris vs. Carl H. Harris

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Carl H. Harris is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of July, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-7

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45690
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Aitken vs. Roy Aitken

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Aitken is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45691
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Matilda Griffin vs. Bride Griffin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bride Griffin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

NOTICE OF BIENNIAL REGISTRATION

AUGUST 10 to 20, INCLUSIVE

Notice is hereby given that the books for the regular Biennial Registration will be opened at the various wards and precincts of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on August 10, 1931, and will continue open up to and including August 20, 1931. The hours of registration are from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The following [illegible] Registrars at [illegible] respectively:

First Ward, First Precinct (Courthouse).
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. S. R. Hipp.
First Ward, Second Precinct (Courthouse).
Miss Kate W[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Second Ward (Sixth and Chestnut Streets).
Mrs. W. J. Counts.
W. D. Atchley.
Third Ward (Carter Street Fire Hall).
Charlie Carter.
Walter Foster.
Fourth Ward (Normal School).
Benjamin Cash.
Lee Hogue.
Fifth Ward (Sixteenth and Broad Streets).
Miss Annie Nolan.
W. J. Slaten.
Sixth Ward (City Hall).
Mrs. Lila B. Kelly.
Mrs. Allen V. Bates.
Seventh Ward, First Precinct (McCallie Avenue Pharmacy).
Mrs. Alfred Handman.
Mrs. O. J. Hubbuch.
Seventh Ward, Second Precinct (Corner Magnolia and East Ninth Streets).
Mrs. M. H. Joyce.
Gus A. Wood.
Eighth Ward (Andrew Lee's Drug Company).
Mrs. Walter Lane.
Mrs. Edith Rush.
Ninth Ward, First Precinct (Little Grocery Company).
Mrs. W. B. Crabtree.
Mrs. Forrest Lowery.
Ninth Ward, Second Precinct (Orchard Knob Fire Hall.)
Miss Cora Perry.
Mrs. J. M. [illegible]
Tenth Ward (Stephens Drug Co.).
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Eleventh Ward, First Precinct (Dodds Avenue Fire Hall).
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct (Hem Pharmacy).
Miss [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Twelfth Ward, First Precinct (Bacon Drug Company).
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct (Avery Little Drug Company).
[illegible]
[illegible]
Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct (Tates Store).
Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible]
Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct (Corner Hickory and East Third Streets).
Mrs. [illegible]
[illegible]
Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct (Clarence Jones' Garage).
Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct (Carpenter's Store).
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct (East Lake Drug Company).
Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct (Lay's Drug Company).
Mr. [illegible]
Mrs. H. H. Cooke.
Fourteenth Ward (Mission Ridge Fire Hall).
William A. Wilkerson.
Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo.
Fifteenth Ward (Roger's Bldg., 117 Brainerd Road).
Mrs. J. Walter Gillespie.
Mrs. Ralph Cameron.
Sixteenth Ward (Riverview Pharmacy).
Mrs. C. R. Buford.
Mrs. W. L. Wergin.
Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct (Northside Pharmacy No. 2).
Mrs. W. L. Gordon.
Mrs. H. W. Longley.
Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct (North Side Pharmacy No. 2)
Mrs. Frank Dugger.
Mrs. L. J. Martin.
Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct Fire Hall).
Mrs. J. R. C. Watson.
Mrs. Horace Humphreys.
Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct W. F. Ashburn's Store).
Mrs. Burt Elliott.
Mrs. J. L. Davies.
Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct Fire Hall).
Mrs. E. C. McCormick.
Mrs. N. G. Cowan.
Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct (1016 West Thirty-third Street).
Mrs. Joe F. Shipp.
Miss Beckie Friedman.

Amnicola (Baker's Store).
T. H. Desha.
Mrs. Lucille Dawson.
Bartlebaugh (Champion's Store).
Mrs. Alta Hawkins.
Miss Daisy Riddle.
Chickamauga (Price's Store).
Charles M. Netherland.
Miss Bessie Madison.
Eastdale (Varnell's Store).
Miss Mary Kate Morgan.
Mrs. F. A. Genung.
Eastdale (Snyder's Store).
M. C. Snyder.
Mrs. E. P. Brown.
Kings Point (Potter's Store).
David Potter.
Mrs. William Rogers.
Tyner (Tyner Motor Company).
Mrs. French Cooper.
W. C. Gibson.
Worley (Old Store).
Samuel Julian.
Mrs. T. M. Walker.
Bakewell (Bakewell Service Station).
Robert Gross.
Arthur B. Smith.
Daisy (Daisy Drug Company).
D. R. Lovelady.
Miss Maude Smith.
Fairmount (Old Academy).
Mrs. Nettie H. Conner.
John A. Kell.
Falling Water (Selcer's Store).
E. H. Barker.
Mrs. Jack Vevance.
Flat Top (Postoffice).
Miss Mary Young.
Mrs. Thomas Bowman.
Gann's (Community House).
Mrs. W. S. Rhodes.
George Raulston.
Goldpoint (Robinson's Store).
Z. T. Raulston.
Mrs. G. W. Varner.
Grandview (1839 Wauhatchie Pike).
Mrs. Marion Perkins.
Miss Penelope Allen.
Hixson (W. E. Hixson's Store).
John Hixson.
Mrs. [illegible]
Jones' Store (Jones' Store).
S. C. Jones.
Mrs. F. O. Gann.
Lookout Mt. (Incline Station).
[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible] Jr.
Lupton City (Commissary).
[illegible]
[illegible]
Montlake Park (White Oak Drug Co.).
[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Mowbray (Millsaps' Store).
[illegible]
Mrs. [illegible]
Red Bank (Gilbert's Store).
Mrs. L. C. Rogers.
[illegible]
Sale Creek (Coppinger's Store).
Mrs. [illegible]
Mrs. L. L. Rogers.
Signal Mountain (Signal Mountain Hotel).
Mrs. Thomas Standfield.
Mr. John H. Early.
Soddy (Mayes' Barber Shop).
M. M. Clift.
Mrs. W. J. Martin.
Siveley (Mrs. Standifer's Place).
Mrs. Mollie Brown.
Mrs. Frank Rogers.
Wauhatchie (Dover's Filling Station).
Mrs. Thomas Dover.
Mrs. R. J. Massey.
Apison (Wilson's Store).
Mrs. Virgil Wilson.
D. A. Goins.
Birchwood (DeFriese's Store).
Milton DeFriese.
N. W. Roark.
Howardville (Marshal's Store).
Miss Gladys Marshall.
G. C. Tankersley.
Maddox (Lowe's Store).
R. T. Wilson.
W. D. Brumby.
New Union (Gamble's Store).
J. A. Goodner.
Ed Gamble.
Ooltewah (Squire Robinson's Office).
Carl Smith.
G. H. Robinson.
Salem (Salem Baptist Church).
Marce Smith.
R. C. Dunnegan.
Snow Hill (Lee Bros.' Store).
George M. Taliaferro.
J. P. Padgett.
White Oak (H. B. Knauff's Residence)
Mrs. Luther Carter.
H. B. Knauff.
Work (Malone's Store).
J. W. Davis.
D. W. Malone.
Woodland Station (Reece's Store).
Mrs. Jennie Wilder.
Mrs. S. W. Vaught.

This July 30, 1931.
PEABODY HOWARD, Chairman.
TOM CRUTCHFIELD.
GUY LANDIS, Secretary.
Hamilton County Election Commission.

UTICA OFFERS JOBLESS WAGE INSTEAD OF DOLE

Work for Three Days a Week Provided, With Bond Issue Probable—Community Chest Passed Up as Unsuited, While Fund for Pay Envelopes Is Raised.

New York City, Aug. 6.—A new slogan for the coming winter, of "Money for Wages, Not Doles," comes from Utica, N. Y., where the plan was tried during the last season, with satisfactory results, says Paul U. Williams, editor of the Utica Daily Press, in the Editor and Publisher.

Instead of putting the money in a Community Chest, and doling it out to those who seemed to need it most, the business men of the city of 100,000 people raised $100,000 by popular subscription, to be paid out in wages. They found the most needy cases among the unemployed. They called together the manufacturers, retailers, construction men, city officials and others concerned with employment. They arranged with the city to do work in parks, build sewers, shovel snow, and the like. They paid $4 a day for three days a week.

At the peak of unemployment the number of these was 5,500. It was reduced to 3,500, reducing unemployment 37 per cent. Mr. Williams estimates at this rate it would take $500,000,000 to wipe out unemployment for the entire country, as against the five billion dollar bond proposition now being propagandized by a prominent publisher. Mr. Williams also compares this with the expenditure of $17,000,000 in the city of Detroit, and claims that "It is the old story of public outlay on such projects, with some politics, as against management by interested private persons."

Mr. Williams says that the same committee has already met, in anticipation of a worse situation in the coming winter. He now proposes a $500,000,000 bond issue by the national government, to be distributed to communities according to the locality, and expended along the lines of the Utica method. With reference to the payment of the bonds, he says: "It would go where it properly belongs—upon those who can afford to pay."

CALLS PHILADELPHIA WORST FOR BARBER WORK ON SUNDAY

Organizer for International Union Declares Brotherly Love City Beats All Other Cities Combined—Seeks Remedy Through Organization Campaign, Backed by Central Labor Union.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 6.—Sixteen hours per day and $18 per week is still the lot of some of the workers in this city of "Brotherly Love." The barber is in this class. Of all cities of cut-throat competition, Philadelphia holds premier position; barbers shaving for 10 and 15 cents and cutting hair for 25 and 35 cents.

In order to overcome this deplorable state of affairs the Journeymen Barbers' International union has started an active organization campaign to rally the barbers in Local No. 2 so that conditions may be remedied.

Leon Worthall, international representative of the union, is making a strong appeal to the organized workers here to give their moral support to the barbers and the Central Labor union has pledged all aid possible.

Mass meetings of barbers are held weekly in the various districts of the city and if there is a chance of awakening the barbers to the call of organization, Local No. 2, under the leadership of Representative Worthall, will do it.

Addressing a meeting of the Central Labor union, Worthall pictured the conditions of the barbers, stating that there are more of his trade working on Sunday in Philadelphia than in all the rest of the United States, and this, he stated, in contravention of a state law which prohibits barber shops being operated on Sunday. "The organized labor movement must help to emancipate the barber and save him from this state of slavery," Worthall said. "This country has freed the negro in the southland, now let us free the journeymen barbers of Philadelphia."

Miami Gives Laborers $1 Wage Rate Boost

Miami, Fla.—The Miami unemployment committee has raised the wages of about fifty men employed at odd jobs around the city from $2 to $3 a day. The attention of the committee was directed to the fact that what is technically described as "common labor" receives $3 a day, and that the unemployed should not be victimized by paying them one-third less than the prevailing rate of wages. The committee is under the control of Mayor R. B. Gautier.

Pennsylvania Workers Get Job and Wage Slump

Philadelphia.—Factory employment, wage payments and working time in Pennsylvania declined quite drastically from May to June, according to statistics made public by the Philadelphia federal reserve bank. The bank's figures are based on reports from 843 manufacturing plants, which in June employed 264,000 workers and had a weekly pay roll of $5,600,000. Employment dropped 3 per cent, wages 7 per cent. All basic lines showed substantial reductions in workers and pay rolls from a year ago.

Insanitary Drinking Fountains for Workers

Washington.—Employers in the majority of approximately 1,500 workshops scattered throughout twenty-one states impose insanitary drinking fountains on their employes, declares the women's bureau of the department of labor.

The bureau claims its survey of drinking fountains reveals that the large majority of the fountains are capable of transmitting fifteen specific diseases, from tuberculosis to the common cold.

In most of the states the only regulation is the prohibition of the common drinking cup, and even this regulation is inadequately prescribed in seventeen states.

Big Mail Order Merger Nearing Completion

Chicago.—It is understood that the important stockholders of Montgomery Ward & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co. have finally reached an agreement for the marger of the two big mail order concerns. Together they have nearly 1,900 mail order houses and retail stores. The two companies distribute around 30,000,000 mail order catalogues a year and transact $600,000,000 of business annually, or something over 1 per cent of the nation's retail sales which were fifty billion dollars in 1930.

Southern Railway Will Not Cut Wages

Washington. — Officials of the Southern railway announce that they are not contemplating any movement for the reduction of wage scales covered by contracts with organized labor. It is explained that the press reports concerning an alleged general wage cut originated in a recent voluntary reduction of salaries of officers.

MORE ABOUT

GREEN PREDICTS

(Continued from page 1)

fifty-two to fifty a week, we understand why spare time has become unemployment instead of leisure. Hundreds of thousands have lost their jobs.

"Shortening work hours this winter for all workers in the plants would distribute available work so that none now at work need be laid off. It would also make necessary a permanent readjustment so that as industry recovers from the depression those now unemployed might find work."

President Green also urges employers to guarantee employment to their minimum force during the winter. This guarantee, he says, would change the mental attitude of such employes so that "instead of hoarding every penny and living in constant fear of unemployment, anxiety would cease and they would release millions to buy goods."

As [illegible] emergency measures President Green suggests the creation of work, [illegible] works in parks and on public buildings and roads, private work at homes, work for welfare organizations, and relief funds from private and public sources.

Fair wages, short work day, sanitary conditions are always assured the workers where the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are used or displayed.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Rocky Road For Wage Cutters in Indiana Capital

Movie Houses Cut Off Musicians Who Refuse Reductions, But in Other Fields the Destructionists Hoe a Hard Row Full of Real Obstacles.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 6.—Deflating the workers' wages despite the advice of President Hoover to keep them up appears to be intriguing certain employers in this section. Musicians employed at two Indianapolis moving picture theaters where stage shows are put on refused to accept a drastic reduction in wages. After brief parleying the management of the theaters announced that stage shows would be discontinued and nothing but pictures shown—and with "canned" music.

The Indiana theater, under the management of Skouras Bros., who control a string of Publix theaters, will discontinue stage shows and show pictures exclusively. The Lyric theater, a vaudeville house, which has been showing pictures with six acts of vaudeville, will be a picture house exclusively, thus leaving Indianapolis without vaudeville shows or stage entertainment of any kind. Forty or fifty musicians are affected.

Another attempt to reduce wages of workers on Marion county highways evidently has failed, as the county commissioners refused to adopt the suggestion of the county road superintendent to cut wages of common labor to 35 cents an hour. The commissioners declared these workers were not receiving enough money and that instead of cutting their pay they should receive a raise.

The superintendent of the city sanitary department, under which the street cleaners and garbage plant personnel work, recommended a reduction in wages of some 300 employes in order to reduce city taxes, making a saving of some $50,000 a year. It was pointed out that so-called economies practiced in the sanitary department would not only be a health menace through the slowing up of necessary work, but would throw a burden on the workers in these departments, forcing them to carry a tax reduction which should be carried by all departments of city work. It was also shown that instead of workers in these departments drawing higher pay than similar workers in other cities they were actually drawing less.

With the exception of the theater musicians, who lost their jobs because they would not accept a wage cut, the deflation program is having a rocky road.

Bottle Blowers Keep Wages and Hours

Philadelphia.—Wage agreements in all departments of the glass bottle industry were renewed at the annual wage conference between the National Glass Manufacturers and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, declares James Maloney, president of the association.

The spokesman for the manufacturers stated that their committee was in accord with the sentiment expressed by President Hoover in retaining the present wage scale and the prevailing normal standard of living, and consequently was ready to agree to a renewal of last year's wage scale and working rules.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

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New Low Prices

LADIES' DRESSES AND LADIES' COATS
Howards Quality Cleaned and Finished
(Slight Extra Charge Small Pleats or Fancy Trim)
50c

MEN'S SUITS AND MEN'S OVERCOATS
Howards Quality Cleaned, Pressed and Tailored-Shaped
50c

Lower operating costs and further advancement in scientific methods enable HOWARDS to maintain the highest quality at these SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS to THE PUBLIC.

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OVER A MILLION PEOPLE "TAKE IT TO HOWARDS"

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKE

WATCH this section every we for Grocery Bargai

Make your Dollar Double Duty. Patronize those who patroni YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

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100% HOME OWNED STORES

SUGAR XXXX Powdered, or the Browns, 10c size 1-lb. carton, each 7c
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MAYONNAISE OR RELISH—"Kraft" or "Gelfand's," 19c Size, 2 Jars 25c
PINTO BEANS 5 FANCY RICE Lb. 4c
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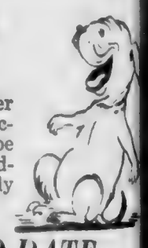

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Why Bother with Baking when your Groce has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties o the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make— Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 14, 1931 — Number 16

WAGE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN HITS ROCKY SHOALS

chool Board Heeds Protest of People.

NTEREST NOW IN COURT PROCEEDING

dges Lusk, Miller to Hear County Judge's Claims Saturday Morning.

ction of the county school board, ich in secret session rescinded its ious action in slashing the sal- of school teachers after con- ts had been sent to them, has ap- ently taken the "pep" out of the mmings-News-Arn wage - cutting paign locally, and eight-column mers have been lacking on the t-page of the afternoon paper e the startling and sensational overy" recently by reporters for News that some county teachers ive as much as $100 per month nine months in the year.

he school board had never been of animous opinion in the matter of cuts, and after the storm of pro- against the idea of further ening buying power of people employed, a meeting of the board quietly called and the unpopular unnecessary action was "killed."

ms the Cummings - News - Arn e-cutters lost a major battle, and erest now turns to the hearing be- Judges Lusk and Miller, an- ced for Saturday morning, on the tion of Judge Cummings to com- Hays Clark, criminal court clerk; ley Taylor, sheriff, and Tom ers, circuit court clerk, to slash ries in their offices. Mr. Rogers' ver, it is understood, will be filed Judge Yarnell. Original pro- l of the county judge was for a per cent cut, but when the offi- named above refused to enter the plan the judge filed a bill ing in some cases a much larger ction in salaries. Sam Erwin, and master, also refused to cut es, and the fact that this action apparently been ignored by the administration is a matter for derable comment. Mr. Erwin's was identical with that of ff Taylor, who agreed to cut his salary but declined to tax his ayees ten per cent of their earn- for the benefit (?) of the tax- rs as a whole.

unty Court Clerk Killough, Tax sor Scott Swafford, Trustee Al- Shipp and Mrs. Pearl Chivington, ter, immediately fell in line with alary-slashing plan of the county t, but it develops that actual cuts not as yet been made, although were scheduled to begin 15.

nsiderable speculation is rife as e result should Judges Miller and rule against the county judge in uses of Clark and Taylor. Mr. s answer to the bill denies em- es of his office are overpaid, and es gross extravagance to the y judge's administration.

is the belief that should Judge rings lose in his appeal Satur- following closely the collapse of campaign so far as it relates to teachers, the movement will die ural death, and its harmful ef- will be confined to the efforts en and women engaged in private ery who are endeavoring to ain living standards, but who found the battle much harder ne the initiative was taken by ls elected by the people them-

CHER DECLARES ULD BE ORGANIZED.

rge Forbes, who drove a spike the plans of the wage-cutters re- when, as a member of the fi- committee, he demanded answer ve pertinent questions concern- the standard-destroying cam- has received scores of letters nding his action, among which several from school teachers. f these is indicative of the posi- practically all, and Mr. Forbes d The Labor World to use it, ng, for obvious reasons, the sig- , as follows:

ar Mr. Forbes:

s a teacher in the county ools I want to commend the d you took recently in our alf regarding the salary cut.

know that there are scores teachers who are grateful to for your sympathetic under- ding and sincere efforts to . It is too bad that we can- have more men like you who not afraid to speak out and e have some sense of honesty justice.

r teachers ought to organize as other groups for their ection at a time like this. I'm e there is not a teacher in system "patriotic" (as they it) enough to want to take cut, but we all know that ld we refuse we most assur- would not have our jobs next . in spite of what Judge rings says.

his is not the first time we had things crammed down throats. It is indeed deplor- to think that one cannot be independent and speak out for his or her rights, but we are forced into silence and submissiveness for fear of losing our positions which at the present time are very necessary.

I think everyone realizes that a teacher never gets rich, especially beginning at such ridiculously low wages and getting a $5.00 raise every two to four years, maybe. I don't see how some have gotten up to $200.00 or more. It seems to me that if there is to be a cut, those making $150.00 or more could best afford such.

Think of the many teachers who, having taught only a few years, will now be teaching probably for less than what they started on.

If our schools could only be free of politics, what progress we might make, but as it is we are constantly in a state of turmoil on account of conditions such as exist at the present.

In closing let me again thank you for your earnest appeal in our behalf.

Workers Lose $10,500,000,000 In Wage Cuts, A. F. of L. Says

"If workers' incomes continue for the full year of 1931 at about the same level as the first half, they will lose $10,500,000,000 from the 1929 level," declares the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor.

The survey finds little encouragement in the business situation, and says that "sustained recovery in business as a whole has not yet started." The menace of continued wage cuts still hangs over both business and the workers, and figures are given to indicate a larger number of unemployed than last month. "To cut costs, manufacturers are increasing labor-saving devices," which in turn toss more workers into the jobless army.

To relieve the unemployment situation the survey stresses the shorter work week, insured jobs, creation of work, and adequate relief funds.

Wage reductions are deplored both for the decreased standard of living imposed on the workers and the lack of any real saving for the employers. "Loss in morale nullifies much if not all of the saving made by the wage cut," the survey says.

The survey approves the action of the United States Steel corporation in cutting dividends and salaries instead of wages and the Bethlehem Steel corporation in cutting dividends and letting wages stand. "It is the part of wisdom to let those carry the burden who are best able to bear it. Wage-earners have already taken heavy losses. Salaried employes have suffered less for they are less subject to short time and unemployment."

The survey stresses the influence of high wages and salaries on business by government figures on sales of retail stores in relation to individual incomes. "A comparison of workers' incomes and sales of retail stores shows that low workers' incomes mean poor business," the survey says. "States where workers had less than $1,000 a year sold an average of only $230 worth of goods per person per year. In states where workers receive over $1,500, retail business averaged $500 per person.

"If workers' incomes continue for the full year of 1931 at about the same level as the first half, they will lose $10,500,000,000 from the 1920 level. Allowing for changes in living costs their real buying power will be $9,000,000,000. Retail stores and landlords will lose this business. If wages are cut they will lose more."

Painters' Families and Friends Chase Glooms for a Day

Annual Barbecue-Picnic Enjoyed by Fifteen Hundred at Lake Winnepesaukah.

Union painters, their families and friends routed the glooms for one whole day last Thursday, and the joys returned for at least a one-day's visit at Lake Winnepesaukah, where the ninth annual picnic-barbecue of the local was held.

Some fifteen hundred people, men, women and children, enjoyed the program, which began at 10 a.m., and lasted throughout the day. The popular athletic contests had many entries, real prizes donated by local merchants bringing keen competition in each event. These games were so arranged as to offer opportunities to those of all ages to compete, and the happy throngs attested their pleasure through loud applause of the winners.

The barbecue, served at noon under the direction of "Zeke" Witt, was declared by many to be the most delicious which the old-timer has ever prepared, and that's covering lots of territory.

Committees on arrangements, every member of which labored long and hard to make the affair successful, were as follows:

General Committee—J. J. Smith, chairman; Charles Milford, A. L. Surrett, Frank Miller, Joe Jett.

Purchasing Committee—A. L. Surrett, chairman; R. J. Hogue, W. D. Canada, W. A. Witt.

Entertainment Committee—E. L. Blair, chairman; P. P. Thurston, George Sivley, Sr., J. G. Burkes, Paul Sanders.

Refreshment Committee — Charles Milford, chairman; George Sivley, Jr., George Harrison.

Ticket Sales Committee—Joe Farmer, Frank Thurston, Charles Milford, Joe Bork, George "Skinny" Witt.

Barbecue Committee—W. A. "Zeke" Witt, chairman; Fred Bodine, R. L. Keith, Jess Smith, F. S. Thurston, Skinny Witt, Homer Tarwater, A. G. Springer, Jr., A. T. Jones, H. M. Ottman, Joe Farmer, O. C. Mabee.

400 Strikes Against Wage Cuts Reported

Washington.—The U. S. labor department's division of conciliation is seeking to adjust eighty-six disputes in eighteen states, incolving 67,387 workers, of whom 56,425 are affected directly.

Within a few months over 400 strikes and controversies have been reported to the department and practically all of them against wage reductions.

During the entire year 1930 the department listed 653 disputes involving 158,114 workers, while during the first six months of 1931 there have been 447 disputes affecting 132,273 workers.

Molders Report Roper Gas Range Is "Most Unfair"

Ask Central Body to Inform Local Gas Company of Product's Status.

Roper gas ranges, sold in this city by the Chattanooga gas company, are a "most unfair product," according to a communication read Monday night at Central Body, from officers of Local 53, Iron Molders, and the body's executive board was requested to wait upon the management of the local gas company and inform them of the status of the concern which manufactures the stove. It was also requested that the committee inform the management of the Chattanooga Gas company that any other gas range would be more satisfactory to local trades unionists.

The committee, complying with the Molders' request, was scheduled to carry out the provisions of the letter some time this week. The communication, which was thoroughly explained by delegates from Local 53 Monday night, follows:

August 10, 1931.

To the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council:

At our last meeting of the I. M. U. No. 53 it was brought to our attention by International Vice-President Sampels that the Roper gas range is a most unfair product. He requested that this matter be brought to the Central Body and that the executive body be instructed to wait upon the management of the gas company and inform them that this firm is on the unfair list and also inform the gas company that any gas stove other than the Roper will be satisfactory to us.

With best wishes, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JAMES O'CONNOR,
Corresponding Secretary.

Insurance at Cost Furnished by Union

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has increased its rates on life insurance for its members $2 per thousand dolars of insurance carried. The beneficiary assessment plan is used. Policies are written from $700 to $5,000, with the cost per month running from 95 cents for $700 to $6.70 for $5,000.

"The Brotherhood insurance and pension plans are written at cost," declares the Railroad Trainman. "They are free from the burden of high salaries, spacious and expensive offices, bonuses, etc., and are not required to pay dividends on watered stock."

CENTRAL BODY COMPLIMENTED BY PAUL AYMON

Federation Official Commends Wage-Cuts Fight.

BRANDS CAMPAIGN AS OUTRAGEOUS

Blames Horton Administration for Present Difficulties State Government.

Local trades unionists were highly complimented Monday night by Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, for their activities against the wage-cutting program of the county judge and the Chattanooga News, and Mr. Aymon declared the eyes of the entire south were on Chattanooga, awaiting the outcome of the movement.

The federation president, who is also representative of the American Federation of Labor, branded the program for slashing the wages of public employes as outrageous, and declared that should it succeed the road would be made rougher for those engaged in private industry. Furthermore, he declared the effort to compel certain public employes to pay an enormous tax from their pay envelopes, to relieve the large taxpayers of a few cents a year, was grave injustice to them, and should have been strongly opposed as a matter of principle. He commended Clerks Clark and Rogers and Sheriff Taylor for their firm stand, and expressed the conviction that labor in general should appreciate the efforts of these public officials to balk the scheme.

MAKES REPORT ON STATE AFFAIRS.

Discussing the present state financial predicament, Mr. Aymon laid the blame at the doors of the Horton administration, and went into considerable detail in relating his experiences in co-operation with the labor legislative representatives at Nashville. He declared his doubts that a special session of the legislature would be held, and stated his belief that fear of a resurrection of impeachment charges would prevent the calling of such session by the governor.

Mr. Aymon said that, in spite of the depression, organized labor is holding its own in the sections which he has visited throughout the south, and predicted that with a return of prosperity the American labor movement will be the beneficiary of a wave of organization greater than we have ever dreamed of.

The federation official left Tuesday morning for Nashville.

REAPPOINTED

GEORGE D. LAWS

George D. Laws, assistant city plumbing inspector for the past three years, has been reappointed to that position by Commissioner Zach Taylor.

Mr. Laws has been a continuous member of Local 63, Plumbers and Steamfitters, for twenty-one years, and during that time has served his union in many capacities. He was president of the local five consecutive terms, and has at various times filled every office in the gift of his fellow members with the exception of financial secretary, including one year as business agent. George was also selected to represent Local 63 at the international convention of his union at Atlantic City in 1924. He is assistant to John T. Cotter, another member of the plumbers' local, who was recently reappointed after sixteen years' service to the city.

Reduce Dividends, Hold Wages, Says Industrial Efficiency Expert

New York, Aug. 13.—Prosperity will come to America at once if all manufacturers were to adopt the wages policy of the directors of the United States Steel corporation when they decided to cut dividends rather than wages, is the opinion of Douglas S. Keogh, president of the Charles E. Bedaux company, of New York, a concern which specializes in industrial efficiency systems.

"News of the steel corporation's decision may cause an unfavorable reaction in some quarters," said Mr. Keogh, "but it will certainly win the unqualified approval of labor everywhere and of the management in a great many industrial plants which have struggled to maintain wage scales even at the cost of reduced stockholders' dividends and lower executive salaries.

"The decision tacitly adopts the economic policy which recognizes that the wage-earning class comprises the bulk of the nation's purchasing power. Under this policy, any curtailment of the purchasing power of the wage-earners inevitably results in shrinking the consumer-market for all the products of this mass production age we live in.

"Management in many industries has been fighting the battle of the wage-earner, and in doing so has resisted strong pressure on the part of stockholders. The temptation to weaken and cut wages in order to curry the favor of stockholders has been strong. The action of the directors of the steel corporation therefore establishes a precedent in a key industry, which lends to the management of smaller industries some much-needed moral support.

"If stockholders in all our industries will consent to accept smaller dividends on their invested capital, and thus make possible the fullest employment of our wage-earning class at the best rates industry can afford to pay, then the depression will be short lived and America will soon find itself on the high road to prosperity."

Union Painters Pay Tribute to Departed Brother

Resolution Deplores Passing of George E. Venable and Offers Its Sympathy.

Resolutions recounting the worth of George E. Venable, veteran member of Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and expressing heartfelt sympathy to his surviving relatives, were prepared by a committee named by President Smith at last regular session of the local. Mr. Venable, who had been a long-time and honored member of the craft union, passed away July 26. The esteem in which Mr. Venable was held by his fellow-workers was expressed as follows:

"Whereas, on Sunday, July 26, 1931, Brother George E. Venable was taken from this life to the life everlasting; and,

"Whereas, Brother Venable was a loyal and conscientious member of this local union for some twenty years, giving freely of his time and talents to the upbuilding thereof; he enjoyed the love and respect of every member of this union, and his fellowship will be missed by one and all; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we deplore the taking away of this good brother, and extend to his surviving relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, sent the family of Brother Venable, and The Labor World for publication.

"H. MORRISON,
"FRANK MILLER,
"GEORGE SIVLEY, JR.,
"Committee."

Secretary Doak Labor Day Guest At Johnson City

Address of Cabinet Officer to Feature Celebration—Local Unionists Invited.

Hon. William N. Doak, secretary of labor in the cabinet of President Hoover, will feature a monster Labor day celebration at Johnson City, and Chattanooga trades unionists have been issued a cordial invitation to attend the ceremonies.

In a letter from J. B. Holcombe, president of the Johnson City Central Labor union, read by Secretary Gerlach at Monday night's session of Central Body, Mr. Holcombe declares the event will be "by far the outstanding celebration of the south," and urges that a large delegation from Chattanooga attend. It will be combined with the formal opening of the Appalachian Tri-State fair, and "from 9 a.m. to 12 midnight" will offer a fine program of entertainment.

The time-honored Labor day parade through the downtown section is scheduled as a noon-day feature, and aside from the address of Secretary Doak at 3 p.m., an outstanding national labor official is scheduled to speak at night.

President Holcombe's letter follows:

"As president of the Central Labor council of Johnson City and as chairman of the Labor day program committee I want to extend to you and all members of your organization an urgent invitation to be with us here at Johnson City on the day and night of Monday, Sept. 7. The Labor day celebration which will be held here will be by far the outstanding celebration of the entire south. It will start at noon and end at midnight.

"We have been highly honored by Hon. William N. Doak, secretary of labor in the cabinet of President Hoover, who has accepted the invitation extended him to be the guest of honor and the principal speaker at this celebration.

"Secretary Doak will deliver an address at 3 in the afternoon, and in view of his official position and the fact that the Labor day address of the secretary of labor is always an event of national importance, we feel sure you will be highly interested. This year, in view of general conditions, his remarks will be of paramount interest. At night another speaking program will be given, at which time one of the outstanding labor leaders of the country will deliver an address. We have extended invitations to several of the biggest men in the country and expect within a few days to have the definite acceptance needed before we can officially announce the evening speaker. This makes a double program.

"The celebration is being combined with the opening day of the Appalachian Tri-State fair and will be held at the fair grounds. Owing to the fact that Secretary Doak is a native of this region a big home-coming is also being combined with the other two events, so as to make this a tremendous celebration.

"We hope you can arrange for a large delegation to be present and to have a unit in the parade.

"Hoping to hear from you at an early date, I am,

"Fraternally yours,
"J. B. HOLCOMBE,
"President Central Labor Union."

Cost-of-Living Wages Denounced by Doak

Washington.—The theory that wages should be based on what it costs the worker to live is denounced as utterly unjust by Secretary of Labor Doak.

"The argument is made that the cost of living is falling and that real wages have therefore increased," said Doak. "The argument might apply if we had ever in this country applied a fair division of income to labor, but there is more to the question of wages than what a man can eat and what he needs to clothe himself.

"Labor is entitled to more than a bare subsistence. The employe's productivity has increased many fold, several hundred per cent in many industries. He is entitled to retain a portion of the gains thus made. All the gains should not go to the profits of industry."

MINE OWNERS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISORDERS

Operators Declared to Be "Playing With Fire."

RED ACTIVITIES SEEN AS MENACE

Garrison Reviews Terrible Conditions in American Coal Mining Camps.

By C. S. GARRISON.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 13.—Riots and disorders engineered by communists in various soft coal districts, especially in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, have focused the attention of the country on coal operators of those states, who have been playing with fire these many months and thereby endangering their own industry.

The killing and wounding of scores of persons in these riots; the attempted murder of Patrick Fagan, president of the Pittsburgh district of the United Mine Workers; sabotage and the disruption of business in many communities, as a result of the National Miners' union (strictly a communist outfit) has caused newspapers in these districts to call on the United Mine Workers to save the situation by organizing the miners as they were once organized.

Touching on the situation in Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette said editorially: "From the outset the United Mine Workers of America have been commended for the orderly manner in which they have been seeking to re-establish their organization in this district. At the same time a tolerant attitude was shown toward the radical element of the miners with protests against any show of abuse of official authority in dealing with them . . . The disposition of the public to be fair has been abused. Tolerance has been mistaken for weakness . . . Murder and inciting to riot must be treated for what they are. Pure hoodlumism must be smashed. There can be no tolerance of a condition in which human beings are waylaid and shot down as if they were animals."

Reds Bar Lewis Speech.

At West Frankfort, Ill., a howling mob of so-called radicals refused to permit President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, to speak, although he stood facing the hostile crowd for more than an hour. A communist organizer and agitator had been in West Frankfort for several weeks and the un-American demonstration was carried out in true communistic fashion.

Union officials of the mine workers point out that if the nonunion coal operators have any foresight whatever they will learn a sound lesson from these riots and disorders. The United Mine Workers' Journal charges the nonunion coal companies of the Pittsburgh field with being "directly responsible for what happens at Cannonsburg." The Journal says that "communism in the Pittsburgh district is their baby," and declares the operators by refusing the workers the right to organize, by their policy of wage reductions which reduce the men to a state of poverty and starvation; by the destruction of all decent working conditions; by the importation of thousands of strikebreakers, "have encouraged and promoted the spread of communism in their district."

Organization Work Pushed.

Meanwhile the work of organizing the miners in the various districts goes on. Oklahoma and Arkansas, which have been disorganized for years, caught the fever of organization and progress is being made in these states to bring the miners back into the union fold. David Fowler, international representative of the United Mine Workers, who has been in these fields for some time, reports a substantial movement in both states. Mass meetings at strategic points are being held weekly, although the soup lines have been in evidence for months among the miners who, even though they work occasionally, receive such small wages they are not enabled to keep their families from public charity.

In West Virginia Van A. Bittner, international representative of the miners, turned up a letter written by W. S. Nieson, superintendent of the West Virginia Coal and Coke corporation, addressed to A. R. Hewitt, TWELVE—LABOR WORLD general foreman of these mines at Junior, W. Va., in which Nieson informed Hewitt of an injunction obtained by the company in 1922, and that machine guns mounted on the company property should be used against the miners if they "stepped over the company's premises." Bittner, in a letter to Nieson, lashed him for his murderous intent and said copies of the letter had been sent to the Secretary of Labor and to the superintendent of the West Virginia state police.

Terrible Conditions Found.

Conditions in the mine fields around Wheeling, W. Va., were investigated by a committee of citizens of that city who found the situation terrible,

(Continued on Last Page)

Green Demands That Hoover Call Jobless Parley; Shorter Week Urged to Give Work to Unemployed

(By International Labor News Service.)

New Bedford, Mass., Aug. 13.—President Hoover should either call a national industrial conference in an effort to remedy employment conditions or admit "the present economic structure of the country is an absolute failure," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address to the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Green stated that labor's remedy for the jobless situation includes the five-day week, maintenance of present wage scales, and generous expenditure of government funds for public works.

He stressed the possibility of a rebellion of the army of unemployed, upsetting the political system of the nation, unless industry and government co-operate with labor.

"Are we going to make it necessary for workers to raid stores because their children are starving?" Green asked. "Can the financiers and wealthy feel secure in their homes when millions are hungry?"

If the five-day week does not distribute work so that every man shall have his share, Green said, the work week should be reduced to four days and three days if necessary.

Green said he disagreed with the belief of some persons that the government owes the jobless workers a living, but he was emphatic in his position that President Hoover should intervene in the deplorable plight of the jobless by summoning a national conference to consider the question.

He declared that "the one person clothed with ability to speak for the 120,000,000 people of this nation" should call a conference of industry and labor to deal with the unemployment problem. President Hoover, he said, should command the leaders of industry to join with him in a study and the formation of plans for overcoming the situation. If President Hoover does not do this, he should admit "the present economic structure of the country is an absolute failure."

"Organized labor will tell industry at a conference in Washington how to do it if they do not know themselves how to do it," Green said with reference to remedies for unemployment.

"While 6,000,000 are idle there are still between 20,000,000 and 40,000,000 employed," he continued. "But the man who is idle can't buy. Six millions purchasing units out of the consuming capacity is bound to have its effects, and the other 20,000,000 or more refuse to buy to their maximum capacity because of fear that they themselves may be idle tomorrow.

"Six million out of the market because they cannot buy and 20,000,000 because they will not is the situation. We can make these 20,000,000 purchase if their employers tell them that no matter what happens they are secure in their jobs. If the employers do that then these 20,000,000 people will go to the markets."

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1931.

PEACEFUL DREAMS

Down the vale of life I'm passing,
Dreaming dreams of sweet delight,
When sweet love will soon be ruling,
Making all the world seem bright;
When greed's selfishness will vanish,
And our souls will be content
To enjoy the many blessings
Which our Heavenly Father sent.

Then sweet peace and love will rule us,
Filling us with happiness,
So each day we'll be rejoicing
That our lives the Lord will bless.
Hasten now the joyous coming
Of the brighter day to be,
When good selfishness will vanish
And more happiness we'll see.

When the Golden Rule we're living,
How united we shall find,
And sweet peace and joy be theirs taking
The contented, happy mind;
For the joy of righteous living
Will drive trouble quite away,
Then will come the blessed dawning
Of a brighter, joy-filled day.

—Martha Shepard Lippincott.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How did strikes in 1930 compare in number with those in previous years?

A.—Not since 1916 was the number smaller than it was in 1930 (with the exception of 1924), but the number of workers involved was the lowest of any year on record, the United States bureau of labor statistics says.

* * *

Q.—What were the first labor papers published in Canada?

A.—"Ontario Workman," brought out by Toronto printers during the nine-hour strike of 1872 and continued as a weekly for three years. "Trades Journal," official organ of Provincial Workmen's Association of Nova Scotia, began publication in 1883 and continued for many years.

What Next!

Discovery is announced of a method of producing a copper alloy harder and of greater tensile strength than that of steel. The process, developed in the laboratories of the Montana School of Mines, involves the addition of nickel and silicon to copper and subjecting the alloy to heat treatment. It is reported that the metal has a tensile strength of more than 100,000 pounds to the square inch and is one and one-quarter times harder than structural steel.

Hosiery Mill Strikers Seek Sheriff Election

Stroudsburg, Pa.—Mammoth Hosiery mill strikers have nominated their own candidate, Ezra "Pete" Kunkle, for county sheriff against a strike-breaking county detective. The strike was declared last February after seventeen union members had been dismissed. Since then the officials of Monroe county have harassed the strikers with wholesale arrests, victimization for picketing and court injunctions. Judge Samuel K. Shull, author of the "Don't even breathe" injunction, recently sent Kunkle to jail for thirty days for contempt of court.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."

—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

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Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

LABOR SCORES AGAIN.

Score another for labor's case against blundering management and high finance.

"We've got to devise a way of protecting the wage-earning consumer against these fluctuations of over-supply and under-demand or he'll seek a way of his own."

So writes Leon Kelley, secretary of Fishler, Farnsworth & Co., in Printers' Ink Monthly, taking for his text one of Roy Dickinson's twelve points for management, promulgated in the pages of the same magazine for April.

* * *

Kelley lands hard. He says the reactionaries do not realize "how much their own position has changed." The "new executive," Kelly thinks, is of a new breed, actually understanding that if the economic order is to work at all it must work to the advantage of all. Hear him say:

"The best informed men of this new school are reviewing the last quarter-century along the following lines:

"'We established a high American standard of living for the consumer. We supplied him with wages sufficient to enjoy that standard. We took back his wages selling him our wares up to the hilt. We went even further and financed his purchases against wages as yet unpaid. We turned the wheeling of trade at high pressure. The result we called prosperity. On the other hand we encouraged our engineers to produce more at less cost, and faster. Soon these clever fellows, the engineers, were producing more than we needed. So, naturally, the production line had to slow up, and that deprived the consumer of a large part of the wages he was earning, in turn depriving us of customers."

* * *

Mr. Kelly says the "new" executives see that this is all wrong—as, of course, it is.

It will never be right unless and until management ceases to be a dictatorial function. It will never be right unless and until there is machinery that permits democratic expression effectively, so that ten men cannot say to ten thousand, "that for you."

The faster and the more fully organized labor comes to play its full and proper role, the sooner we shall be on the road to no more depressions.

Autocratic control of industry has convicted itself enough.

TEXTILE IGNORANCE.

The "Southern Textile Worker," which probably is entirely in harmony with what a reader of The Labor World calls "an orgy of wage cutting" at Union S. C., makes the ridiculous assertion that neither the American Federation of Labor nor the United Textile Workers protested against communism until the red National Textile union was formed. The truth is, as trade unionists know, that the whole American labor movement has fought communism and communists from the very outset and wrote into its original philosophy the principles that put trade unionism and communism at opposite poles in the social structure.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

WE HAVE now reached the point in our study of the history of labor unions where we leave the scenes of England and take up the thread of the story in the American colonies. Our reason for going back to colonial America to begin our studies of American labor is in order that our survey of the subject might be full and complete. Before the Revolutionary war all labor organizations in the colonies were limited to the skilled crafts, Boston as early as 1648 boasting guilds composed of coopers and shoemakers, embracing both masters and apprentices as members. The city of New York had similar organizations, as did also Philadelphia and Baltimore. Yet we must not for one moment either think or speak of these infant labor organizations as "trade unions," at least not in the present day use of the term. Such they were certainly not. "There are no traces," says Richard T. Ely in his "The Labor Movement in America (1905)," of anything like a modern trades union in the colonial period of American history, and it is evident on reflection that there was little need, if any, of organization on the part of labor at that time."

The Revolutionary war brought an increase in wages and immediately following the war a restive spirit took hold of American laborers. As a result many labor organizations, or as they were then called, "friendly societies," sprang into existence. England is erroneously called the home of "trades unionism," but the credit really goes to Philadelphia. True, a trades union was organized in Manchester, England, in 1829, but the first one in America was the "Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations," which was organized in the city of Philadelphia just two years earlier, or in 1827. In other words, the idea did come from England, but was actually brought into existence in America.

MEXICO BANS IMMIGRATION.

Mexico City.—The interior department announces that the immigration of laborers will be suspended indefinitely on Sept. 15 as a means of solving the Mexican unemployment problem. The ban will not apply to skilled tradesmen and workers from countries with which Mexico has immigration agreements.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

JESUS AND MONEY
"Ye Cannot Serve God and Mammon"
Part XXXVIII.
THE PARABLE OF THE TALENTS
Mt. 25:14-30

It is most fitting, although the writer did not plan such to be the case, that this present series of articles on Jesus and money should close with the Parable of the Talents from the 25th chapter of Matthew. The parable itself has this one meaning: God has put us here on earth, given us the world in which to live, and so long as we live we ought to make life productive. Since the parable is too long to quote in full the writer trusts those interested will read it in the original wording in their Bible. A rich man on the eve of taking a long journey calls his servants before him and to one he gives five talents, to another two and to the third he gives one. When he returns the servant who had received five talents hands over to his master ten talents; the servant who had been given two talents likewise doubles his talents and is able to return four talents, but the servant who had received one talent hides it while his master is away and when he returns the servant hands him the one talent. The servants who doubled their talents received the untinted praise of their master, while the one who had digged a hole and hid his master's one talent and therefore was unable to increase it pulls down upon his head the condemnation of his master.

WM. L. MOSS

The parable as Jesus relates it does not place any intrinsic value on the talents as such, nor does it commend what we call good business sense, neither does it teach anything concerning the good or evil of wealth as wealth. It teaches only one thing, namely, the duty of fidelity, watchfulness and foresight in administering to a productive rather than an unproductive end the things, whether they be money, time, our natural talents, our mind, our body, etc., God has given us. The keynote of the whole parable is contained in the words of Jesus spoken on another occasion, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" In the Parable of the Talents money is merely used by Jesus because it is an article readily lending itself to illustrate perfectly the thought He has in mind, since money is not only a common thing known to all, but its use in a parable leaves no doubt in one's mind as to what any speaker would mean by increasing what God has given us to the end that we become His productive children. The increase must be actual—just as money is increased, one coin added to another thereby making two coins—and not an increase on paper nor a contemplated increase in our minds nor a wished-for increase that we would bring about had we the time, etc. The increase MUST be seen—it must be an actual fact. The manner in which we increase our money is, therefore, a most apt illustration of this and Jesus uses the administration of wealth as the central thought by which the parable is made clear for no other reason. Jesus commends the wise use of possessions—not only of money but of all things we possess—and announces in the parable a law of distribution which not only applies to money, but to all things in our lives. "Unto every one that hath shall be given," Jesus says elsewhere, "but from him that hath not" (because he has not made the best possible use of the life God gave him) "even that which he hath shall be taken away." The Parable of the Talents puts things on a rock-bottom basis—make the most of what you have, no matter what it is, or you have miserably failed to do what your Creator intended for you to do with the life He gave you. Jesus means life is NOT a question of your relationship with your fellowmen, but the use you make of life is something for which you are answerable to God and God alone. No wonder Jesus has been hated, scorned, sneered at and ignored by self-willed folk!

THE END

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In much older times kings could send armies to death. The will of one man held supreme sway over many thousands. We look back on these old days and think we do things much better.

Henry Ford has announced that very shortly he will shut down his great plant. He decides, all by himself, whether there shall be work or not and thousands take the consequences.

Because we still have in industry the autocracy we formerly had in political affairs, industrial emperors hold unlimited sway over the lives and fortunes of thousands.

The other day other thousands held their breath while a handful of men decided whether or not wages would be cut for the employes of the United States Steel corporation.

Picture a herald coming to the door at the close of the deliberation and signaling "thumbs up." That is about what it amounted to. It could as easily have been "thumbs down."

* * *

It was different in Chicago when wages of elevated railway employes were in question. Representatives of workers and employers sat down together and deliberated.

At the end of those negotiations everybody came out and signaled "thumbs up" for both sides.

In Steel there was an order. In Chicago there was an agreement.

Of course the emperors and the satrap don't want any change. The oligarchies want things to remain as they are.

But the human race needs a little more of the business of democratic conduct in these things.

"No wage fixing without representation" is as good as "no taxation without representation" and the principle is about the same in both cases.

* * *

Does anybody doubt that the coal industry would be in better shape if the mine owners, instead of opposing organization, had worked with the United Mine Workers, urging a constant development of interest in common problems, encouraging co-operation and the assumption of responsibility?

To call those men "mine operators" is a good deal of a joke just now. They are mine owners, but a whole lot of them are operating nothing. Many of them haven't much in their heads but an ache and they don't know what caused it.

* * *

It has taken a long time to explode the myth about Henry Ford. At last it has come out that he is no wizard. There is nothing super-human about him. He has certain high capabilities relating to automobile production, but he has shown that he is not fit to rule people.

No man is.

People have got to learn how to govern themselves—how to protect themselves. The first step toward that goal is organization.

How can any wage-earner observe the Ford plant in comparison with a well unionized industry, like the Chicago elevated lines, and remain a non-union man?

The non-union man really forfeits his citizenship rights in industry!

Think!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

The darkest spot on the North American continent from the combined standpoint of wages, literacy, working conditions and living standards are the coal fields of the United States.

* * *

Miners, in view of their economic distress the year round, are on a plane with the peons of Mexico and Europe.

* * *

Because of extreme industrial oppression the miners' lack of liberty parallels that of the blacks of the Kimberly diamond mines.

* * *

Seasonal employment and the baronial attitude of coal magnates have chiseled never-to-be-effaced lines on the faces of the miners as well as on the faces of their wives and children.

* * *

Miners' children grow up knowing more about hunger than they do about a well-fed feeling.

* * *

It can never be said slavery does not exist in the United States so long as the present conditions go unchanged in the coal mining districts.

* * *

American coal mines—a shadow of hell itself, a cancer on the breast of Miss Liberty, a mocking sneer at American ideals, and a refutation of every syllable of the Constitution of the United States.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the hall marks of UNION GOODS or SERVICE.

Success and progress are the by-products of consistency. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Railway Conductors Change Life Insurance

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Order of Railway Conductors of America has discontinued its assessment plan of life insurance in operation since 1868, and established the legal reserve system. Under the new system the members of the order get their life insurance at much lower premiums than those required by the privately owned companies.

Insurance is written for conductors from 20 to 65 years. On a policy of $2,000, for a man 20 years old, the annual premium written by the conductors is $28.90 as compared with the average of $34.66 charged by the privately owned companies, and for a conductor 65 years old $130.44 compared with $190.66.

Labor-Saving Machines Strike Lithographers

New York.—"Labor-saving machines and new methods have permanently reduced the opportunity of steady employment for a large percentage of hand transferrers and litho stone engravers," declared Robert Bruck, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America. "We should give most serious attention to prevention of new apprentices in both branches.

"The worker today is more concerned with assurance of steady employment at a wage allowing him a good standard of living than all the social legislation that has been proposed.

"It is true we are interested in old-age pensions and other necessary benefits, but steady employment will always be the goal of the workman. It is possible and will be realized whenever apprenticeship ratio is properly adjusted, hours of labor reduced and ruinous price cutting practices eliminated."

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**
2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**
3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

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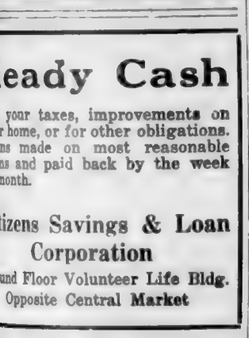

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Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

If you haven't made your will and are weighted down with Hoover prosperity, you may find some suggestion worth following in the will said to have been left recently by a certain merchant.

"My overdraft at the bank," it recited, "will go to my wife, she can explain it to them. My equity in my automobile I want to go to my son. He will then have to go to work to keep up the payments. Give my good will to the supply house. They took some awful chances on me, and are entitled to something. My equipment, give to the junk man; he has had his eye on it for several years. And I want six of my creditors for pallbearers. They have carried me so long, they might as well finish the job."

* * *

Sergeant (at police station)—What! You back again?

Prisoner—Yes, sir! Any letters?

* * *

Harry—They say stupidity can be inherited.

Gertrude—That's no way to talk about your parents.

* * *

Doctor (inquiring after boy who had swallowed a half dollar)—How is the boy today?

Anxious Mother—No change yet.

* * *

James—Papa, I ain't got no butter.

Papa—John, correct your brother.

John (looking over at James' plate)—Yes, you is.

* * *

A wit heard some people mention the name of a doctor who charged $10 for the first visit and $5 for the second. He went to see him and upon entering his office greeted him very effusively and said:

Wit—I am very glad to see you again, doctor. Can you give me another treatment?

The doctor could not remember whether or not he had seen the man before, so when the wit asked him what sort of medicine he should take, the doctor replied:

Doctor—The same that I prescribed for you the first time. Five dollars, please.

* * *

A rack full of neckties always gives us the impression that the designers have an idea all men leave the choosing of their neckties to their wives. . . . Another court has decided that a husband has the right to open his wife's letters. Most of us, however, will continue to ask permission first. . . . To most folks a sign "do not tamper with this" reads like an invitation. . . . Even if Einstein proves his theory of relativity we wonder what he is going to do with it?

* * *

Jimmy—I know why mosquitoes bite you more than they do other people.

Father—Why, son?

Jimmy—Cause you have high blood pressure and they don't have to suck so hard.

The reporter was sent to write up a charity ball. Next day the editor called him to his desk.

Editor—Look here, Scribbler, what do you mean by this? "Among the most beautiful girls was Horatio Dingley." Why, you crazy idiot! Old Dingley isn't a girl—and besides he is one of our largest stockholders.

Scribbler—I can't help it. That's where he was.

* * *

Character is what we stand for; reputation is what we fall for. . . . We know a girl so dumb she was fired from Woolworth's (not adv.) because she couldn't remember the prices. . . . Judging from the court records a lot of men met up with their wives when Central gave them the wrong number. . . . Every once in a while the boy who received all the best grades in school surprises folks by succeeding after he leaves school. . . . A Scotchman was having trouble with his eyes so went to the oculist one day to see what the trouble was. The oculist told him he had sugar in his tears, and the next morning his wife found him crying over his cereal. . . . A tax is about the only thing in the world that can go up and never come down. . . . This wouldn't be a half bad country if all the grafting were left to the horticulturists.

* * *

Nothing "half-baked" about this idea, sniggers H. F. B.

Mrs. Newlywed—We hadn't been married a week when he hit me with a piece of sponge cake.

Judge—Disorderly conduct. Five dollars and costs.

Mrs. Newlywed (sobbing bitterly)—And I made the cake with my own hands.

Judge—Assault with a deadly weapon—one year in prison.

* * *

What Do You Think?

Dear Cy: I've heard that some husbands think their wives are regular animals. Maybe these are some of the reasons:

1. She has a foxy look on her face.
2. She is a regular little monkey.
3. She is a "white elephant."
4. She is a regular old bear when out of humor.
5. Some people think she is a cat.
6. She is a regular mule for stubbornness.
7. She has a swanlike neck.
8. Her canine teeth are prominent.
9. She is as wise as an old owl.
10. Her actions are kittenish when she is in the right humor.
11. She is a dear.
12. She occasionally looks sheepish.
13. She thinks she is the goat.
14. She keeps an eagle eye on him all the time.
15. She is a poor fish.
16. She has a whale of an appetite.
17. She growls at him and snaps his head off occasionally.
18. She laughs like a hyena.
19. She does a lot of crowing.

—A Reader of Your Column.

Labor-Saving Machine Benefits Should Go to Masses in Hours, Wages and Prices

Madison, Wis. Aug. 13.—"Labor-saving machinery should be developed, but the benefits therefrom should be passed on in shorter hours, higher pay and cheaper prices," declared J. F. Frederick, executive board member of the Wisconsin federation of labor, in an address on economic planning and unemployment before the three-day labor institute at the University of Wisconsin.

"Only when a system of production and distribution with the primary object of serving the people instead of making a profit has been adopted by the world will our economic machinery function in a proper manner and the question of unemployment be solved," Mr. Frederick said.

"Unequal distribution of the fruits of industry, with its increased profits, large dividends, huge surpluses, and decreased wages, has led to the over-development of many industrial plants which due to the development of labor-saving machinery are able to produce much more rapidly than the masses of the people are able to buy."

Among measures to meet the present unemployment emergency, Frederick urged the maintenance of wages for those still employed, but with a reduction of the hours of labor to spread employment over a large number of workers, nation-wide planning of production, and provision of work on national, state, and municipal government projects.

Government Contractor Charged With Violating Prevailing Wage Rate Law

Washington, Aug. 13.—A 20 per cent capital levy to furnish jobs for our 6,000,000 unemployed and more widely distribute the nation's wealth is advocated by Maj.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, retired chief of the army chemical warfare service, noted opponent of radicalism and communism.

General Fries said it was a "situation unparalleled in the history of the world" to have "millions of people on the ragged edge of the bread line and surrounded by an abundance of everything they need."

"We have simply fallen down on our job," he said, and if a remedy for it is not found, "our brains are not so good as we have claimed."

General Fries declared that the 6,000,000 persons out of work ought to have a productive capacity of $1,500 a year, which would mean a total of $9,000,000,000. "The nation by their idleness is losing that amount, and I ask if it is not worth while considering raising that sum by a tax on capital to put them to work."

"I think we have too great a concentration of wealth," General Fries continued. "Something is wrong with our thinking apparatus if we can have 6,000,000 out of work and hungry while the country has every resource for the greatest prosperity."

Communist Foe Demands Capital Levy For Jobless, Indicts Economic System

Washington, Aug. 13.—Trade union leaders here have filed a complaint with the U. S. department of labor charging that the contractor who has the contract to paint the huge internal revenue building is violating the federal prevailing wage law passed by the last congress.

This is one of the first major construction jobs of the federal government in Washington on which the labor department has been asked to render a decision as to what constitutes the prevailing scale of wages.

In this case trade union officials declare that the union wage scale is the prevailing wage. The non-union concern that has the contract claims that "open shop" wages are the prevailing rate.

The complaint charges the nonunion contractor with paying painters $5 to $7 a day against the union rate of $11. It is also charged that the contractor works his men 11 hours a day and sometimes seven days a week.

Cuba Will Deport Jobless Spaniards

Havana, Cuba.—The department of interior has ordered the national police to take a census of the jobless, including both immigrants and indigent Cubans. The government proposes to send jobless Spaniards, of which there are about 4,000, back to Spain at a cost of $120,000.

During the sugar season the plantation owners imported thousands of Hatians, Jamaicans and Dominicans to work in the cane fields. They are now penniless and without any prospect of work until the next grinding season, which will not start until January. Until that time the government will undertake to keep them from starving.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

NOTICE

CARS WASHED	50c
CARS GREASED	50c
CARS SIMONIZED	$3.50
DUCO POLISH	$2.00
PLAIN POLISH	$1.50

STORAGE RATES
Day 25c — Night 50c
Weekly $1.00 — Monthly $2.50

AUTO AND TRUCK REPAIRING
Day, Night or Sunday at No Extra Cost

All Work Guaranteed

8th St. Auto Laundry
308 W. 8th St. Phone 6-6932

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, contemplate amending Ordinance No. 1843, known as the Zoning Ordinance, so as to rezone and change Lots Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Connor, Foust & Thompson addition to Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, in the old Third Civil district, now a part of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, as shown by Plat Book No. 6, page No. 11, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, from a Residential District in Section 3 to District D of Section 4, so as to permit the erection of a residential apartment building on said property, but no business of any kind shall be, or is to be permitted on said described land or in any apartment building erected on said land.

The Board of Commissioners of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will have a hearing in the office of the Mayor on Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1931, at 3 o'clock p.m., to hear protests of any person whose property is affected by said amendment.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, this the 21st day of July, 1931.

JOHN C. HIBBETS, Auditor.

NOTICE TO PAVING CONTRACTORS

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 31, 1931.

Sealed proposals directed to the undersigned and marked on the outside of the envelope: "Bid for grading and paving of Ocoee street approach to the Wilcox tunnel," will be received by the board of highway commissioners of Hamilton county, Tennessee, at its office at the courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., until 10 a.m. Aug. 14, 1931, for the construction of five hundred (500) feet of paving on the Ocoee street approach to the Wilcox tunnel.

Blank proposal, contract and bond, together with plans and specifications, will be furnished applicant by the county engineer, courthouse, Chattanooga, Tenn., upon payment of $25.

The successful contractor will be required to execute an approved surety bond for 50 per cent of the contract as determined by the bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond for 5 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, payable to T. S. Wilcox, chairman.

Bidders must furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience, ability and financial responsibility, together with a schedule of operations by which they agree to conduct the work.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and waive any information in the bids received.

T. S. WILCOX, Chairman.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45604
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
I. W. King vs. Debbie Davis King

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Debbie Davis King is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 23d day of July, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 8-21

"Let Us Say It with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

STOP!

You Will Miss the Opportunity of a Lifetime if You Fail to Take Advantage of the Unheard-of Bargains in House Furnishings at Sterchi's

Fire Sale!

Beginning Friday at 251 East Main St.

Just Think of Being Able to Purchase a

Living-Room, Dining-Room or Bedroom Suite for only

$19.95

(Other Items Priced Accordingly)

COME QUICKLY — IT WON'T LAST LONG!

REMEMBER THE PLACE

251 E. Main St.

STERCHI'S
QUALITY FURNITURE

BROAD ST., AT SEVENTH

251 EAST MAIN ST. — EAST CHATTANOOGA
EIGHTH ST. AT PINE — ROSSVILLE, GA.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustee by deed of trust executed the 7th day of May, 1930, by C. C. Goodwin and wife, Lizzie Goodwin, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book X, Volume 24, page 606 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, The Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Courthouse on Walnut street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931.

the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The south 30 feet of Lot No. 16, Block 7, P. & E. C. Foster's subdivision of Griffin's addition to the City of Chattanooga, as shown by map attached to deed registered in Book X, Volume 1, Page 1, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and more fully described as follows: Beginning at a point 30 feet south from the southeast corner of the intersection of East Eighth Street and University Street, formerly "E" Street; running thence eastwardly 50 feet; thence southwardly 30 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence westwardly 50 feet along said alley to University Street, formerly "E" Street; thence along said University Street to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to Seven Hundred Fifty and No/100 ($750.00) Dollars due the Administration and Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 29th day of July, 1931.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO.
of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President. 8-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45589
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie Galloway vs. Charles Comer Galloway

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles Comer Galloway is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of July, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-14

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45692
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Wilkinson Curtis vs. Richard William Curtis

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard William Curtis is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45693
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Benjamin T. Wooten vs. Ida Wooten

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ida Wooten is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 31st day of August 1931, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Carr Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, and one piano, stored by C. H. Ware.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making said sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcery and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 13th day of August, 1931.

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb.

Special days for UNION LABEL agitation are good, but making every day a UNION LABEL day is much better.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45686
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Rosa Lee Setliffe vs. J. F. Setliffe

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. F. Setliffe is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Sweets & Bean, Attys. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45690
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Aitken vs. Roy Aitken

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Aitken is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45691
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Matilda Griffin vs. Bride Griffin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bride Griffin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co. Chattanooga

IN KEEPING with our policy of rendering the most distinctive service at the lowest possible price, we have recently completed arrangements that enable us to earn a greater saving in the purchase of funeral supplies—that of buying in carload quantities.

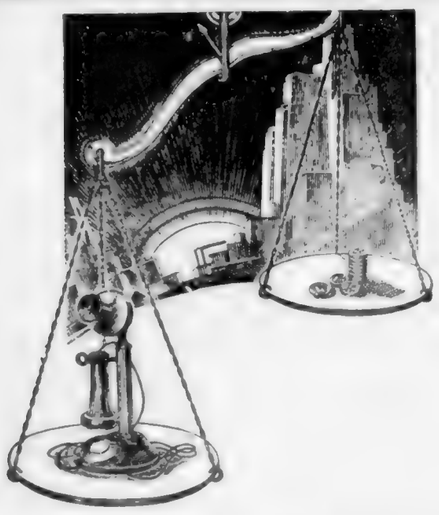
It has always been our policy to pass on to our patrons any extra discount we may obtain. That is why we are announcing a general reduction in all merchandise, together with the pricing of a complete funeral, thus eliminating any confusion as to details of cost.

We feel that this arrangement will be of great help to those in time of their bereavement.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Co.

Funeral Home: 801 Vine St. Phone 6-6114

The South's Finest Ambulance



You get the most Value for the least Cost in Telephone service

Of all the things you buy there is none that gives so much for so little as telephone service.

Many times during the day or week or month, in the ordinary affairs of life and in emergencies you see evidence of the value of the telephone and realize the indispensable part it plays in every business and social activity.

Men transact a great part of their business over it. Women use it constantly to save steps and time in social and household duties. In an increasing number of ways, it adds to the comfort and security of family life.

Subscribers who look back over the month and consider what the telephone has meant to them are quick to appreciate its unequalled value and low price.

They realize that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE and Telegraph Company

(Incorporated)

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45701

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Eva Tucker vs. E. B. Tucker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. B. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 6th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. DUDA, D. C.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45558

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Grace Meyer vs. H. G. Meyer.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. G. Meyer is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. H. Reddy, Atty. 9-4

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Well, here's the ole column back from a vacation of two or three weeks. It seems that we are beginning just about the time two of our sources of news stop, namely, the Tivoli and Bijou.

* * *

It is rumored that two of the Troubadours, Bill Krug and Earl Van Arsdale, will go to Florida to continue their work of entertaining the deah public. Rumor has it that they will play on a Miami pier, but it would take a mighty good pier to hold up Bill and Earl when they get under way.

* * *

Ramon Pryor tells us that he thinks his year-old boy might make as good a musician as his father if he has the right training. Someone suggested that in this case he ought to be kept away from Frank Worthy.

* * *

Mr. Mom O'Neil, from Hixson, the Bijou and points east, has joined Jimmy Cox at Cloudland for the rest of the summer. Mr. O'Neil will eat, drink, swim and play saxophone with Mr. Cox.

* * *

We understand that George Ryerson is in Nashville, but no reports state that he is associating with Luke Lea or Henry Horton.

* * *

We wish to congratulate Uncle John Washburn on the opening of his new music store. We hope that he will extend credit to each and every member of the local.

* * *

Our last local meeting was postponed because of wet grounds. Watch for the next gathering around the first week of September.

* * *

We hear that Lloyd Wolfe has taken the fatal leap and gotten himself a wife. We wish to congratulate Lloyd and offer our sympathies to his wife.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

Ed Carroll has been elected vice-president.

* * *

J. F. Kruge has returned and deposited his card with us again. He has been in Texas for the past two years.

* * *

Jude Lowery has been out of the city for the past week visiting in Georgia.

* * *

W. P. Howard is still on the sick list, but is improving.

* * *

E. E. McDaniels is toting a meal ticket around, but it looks like someone stepped on it with a hob-nail shoe.

* * *

Looks like Postoffice Lane is closed for repairs.

* * *

W. L. Williams has had his two weeks' vacation and is now back on the job.

* * *

Now's the time to have a peach of a time.

* * *

Grady McArthur says when the new little fellow out at his house cries, he just gives him a pair of pliers and things are o. k.

RAILWAY MEN UNDERPAID, HEADS OF UNIONS ASSERT

Executives' Association Declares Pay of Workers Is Not Too High and Protests to Interstate Commerce Commission Against Attempt to Inject Wage Issues in Rate Hearings.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Railroad labor, far from being overpaid, is actually underpaid and will resist wage reductions with all the means in its power, the Railway Labor Executives' association declares in a statement filed with the interstate commerce commission.

"Railway labor has submitted its claims to arbitration after arbitration in the last five years and without exception impartial boards have found that railway labor was underpaid," the association says in its statement, which was submitted in protest against the injection of a discussion of the railroads' petition for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

The statement of the association says that the injection of the wage issue in the rate hearing is unwarranted. On the question of rate increases, the statement asserts that railroad labor is "in favor of increases in instances where the facts disclose that such increases are justifiable." The statement goes on to say in part:

"It would be clearly improper for railway managements or others to attempt to raise this wage issue before the commission, and to ask the commission, even by delicate suggestion, to join in criticizing the administrative machinery provided by congress to determine the reasonableness of railway wages. But since this issue has been raised, the railway labor organizations wish to make their position clearly understood.

Railway Wages Not High.

"It is not true that railway wages are high. The vast majority of men in railway employment do not earn today, and have not earned for years, wages equal to those of men engaged in similar work, calling for similar skill, in private industries. There are several hundred thousand railway men who have been out of work for over a year. There are as many more who have been working only part time for many years. A substantial part of this burden of unemployment is being carried by the men who are employed.

"Railway labor has submitted its claims for arbitration after arbitration in the last five years and without exception impartial boards have found that railway labor was underpaid. The nation-wide depression of today has been caused by low wages, by the excessive profits of the few and the underpayment of the many, whose purchasing power would not absorb the flood of goods that industry produced. We do not believe that the way out of the depression is to aggravate the cause of the depression.

"We have no desire to prejudge the issues of the pending rate case.

No Ground for Pay Cuts.

"Every one must recognize that railway labor has a direct interest in increasing the traffic and the revenues of the railways, but we deny that there is any justification for seeking to increase the net revenues through the process of reducing the wages of employes.

"But we would warn those who would evade the issue of reasonable rates and, with appeals to prejudice and misinformation, would seek to substitute a wage issue, that no impartial review of the facts will support their contentions. The railway labor organizations not only are united and prepared to resist any such move with all the powers at their command; they are also fortified with the solemn agreement between representatives of employers and employes and the government of the United States not to permit the pressure of a business depression to be used as the excuse for breaking down the American standard of living and compelling men to labor for less than just compensation for their services."

Rockefeller Receives Appeals to Stop Colorado Fuel and Iron Wage Reductions

New York, Aug. 13.—Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, appealed to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to stop the 20 per cent reduction in wages decreed by the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is a controlling stockholder. The decree cuts wages from $6.52 to $5.25 a day.

"It is almost unbelievable and certainly most regrettable that Mr. Rockefeller's influence has not been brought to bear to stop the wage reduction policy put into effect by this company," Woll said. "I appeal to him to let his influence be felt now and that he intervene without delay to halt the application of this disastrous wage-cutting program."

Washington, Aug. 13.—Miss Josephine Roche, president and majority stockholder of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company, pleaded with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., by wire to stop the 20 per cent wage cut decreed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. Miss Roche's company employs members of the United Mine Workers of America and pays the union scale. Miss Roche, who was in Washington on a business trip, told Rockefeller that "one word from you can prevent the inhuman and economic waste which will result from the action taken by your company." Rockefeller did not give the "one word." He evidently believes that making profits is the primary function of his company, and that if in his judgment high wages endanger profits then wages should be cut.

Although it operates under a union contract and pays the highest wages in the state, Miss Roche said, the Rocky Mountain Fuel company had reduced its operating costs, increased its production per man, and had retained its tonnage output while state coal production fell 25 per cent during the last year.

5-Day Week Gaining In Building Trades

Chicago.—The five-day week for building trades mechanics is gradually being accepted by employers, according to a statement by Edward M. Craig, executive secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers, which has made a survey of building conditions in 130 American cities.

"In 1930," Mr. Craig says, "thirty-five cities employed building artisans on the five-day week basis, and today reports reveal more than sixty cities are hiring building workers on the short week schedule."

The five-day week has been established entirely in eleven cities, and the 40-hour week has been inaugurated in part in forty-two cities.

According to the survey the employment conditions are deplorable in the building trades, approximately 65 to 70 per cent of the workers being unemployed.

MORE ABOUT

COAL MINERS

(Continued from First Page)

although the committee (made up of members of the city council) were refused admittance to the bull pen at the Paisley mine at Elm Grove. However, a number of miners were interviewed by members of the committee at the entrance of the pen as they came out from work. Carl DuBarry, a negro coal loader, said he had worked for the Valley Camp company for a year and that his last pay check was for one cent. His first two weeks, he said, drew $18, the largest amount of cash he had ever drawn upon the company. DuBarry lives in a company house and had to be helped by the associated charities because he did not earn enough money to keep his family of three children and a wife. He said he had lost but one day's work in the year he had been employed. Other miners now on strike told similar stories, which were found to be true, it was said.

Steady Progress By Job Service In Placing Labor

Federal Agency and Co-operating Offices Found Work for More Than Half Million Persons in Four Months' Period.

Washington, Aug. 13.—Between April 1 and July 31 the newly organized United States employment service of the department of labor and co-operative employment offices made 638,689 placements, Secretary of Labor William N. Doak reports. The report was made public by President Hoover, who said that the employment service "shows a very large measure of accomplishment."

Secretary Doak's report said the reorganized service was actually working soon after the appointment on March 13 of John R. Alpine, of New York, as special assistant to the secretary of labor to direct the reorganization, "and from the date that its wheels were started in operation it has been gaining momentum hourly until this time it has demonstrated its worth in a most remarkable degree."

The number of federal and co-operative employment offices jumped from 279 to 332 between April 1 and July 31, the increase being almost entirely in the federal offices.

Drive to Aid Veterans.

The newest project of the employment service, the report said, is an intensive effort to find jobs for veterans.

The 538,689 placements made by the combined employment offices showed the measure of success of the service, the report added, although full data had not been received for July. The report goes on to say:

"It is but a beginning, and as the expansion increases, so also will results increase. With the splendid co-operation existing among state, city and civic free employment service, and with the equally splendid co-operation existing among the various veterans' organizations, we confidently anticipate increasingly fine results as a consequence of our efforts in all states of the Union and in the District of Columbia.

Building on Solid Basis.

"Obviously, it is impossible to find jobs where jobs fail to exist, but the United States employment service, by combing the highways and byways, has succeeded in finding jobs for 281,769 unemployed from April 1 to July 31, 1931, with complete returns not yet available, and if there are other jobs to be had this service proposes to locate them. We are paving the way, on solid foundation, for real employment service that could not be obtained by any other means.

"Despite the prevalent unfavorable economic conditions we feel that our efforts will have an appreciable effect upon the unemployment situation during the approaching winter."

Public Works Under Contract to Total 300 Million by Fall

Washington, Aug. 13.—By fall, public building projects administered by the department of the treasury totaling $300,000,000 will be under contract, President Hoover said this week.

The president made the statement in referring to a report of the treasury department on the progress in the public building program from May 15 to July 15.

The report shows that a total of 758 public building projects have been authorized at a cost of approximately $453,000,000.

In the period from May 15 to July 15, according to the report, contracts were let for forty-two additional projects, bringing the total under contract to 192 at an estimated cost of $135,637,366.

Painters on U. S. Job Paid Below Union Scale

Washington, Aug. 13.—Painters now at work on the new internal revenue building here are receiving $8 a day, $3 below the union scale of $11 a day. Apparently the federal government approves $8 a day as the prevailing scale, though it means a wage cut for union painters. Prevention of wage cuts was sought in the law passed by the last congress providing for the paying of the prevailing wage on government work.

The Alliance Construction company, of New York, is the contractor on the job. Twenty-five non-union painters were brought to Washington by the New York concern and other men have been hired here.

It is said only skilled painters are receiving the $8 daily wage. Others get $7 or less, while laborers are paid $4.

Our power of purchase, combined with a demand for UNION GOODS and UNION SERVICE, is the greatest organizing force we have.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

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CHATTANOOGA, - - - TENNESSEE

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In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 21, 1931 | Number 17

COUNTY WAGE-CUTTERS ABANDON TAX ALIBI--LABOR VIEW JUSTIFIED

Lynch Admits Pay Slashes Would Mean Only "Negligible Economy."

SMOKE SCREEN IS LIFTED BY LAWYER

Central Body Was Right Again — Court Proceedings Develop Into Fight on Clark — Lusk Commends Organized Labor.

JURIST SCORES "CHEAP LABOR"

"The court has always been in favor of those who labor and make their living as clerks receiving adequate compensation. It has not been so long since clerks were grossly underpaid. It is a well known fact that increases in compensation for working people of all classes have been due in large part to the activities of the trade unions, and this should be taken into consideration in this connection. Neither **this county nor any other can afford to set the example of hiring cheap labor.**

"Much has been said here about cheap help. When a person gives all of his time and the best in him to a job he should receive enough for his work to keep himself and his family from the edge of want."
—Hon. C. W. Lusk, Criminal Court Judge, commenting on proposed wage cuts for county employes.

The "smoke-screen" laid down by the Cummings-News-Arn wage-slashers was—inadvertently, possibly—lifted in the hearings before Judge Lusk this week, when County Attorney Carter J. Lynch, according to a paragraph in the Times' report of the proceedings, admitted the unsoundness of the declared basis of the campaign, which has been repeatedly given publicity as a move in the interest of reduced taxes. The paragraph referred to was:

Mr. Lynch insisted that the reductions sought by Judge Cummings would amount to no more than a negligible economy for the taxpayers, but declared they would be a "STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION WHEN THE WHOLE WORLD IS FACED WITH AN ECONOMIC CRISIS."

Assuming that the county attorney was correctly quoted, and that he respected the views of his chief, thus is the Cummings-News-Arn campaign to slash the pay of public employes admitted to be merely a precedent for private employers to cut wages or in other words an effort to place the county government in a position of leadership for a general wage-slashing, standards-reducing movement.

When the county judge, some weeks ago, initiated the campaign for lower pay for all county employes, including school teachers, Chattanooga Trades and Labor council vigorously denounced the action and ridiculed the claims that slashing these workers' pay would result in lower taxes for the people of Hamilton county. To the surprise and disappointment of many local workers, however, the Chattanooga News immediately took up the judge's battle and after, doubtless, locking the file cases containing copies of that paper for several months prior to the last county election, proclaimed Judge Cummings as a savior of the overburdened taxpayers, and sent out a corps of reporters to "uncover" the fact that certain county school teachers already receive $100 per month for nine months in the year. This publicity, however, evidently was wasted effort, as the county school board, in special session, shortly thereafter rescinded its action in cutting teachers' salaries.

The proceedings before Judge Charles W. Lusk, of the first division of criminal court, resulted from the fact that Hays Clark, clerk of the criminal court, and Sheriff Charley Taylor declined to join with other county officials and slash salaries in their offices when the county judge so demanded. Judge Cummings filed motion to force such reductions, to a much greater percentage than had been demanded of those officials who submitted to the program. The net result of the hearings, as judged by several citizens who attended all the sessions, was to show, by testimony of the county auditor, that Clerk Clark had drawn his salary in advance some time in 1929. Incidental to this, several witnesses were introduced in an effort to prove that the sheriff's forces and clerical workers in the sheriff's and clerk's offices were paid too much salary. Included among the witnesses was Mr. Roy McKenzie, head of a local business college, who testified that the average salary for a stenographer-office worker is from $50 to $150 per month. It was remarked privately following this testimony that the professor doubtless would have laid more stress upon the higher figure had he been talking with a prospective student of his institution of business training. The county auditor, incidentally, stated that he himself drew a salary from the county treasury of $400 per month, which, however, had recently been cut 10 per cent. He stated further that this was lower than the average pay for members of his profession.

Judge Lusk took the matter under advisement, promising to give his decision at the earliest possible moment. The jurist was in court for the first time following recent severe injuries in an auto accident.

Local trades unionists were gratified this week at what they regarded as another "victory" in the battle to prevent public officeholders setting a precedent for private industry to destroy American living standards won after many years of sacrifice chiefly through the efforts of organized labor. The admission of Mr. Lynch, they held, thoroughly vindicated the position taken by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council insofar as it relates to the underlying purpose of the campaign.

Friends of Judge Cummings, although deploring the fact that he should take the lead in a campaign of wage-slashing and regretting his activities in connection with the News-Arn combination, insist that the county official is sympathetic with the struggles of working people, and justify his present position by the fact that he is independently wealthy and possibly does not entirely understand the problems which lower wages and living standards will bring to the working man and woman.

CITY'S WEALTHY WOULD STOP SCHOOL PROGRAM

An echo of the recent movement on the part of local manufacturers and a group of wealthy citizens to stop all public works by the city and county is seen in efforts to secure signatures to a petition demanding a referendum on the proposed $200,000 bond issue for new school buildings at Red Bank and the Tyner-Silverdale community. The petition, in the office of Alvin Shipp, county trustee, is sponsored by Fred Arn, chairman of the chamber of commerce taxation committee, who has announced his intention to oppose any and all bond issues for public improvements. Among the first signers are members of the J. T. Lupton family, who themselves possibly furnish the requirement of $1,500,000 taxable property to accompany 500 names demanding the referendum. The name of former Senator Newell Sanders is also among the leaders. A majority of the names necessary have already been signed to the petition. It was said this week that wealthy manufacturers who are opposing the bond issue are requiring their employes to affix their signatures to the document. Attention has been called to the fact that the county has erected a $30,000 school at Lupton City, a mill community owned by the vast Lupton interests.

Citizens of the communities affected are "up in arms" against what they regard as an effort to deprive them of proper school facilities for their children, and are calling attention to the alleged fact that the opposition leaders are for the most part citizens who have never patronized public schools, being amply able to educate their offspring in the finest of private institutions, and therefore are without sympathy for the efforts of those less fortunate to provide facilities for the enlightenment of the children of working men and women.

It is said that should the effort to call a referendum be successful, it will probably mean abandonment of the project, due to the heavy expense of a bond election.

Whatever relief the public-building program might bring to the suffering job-hunters and their families could hardly be expected, in view of the recent developments, to interest the group of citizens who are now opposing all public improvements.

It's a Girl!

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Morris, Monday, Aug. 17, at the Children's hospital, a girl. "Papa" is a member of the firm of the Angel Printing company. Mr. Morris announced Thursday that there would be no hurry about selecting a name for the little lady. "Of course," he said, "she must have the best, conforming with the policies of the Angel Printing company in its business dealings with the public, and we intend to give the same care to the selection of a name for the newcomer as is given to every job, large or small, which any of our hundreds of satisfied customers send in."—(Adv.)

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

A. F. of L. Approves Gompers Memorial

Atlantic City, N. J.—The $100,000 memorial to be erected in Washington in honor of Samuel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, will be completed within a year, William Green, president of the federation, stated at the quarterly meeting of the executive council here.

The monument will occupy the triangular site contributed by congress in Washington on Massachusetts avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The executive council approved the plans for the memorial as prepared by Robert Aitken, New York sculptor. The memorial has been approved by the national commission on fine arts.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION ARE APPROVED

State Committee O. K.'s Proposed Changes.

OPPOSE INROADS OF POWER TRUST

Seeks Investigation of Utility Rates and Urges National Conference on Unemployment.

Nashville, Aug. 20.—(Special.)—A meeting of the non-partisan committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods was held in the labor temple at Nashville on Monday and Tuesday. The committee gave careful consideration to the proposal to call a constitutional convention, and election for which will be held on Thursday, Sept. 24.

The committee indorsed the proposal to call the constitutional convention, to consider the four subjects to which it is limited in chapter 98, public acts of 1931. They are as follows:

(1) To improve our system of taxation and assessment so as to conform to present-day economic conditions by an amendment of section 28 of article 2, classifying property for taxation.

(2) To restrict the general assembly to general legislation, and to relegate all legislation of a purely local character to the respective counties and municipalities.

(3) To make the compensation of members of the general assembly commensurate with services rendered and to prohibit any bonus or extra pay.

(4) To extend the term of office of governor to four years, and make him ineligible to re-election to an immediate succeeding term; and to provide for the election of a lieutenant-governor.

Members of organized labor and their friends are urged to qualify themselves and vote for the calling of a constitutional convention, to consider the four subjects above named.

If a majority of the citizens vote to call the convention, it will be held at Nashville, on Monday, Nov. 16. **The delegates to the convention will** be asked to voluntarily pledge themselves, before election, that they will vote in the convention to submit to the people the four amendments to the state constitution set out above, to be voted on separately for ratification or rejection, and be confined to these subjects and none others, and that no amendment rejected by the people shall become part of the constitution.

In the event the convention is called an election to select delegates will be held on Thursday, Oct. 29. The number of delegates to be selected shall be thirty-three, one from each of the thirty-three senatorial districts. Any person 25 years or over may become a candidate for delegate upon filing with the secretary of state his or her petition on or before Oct. 15, indorsed by not less than twenty-five qualified voters of his or her county.

Members of organized labor and their friends are urged to support only progressives as delegates to the constitutional convention.

At the last session of the general assembly a commission was created to co-operate with a commission of a like character from the state of Alabama to make an investigation and recommend to President Hoover what disposition should be made of the Wilson dam located at Muscle Shoals and other power sites on the Tennessee river; also Cove Creek.

Newspaper stories indicate that these commissioners favor the development of the natural resources by private capital, which means the power trust.

We are opposed to turning over these last natural resources of the people to the power interests. We favor government ownership and operation of all the water power resources of the nation. We therefore are requesting our senators and representatives in congress to support the Norris bill, which provides for government development and control of Cove Creek dam and for government operation of Muscle Shoals.

A communication was addressed to the railroad and public utility commission requesting an investigation of the rates of the public utility corporations of the state.

A communication was sent to President Hoover urging him to recommend to congress measures for the relief of unemployment and to recommend that congress appropriate funds to feed the victims of the present economic depression; also, requesting President Hoover to call a national conference of representatives of industry and labor as requested by President William Green, and the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

TENNESSEE MINERS AGAIN FORCED TO BATTLE FOR AMERICAN RIGHTS

Coal Diggers at Isolene Declare Strike for Decent Conditions.

WORKERS ARE "FIRED" FOR UNION SYMPATHY

Ben Williams Outlines Deplorable State of Affairs in Mountain Camp—Mass Meeting Called for Sunday Afternoon.

Local union of the United Mine Workers of America organized at Isolene, Tenn., only after some thirty-odd practical miners had been discharged for alleged union sympathies, has declared a strike against the Cumberland Coal company, and although the works is comparatively small, a bitter battle is being waged between the contending forces—the operators declaring their purpose to destroy the organization and the workers countering with claims of American rights to combine for protection against what they term un-American conditions, or virtual slavery.

Such was the news brought to Chattanooga this week by Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, who is rendering such assistance as is possible to sorely-tried coal-diggers in District 19, who have recently been roused to united action against conditions which are declared to have grown steadily worse during the past several months.

"The mine at Isolene," Mr. Williams told The Labor World, "is the only non-union works on the Tennessee Central railroad now on strike. The trouble is a direct result of arbitrary action of the operators, the Cumberland Coal company, who discharged some thirty old employes because of their admitted sympathies with the program of the United Mine Workers. Before a local union was even organized, the mine superintendent called before him individual workers for a grilling, and if their answers indicated a sympathy with union labor they were promptly discharged. This left them no alternative but to call a strike. Before a meeting was ever held, however, the company went into court seeking to enjoin the discharged employes from a continuation of their efforts to obtain justice.

"The men are demanding reinstatement of the discharged workers, the right to membership in an organization of their own choosing, and a committee and arbitration board to take up and adjust complaints at the mine.

"This company, the miners declare, has never weighed a hatful of coal mined by the workers since the works was developed some three years ago. Coal sold to the consumer, however, is weighed on wagon scales installed for that purpose. No statement is ever made to the miner showing his tonnage mined or other work performed, but he receives a check on pay-day, and a miner who had the temerity to ask correction of any error was promptly discharged for his pains.

"The laws of Tennessee compel coal operators to build and maintain wash-houses, but no such convenience has been provided at Isolene. The miners themselves did fix up an old dilapidated barn, repaired it themselves, furnished their own wash tubs—and then the company charged them rent for the place, thereby not only violating the law with respect to the wash-house, but capitalizing these violations for their own financial profit. This company also operates a commissary store, and the miner is compelled to pay from 25 per cent. up over the prices in independent stores. The mine car that the miner loads has been increased in size twice since the company has been operating, but the pay scale to the miner remains the same per car. A notice posted only a few weeks ago read as follows: 'Load them bigger, and better coal, or get to hell out of here!'

"Prior to the calling of the strike every effort was made at conciliation, communications not even being answered, and a representative of the United States government failing to get any consolation out of the company other than statements that miners were discharged for union sympathies, and 'not a d—n one of them would ever work in the Isolene mines again.'

(Continued on Last Page)

Low Wages Bad Business

Retail stores prefer to locate in a high wage district. The District of Columbia, where wages average $1,595 a year, has 12 stores for every 1,000 persons; South Carolina, where yearly wages average only $675, has only 9 stores per 1,000 population. Stores in the District sell more; they sold an average of $682 worth of goods for every person in 1929, while South Carolina stores sold only $172 per person. Wage cuts are bad business.

DOAK HOLDS UNION WAGE RATE PREVAILS

Washington, Aug. 20.—Decision that the union wage scale is the prevailing rate for painters in Washington was made last week by Secretary of Labor William N. Doak, in ruling on a protest of organized labor against wages paid painters by the Alliance Construction company of New York. The Alliance company, which has a contract for constructing the internal revenue department building, has been paying the so-called "open shop" rate, which is much lower than the union scale.

Secretary Doak's decision establishes the prevailing rate on government work in Washington as $11 for an eight-hour day. The ruling was made under the prevailing rate of wages bill, passed by the last session of congress in an attempt to stop wage-slashing by contractors doing government work.

Under the law Doak's decision is final and the Alliance company has been ordered to comply with it. The decision followed an investigation by the department of labor.

War on Wage Cuts Declared by Labor Executive Council

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 20.—A declaration of war on wage cuts was made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting here.

The council reaffirmed the judgment of the leaders of organized labor that wage reductions are economically unsound and said "it is the unflinching purpose of the American Federation of Labor to stand resolutely against them."

The statement was made public by William Green, president of the federation.

The text of the council's declaration follows:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor reiterated and reaffirmed its original position in opposition to attempted reductions in wages.

"It is firmly of the opinion that the distressing unemployment situation can be overcome only through the development of the purchasing power of the masses of the people to its maximum capacity.

"The facts are overwhelmingly in favor of the position assumed by the American Federation of Labor.

"Widespread unemployment which prevails throughout the nation is due to a lack of buying power upon the part of the masses of the people.

"The purchasing power of more than 6,000,000 wage-earners has been totally destroyed because they have been forced into unemployment.

"There must be added to this large number many millions more who are working part time only and who are dependent upon these unemployed and part-time workers.

"The many millions of dollars which have thus been lost will never be retrieved.

"The amount of goods this vast army could have bought and consumed if they could have been maintained in reasonable steady employment would have prevented a continuation of the distressing situation which now exists.

"In the light of these economic facts it is amazing to observe the statements of some who propose a further impairment of the purchasing power of the limited number of workers now employed through the imposition of reduction in wages.

"Unemployment will continue just as long as the purchasing power of the masses of the people rests below and beneath the ability to produce manufactured goods.

"Obviously, the consuming market, which is very largely made up of the masses of the people, must absorb manufactured products and manufactured commodities in a volume corresponding with the production facilities of industry.

"This can only be accomplished when the consuming power of this great purchasing market corresponds with the productivity and efficiency of industry.

"Low wages mean unemployment, human distress, and human suffering.

"The present unemployment situation will never be relieved until wages are built up so that men and women can buy and consume.

"The Executive Council commends very highly those employers and owners of industry who have subscribed to the high-wage philosophy enunciated by the American Federation of Labor, and who during this depression have steadfastly discharged their obligation and kept the promise made to the president of the United States to maintain the wage structure.

"On the other hand, the Council condemns, in a most vigorous way, the action of those employers who have taken advantage of human distress and human suffering to impose and force wage reductions in spite of the protest of the workers involved, as well as those who represent them.

"It is the unflinching purpose of the American Federation of Labor to stand resolutely against reduction in wages.

"We are sure of our position.

"We are confident that in assuming this attitude we are contributing toward the highest and best interests of all the people, and through such action we are serving as best we can to bring about a restoration of normal conditions at the earliest possible moment."

Man Held in Shooting Of 3 Unionnn Officials

Washington.—Tom Connors, 61 years of age, is reported to have been identified as the man who fired a fusillade of shots at three officials of the International Union of Operating Engineers in a restaurant here on May 21. Connors was arrested in Berwyn, Ill., a suburb of Chicago.

One of the shots hit Frank Langdon, associate editor of the union's journal. Langdon lost one eye as a result of the shot. Arthur M. Huddell, president of the union, was saved when a bullet lodged in a pocketbook in his vest, but died several days later from heart attack. Before his death, Huddell attributed the shooting to his attempts "to eliminate racketeering in our union."

Connors was arrested at the instance of the United States department of justice.

Socialist Government Economizes in Wages

Vienna, Austria.—The socialist municipal government of Vienna declares it is obliged to inaugurate measures of economy with regard to wages and salaries of city employes. Extra pay allowances have been cut down in order to avoid reduction in ordinary wages. The municipality says it is forced to take this step because of decrease in income from taxes and municipal enterprises.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1931.

BUGHOUSE FABLES

By H. F. B.

". . . and after wages were cut, and one-third of the cotton was plowed under by the poor little farmers, the public utilities reduced their rates."

* * *

This isn't a fable. It's the gospel truth, and naked as a jaybird. Marriage has ceased to be a lottery! If you don't like what you get, you can turn it back into the general supply and make several more choices. Maybe! And it is no longer the woman who pays. It's the children! But, after all, isn't it civilization that pays in the long run? And, taking it by and large, hasn't civilization, or society, already begun to pay that heavy cost? It would seem so, from the press reports on the world at large.

* * *

And it came to pass that after the farmer plowed under one out of three rows of cotton, and wages were cut ten per cent, and the street car company went back to nickel fares, the grasshoppers came along and ate all the poor farmer's corn, and the other two rows of his cotton, and even dug his half grown 'taters up by the roots. And then the benevolent federal government lent him $40.10 an acre on his land to buy new seed with—but not to eat! He could go fishin' and eat the acorns and pine burrs till he made a new crop, and wear a crocus sack! And grass widders increased a thousand fold!

* * *

And then—Herbert Hoover was re-elected president of the U. S. without opposition! That is Americanism! Hurrah for the republican party!

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What college president said of the workers' struggle to organize: "This movement of the working people against great odds to win a simple share in the control of their own lives is one of the great human movements of the last century?"

A.—Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

* * *

Q.—Did organized labor advocate the income tax?

A.—Yes. The 1898 convention of the American Federation of Labor demanded that congress enact a law providing for an income tax gradually increasing with the income. The demand was reaffirmed at the 1906 convention.

What Next!

"Packages" of live and very active bees are being sold for use by orchardists, sometimes being shipped long distance by express or mail, according to the department of agriculture. It seems the natural supply of bees and insects is insufficient in some places to care for the necessary pollination, and "packaged" bees have been developed for this purpose. Bees are placed in small boxes by beekeepers and the orchardist has only to set the package in the orchard and pull the cork from the box. The bees do the rest.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

E-731

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

WALL STREET AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Wall Street Journal is highly incensed because William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, intimated the danger of a "revolt" of the unemployed unless the economic order is speedily reorganized on the basis of a work week short enough to give jobs to all the unemployed, now numbering over 6,000,000.

The Wall Street Journal represents the subversive type of American journalism which holds the view that wages should be reduced to maintain dividends, and that in general investors are entitled to live in luxury even though their luxury drives the workers to pounding the pavements in the army of the unemployed.

The Journal does not deny that millions of workers are idle through no fault of their own. It does not deny that these millions of jobless would be glad to earn a living if those who own and operate industry would give them the opportunity. But confronted with these incontestable facts it draws smug comfort from its belief that during the coming winter public and private charity, bread lines and soup kitchens will be so large and generous that no one will die from the lack of "food and shelter."

From the viewpoint of the Wall Street Journal, living wages when the employers can profitably employ them and soup kitchens supported by charity when the employers cannot profitably employ them are all the workers are entitled to and all they should ask. To suggest that they are justified in being grievously discontented with such an industrial status is characterized by the Journal as "excited rhetoric." A bourbon lady of the French revolution period had a similar view. When the poor of Paris went to the king's palace at Versailles and demanded bread, this gentle lady is alleged to have said, "Let them eat cake."

Equally reactionary is the Wall Street Journal's remedy for unemployment, or, rather, its lack of a remedy. It says that unemployment results mainly from the "fall in commodity prices and changes in industrial technique." It declares that "neither of these causes can be dealt with quickly."

By changes in industrial technique the Journal means the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery and systems. With this new technique the workers in the manufacturing industries alone in 1929 produced 42 per cent more than in 1919. Generally speaking, the employers during this period have kept the length of the working week to the six day maximum that obtained when the workers produced 42 per cent less.

Why cannot the unemployment which is largely due to the introduction of this labor-saving machinery be "dealt with quickly?" It can be. If business leaders so desired, the five-day week could be an established policy within thirty days, and the 6,000,000 jobless men would be at work earning a living for themselves and their families.

The will to establish the five-day week, the will to make wealth producers and family providers out of 6,000,000 jobless, would soon find the way. But the Wall Street Journal and its reactionary satellites prefer a pauperized army of 6,000,000 unemployed trudging their way through rain and sleet and snow to bread lines and soup kitchens and bunks in municipal lodging houses.

THE RED CROSS.

John Barton Payne seems to regard the American Red Cross as his personal affair.

He has defined the scope of his operations. Aside from war work, the Red Cross will confine its efforts to relief from the effects of "acts of God."

Payne's associates in the Red Cross know well enough what effect this definition already is having. They "wish to goodness" he had never used that phrase.

They are be-deviled this way and that.

But that is the policy and there is nothing they can do about it.

The main machinery of the Red Cross runs now on invested money.

But its special relief work is done out of the dimes and dollars that are gathered in the annual "drive."

It is notorious that these dimes and dollars come from the workers, not from the rich.

This winter the workers may bear in mind Payne's definition and they may decide to hang onto their dimes and dollars.

The next Red Cross drive may show that while Payne defines policy, he cannot force money from those who do not like that policy. The Red Cross cannot afford to go too far from public opinion.

There will be a lot of men and women this winter who will say to the young society girls who go out to collect Red Cross funds that they prefer to do their own relief work—most of it in their own families.

There will be a great many who will refuse to give their money for use under such a policy as Mr. Payne has set forth.

If starvation can battle its miserable way to the grave without interference from the Red Cross because the cause happens to be economic instead of catastrophic, then Mr. Payne will most likely find dimes and dollars staying where he cannot get at them.

It would take a bigger earthquake than we have ever known and a bigger flood than we have ever known to bring us such widespread misery as we have with us today through unemployment.

It is doubtful whether even the World war brought to America an equal volume of suffering.

President Hoover talks about working through the Red Cross this winter, but there can be no such work until the definition given by John Barton Payne is changed.

This should be said: If the Red Cross is to limit its work to war, fire, flood and earthquake, then let that be understood and let it never ask money for any other purpose. Let us then build a new organization for the service of humanity—one with a more generous and understanding heart.

Under the Payne definition the Red Cross takes its stand with the exploiters. It is not "the great mother" of the afflicted and the suffering. It it just a machine, cold and calculating.

Nobody wants to say to the Red Cross: "You can go your way and we shall go our way," but if enough ice water is poured into the veins of an institution that should run warm with the life blood of a great human heart, well it can be said.

There have been times when resignations have been used to correct situations such as this.

Insane!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

What would you think if someone went about telling people to tear down empty houses and downtown storerooms, because a dearth of vacant residences and storerooms in the business sections of Chattanooga would help cause rent to come down? What would you think of a guy who, if you told him you happened this week to have a dollar bill you did not have to spend immediately, and he told you to throw it in the sewer, because a dollar or two idle in your pantaloons would help cause a surplus of money and bring interest rates down? Suppose your butcher told you he was going to hire a drayman to haul away to be burned all the meat he might have left over at the close of business Saturday night, because a full stock of meat on his hands when he opened for business Monday morning would help bring the price of meat down? You would at once classify these birds as looney, wouldn't you? And I'm telling you, brother, if you didn't you'd be looney yourself! Now what has our infamous federal farm board suggested to farmers? Just this: That farmers destroy a part, at least a third, of their corn crop this year, because if they don't a surplus of corn will cause the price of that commodity to fall. Alright, boys, bring on the straitjackets!

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

THE SOCIAL IDEALS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH: An Interpretation

INTRODUCTION

WM. L. MOSS

Some seek the comfort of religion to escape what they have been told is hell; others to attain what they have been told is heaven. Some cultivate religion to bring their personalities to perfection; a very few are religious for but one purpose, to consciously help fulfill the work of He whose teaching was centered on a single accomplishment, the brining about of the Kingdom of God among men, the reign of God's eternal love on earth.

I shall not at this time appraise any one of these classes of Christians nor do I claim these groupings are all that could be suggested. The lines have been drawn rather broadly but they are inclusive enough to meet general purposes.

What I do want to make clear in connection with them is that for any man to call himself a Christian is commendable, no matter why nor how he became one. For him to be a conscientious Christian is even more commendable, for he is then striving to live up to what he conceives to be the real teaching of his Master, though he may fall short of the Christian perfection seen in others or perhaps he has dreamed of attaining himself.

It is to this conscientious Christian with all his conscious faults and imperfection as a Christian, who is yet willing to learn and to know of Him who went about teaching and doing good some nineteen hundred years ago, the writer offers the contents of this series on The Social Ideals of Jesus.

No attempt will be made to write a life of Christ. Doctrinal exposition of what Jesus taught or doctrinal statements about His person or work will also not be incorporated within these articles. Denominational lines will be ignored, even though universally accepted by all Christendom, by both catholic and protestant-minded believers, and only that which any follower of Jesus of any shade of religious opinion can follow seven days of every week of the year will be offered here.

To sum up in a few words, the writer will merely strive to reveal the mind of Jesus on two points:

(1) The social and ethical relations of men.

(2) The duties of men.

Beyond these two points no one need look for enlightenment in these forthcoming articles and hope to find it.

W. L. M.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASED EVEN IN BOOM YEAR 1929

By W. I. NEWMAN

Recently in these columns we published a chart showing the ups and downs of the total number of workers employed in manufacturing industry in this country. Reference to this chart will show that the number of workers employed in 1920, as shown by the data furnished by the bureau of labor statistics, was higher than it was in 1919 by about 6 per cent or 9,000,058, an increase of 540,003.

This would bring the total number of wage-earners employed in 1920 to approximately 9,540,061. Thus 1920 was the "boom year" prior to 1929, so that it will be fair to compare the two years in this respect. The census of manufactures shows the total of wage-earners employed in 1929 to have been 8,807,536; or to have been less than the total number in 1920 by the sum of 732,525.

Unemployment in Boom Year.

This means that in the boom year of 1929, when everything was running—supposedly—at top speed, there were about three-quarters of a million men and women, who had previously been employed, who were out of employment. There were some fluctuations in 1929, but at no time did the index number show more than 92 per cent of the number employed in 1923, while the index number in 1920 was about 118. This refers now to employes in manufacturing industries alone.

When we turn to other fields of employment, it is necessary to take figures gathered in periods just before or just after 1929. But the sources are government data, and are of such a character as to be properly applied here. The number of persons employed in the railroad industry in 1919 is given as 1,960,439, while the same figure in 1929 was 1,775,549. The use of the 1919 figure is not unfair here, as it is probably less than it would have been for 1920. And these figures show that in 1929 there were 184,890 fewer employes in the railroad industry than in 1919.

Unemployment in Every Direction.

Our sources of information (Statistical Abstract, 1929) show that in 1920 the number of employes in the mineral industries was 908,419. The same sources show that in 1928 the number of such workers was 733,728. If we apply the same conditions as obtaining in the mineral industries that obtained in manufactures, we shall be fair in our method of estimating the number employed in mineral industries in 1929.

Myth of General Prosperity.

We find that the average of 1929 employment was about 5 points higher than that of 1928 in the index number based on 1923 as 100. If we then add 5 per cent to the 1928 figures of mineral industries employment we shall have a figure sufficiently satisfactory for our purpose; and this gives us an additional 36,686 so employed in 1929, making a total for that year of 770,414 employes in mineral industries. Deducting this from the 1920 total, leaves the number of unemployed in that industry at the figure of 138,005.

Adding together these figures for the industrial employments, we have the following:

Number of Wage Earners Unemployed in 1920.	
Manufacturing industries	732,525
Railroad industry	184,890
Mineral industries	138,005
Total	1,055,420

Adding together the total number employed in 1920, we have:

Manufacturing industries	9,540,061
Railroad industry	1,960,439
Mineral industries	908,419
Total employed in industry—1920	12,408,919

Taking these two sets of totals in their relation to each other, we find that, compared with the year 1920, there was in 1929 an unemployment—or a disemployment—of approximately 8.2 per cent in the industries named in the United States. We shall study some of the causes leading to this in another article.

City Jobless Relief Prevents Starvation

Philadelphia.—Over 25,000 orders for food and milk were distributed to needy families in the first two weeks of its existence by the Philadelphia bureau of unemployment relief. The bureau declares the issue of food and milk orders is necessary to save many from suffering and possible starvation.

The bureau finds no improvement in the unemployment situation and predicts that community relief work will have to be very much expanded during the coming winter. The relief work of the bureau is financed by a $3,000,000 municipal bond issue.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

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Women who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

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Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Famous Man (to newspaper reporter)—You ought to feel mighty honored, young man. Do you know I have refused to see seven of your compatriots already today.

Reporter—I know. I'm them.

* * *

Teacher—Why do they measure the sea in knots, Johnny?

Johnny—They couldn't have an ocean tide any other way.

* * *

Helen—There goes that dressmaker of yours. She's getting very ritzy.

Marie—Yes, she just cut me on the bias.

* * *

Hard times note from the Brushville Bugle: "We are informed that several places were robbed in the vicinity of Pea Ridge the last two weeks, but nothing of value is missing."

* * *

Too many fellows with an eight-tube brain haven't any hook-up.

* * *

Tramp—Can you give me a bite to eat?

Housewife—Have you no trade, my good man?

Tramp—Yes. I make counterfeit money, but it isn't worth what the materials cost.

* * *

This old world has not grown decadent,
Why spend useless hours in remorse?
There's just as much horse-sense as ever—
Though most of it's owned by the horse.

George.

* * *

Two tramps met at the end of a long and unsuccessful day's begging. Both were tired and hungry.

Hank—Didn't you make anything, Bill? What about that house I saw you looking at—the big one with the open window?

Bill—Didn't trouble to ask. I looked in the window and saw two girls playing on one piano, so I guessed they were too poor for me to worry.

* * *

A ladies' aid society is a group of women organized to pry the preacher's salary loose from their husbands.

* * *

Little Daughter—Why is father singing so much tonight?

Mother—He is trying to sing the baby to sleep.

Little Daughter—Well, if I was baby, I'd pretend I was asleep.

* * *

Clarence—Do you know what your one great defect is?

Isabel—I simply can't think.

Clarence—Right, but I didn't think you'd acknowledge it.

* * *

A man unaccustomed to praising his wife went out of his way to call her an angel. "Mary," he said one morning recently, "you are an angel," and she felt charmed all day. In the evening she ventured to ask him why she had been so honored. "Well," said the wily man, "you are always flitting about; you are always harping on things; and by your own account, you have nothing to wear."

* * *

Alexander—Which is right: "The girl began to walk home," or "The girl started to walk home."

Horatio—Who was the girl?

* * *

Lawyer—Mr. Peck, your wife has been arrested and is being held incommunicado. But the police chief is easy and a little money——

Henry Peck—Fine, fine, and tell him that there's $10 for him for every day he can keep her that way.

* * *

Our idea of a heavy hint is something that should be dropped.

* * *

Doctor—Deep breathing, you understand, destroys microbes.

Patient—But, doctor, how can I force them to breathe deeply?

* * *

Mother—What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe?

Innocent—Shall I leave out the swear words, mother dear?

Mother—Certainly, my darling.

Innocent—Then I don't think he said anything.

Hoover to Have Aid Program As Congress Meets

Senator Fess Announces Concrete Plan Will Be Ready—President Confers With Heads of Relief Organizations.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Declaring that the federal government "must and will" take strong steps to prevent starvation during the coming winter, Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the republican national committee, announced here that the administration will have a concrete program for relief of the unemployment situation when congress meets.

The emphasis must always be on local responsibility and on voluntary action wherever possible, Senator Fess said. He added:

"We shall use every means to avoid a federal dole. Establishment of the dole in this country would be a catastrophe."

Quick Action Needed.

"The problem must be met within the next few months. The government must be ready to act as soon as congress meets, so that the necessary legislation may be enacted quickly and the machinery put into operation. No one can say right now what that machinery will be, but the administration is devoting the major part of its attention to studies of various plans."

Senator Fess' announcement followed a conference with President Hoover, who is studying the unemployment relief problem and who has been conferring with leaders of permanent and emergency organizations in the last ten days. Unification of the relief program has been accepted as the keynote of next winter's activities.

The president's emergency committee on employment, which includes labor representation, the Red Cross, the Association of Community Chests and the Family Welfare Association of America, are among the organizations whose leaders have conferred with the president in an endeavor to work out a co-ordinated relief program. Relief plans sponsored by the administration call for action on a national scale, but are based fundamentally on community action.

At present a survey of the situation is being made to determine the extent of the problem and the probable need for relief. When the survey is finished, concrete plans will be decided on.

Developments in the unemployment relief situation include a demand by Senator Blaine, of Washington, for a special session of congress in September to provide aid, a report by the president's emergency committee for employment showing little change in the low level of employment and a reiteration of the declaration of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor of organized labor's purpose to stand unflinchingly against wage reductions.

Bar Association Committee Report Attacks Radio Rights of Labor

Washington, Aug. 20.—The steady drive toward establishment of vested rights in radio is pushed one notch farther in a report just issued by the American Bar association's standing committee on communications. The bar association's annual convention will open Sept. 17, in Atlantic City, and the report will then come up for ratification.

Labor's right to representation on the air is definitely assailed by the report and it is clear that the bar association will oppose labor in the coming session of congress.

The Glenn amendment and the Shipstead-Sirovitch bill are selected as measures to be particularly opposed. The Glenn amendment would reserve a clear channel for labor's use.

The bar association committee's report opposes consideration for educational as well as labor representation on the air through legislative reservation of particular facilities.

The committee contends that recognition of labor's rights would tend to ruin "the finest broadcasting system in the world," a contention which trade union radio authorities brand as ridiculous. The bar association committee's support for the establishment of property rights in the air is clearly seen in that section in which the committee says:

"The rights of those who have invested large sums of money in broadcasting stations and in building up good will among listeners would challenge the attention of the courts and, if the trend observable in decisions already rendered is continued, would enlist the protection of constitutional guaranties."

34,000 File Clerks Seek Fifty Positions

Washington.—The terrific pressure of unemployment is shown by the fact that more than 34,000 persons have applied to participate in the U. S. civil service examinations for junior and under file clerks in various branches of government service. Last year only fifty file clerks were appointed from the list of eligibles derived from a similar examination. It is expected that a smaller number will be appointed this year.

WORLD WAR SOLDIERS JOIN OUT-OF-WORK ARMY

Indianapolis, Ind.—Officials of the American Legion will give active cooperation to the employment service for veterans of the U. S. department of labor. Because of the large numbers of the World war soldiers who are out of work it is feared in official circles that even the combined efforts of the legion and the department will be unable to adequately meet the problem. Connecting the soldier out-of-works with jobs is the major method of relief. The main thing is to find the jobs.

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When you start the engine, and let it idle—the car remains *steady*, as well as everything in it. When you drop into low gear, and let the engine take hold—the power flows *evenly*. There's no semblance of strain.

This smoothness stays with you whatever you do. Accelerate—throttle down—go fifteen or fifty. Consistently, you get the same fine, smooth response. For six-cylinder smoothness is *built in* the motor—and objectionable vibration never gets a chance to start!

Yet smoothness is only part of your six-cylinder experience. There's greater *quietness*, because noisy vibration is gone, and with it a big source of squeaks and rattles. There's greater *comfort*, especially at low and high speeds. A six doesn't tire the driver or the passengers. There's greater *flexibility*, because the power-impulses of a six overlap. And response is more positive; performance more elastic. A six is much *easier to handle!*

And if you raise the hood and watch the engine running—you'll know what a difference six cylinders make *to your pocketbook*. Without vibration to cause friction and wear, the whole car *must* last longer, require less repair. Thousands of owners have found that this engine uses less gas and oil than any other.

Twenty beautiful models, at prices ranging from $475 *to* $675

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TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned as Trustee by deed of trust executed the 7th day of May, 1930, by C. C. Goodwin and wife, Lizzie Goodwin, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book X, Volume 24, page 606 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness at its maturity, and said default continuing, at the request of the holder of same, The Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Courthouse on Walnut Street, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton county, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931,

the following described real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The south 80 feet of Lot No. 16, Block 7, P. & K. C. Foster's subdivision of Griffin's addition to the City of Chattanooga, as shown by map attached to deed registered in Book X, Volume 1, Page 1, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and more fully described as follows: Beginning at a point 80 feet south from the southeast corner of the intersection of East Eighth Street and University Street, formerly "E" Street; running thence eastwardly 50 feet; thence southwardly 80 feet to a 10-foot alley; thence westwardly 50 feet along said alley to University Street, formerly "E" Street; thence along said University Street to the point of beginning.

Said sale will be made subject to Seven Hundred Fifty and No/100 ($750.00) Dollars due the Administration and Trust Company, and to all taxes and assessments that are a lien due or unpaid.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 29th day of July, 1931.

THE TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO.
of Chattanooga, Trustee.
By W. S. Beck, President. 8-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45589

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Minnie Galloway vs. Charles Comer Galloway

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that Charles Comer Galloway is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 21st day of July, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 8-14

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45692

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mae Wilkinson Curtis vs. Richard William Curtis

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard William Curtis is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45693

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Benjamin T. Wooten vs. Ida Wooten

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ida Wooten is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45701

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Eva Tucker vs. E. B. Tucker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. B. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 6th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45558

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Grace Meyer vs. H. G. Meyer.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. G. Meyer is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. H. Reddy, Atty. 9-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45686

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Rosa Lee Setliffe vs. J. F. Setliffe

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. F. Setliffe is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Sweets & Penn, Attys. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45690

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ruth Aitken vs. Roy Aitken

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Aitken is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Special days for UNION LABEL agitation are good, but making every day a UNION LABEL day is much better.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

We hear that John McGuire, popular member of Local No. 80, is confined to his home because of illness. This column hopes for a speedy recovery for Mac.

* * *

Mr. Marion Liner, former dance orchestra musician and, of late, first trumpet in Mastero Leland's symphony orchestra, is reported as suspended by the national executive board for non-payment of his theater tax.

* * *

Chattanooga was honored last week-end by a visit from Robert McMahan, recognized as sharing honors with John Patty and Herman Dodd as the local's most handsome men. Bob sends many happy returns of the day to his admirers.

* * *

Another visitor of last week was Albert Quirk, who was passing through with Maynard, of Knoxville, to play an engagement down in Mississippi. Albert sends his greetings to the executive board.

* * *

William Krug, the playing fool, has been helping Miss Tommye Lassater furnish music for the younger set.

* * *

Jimmy Cox tells us from Cloudland that he has discovered one more piano player in the person of young Keese, brother of the well-known Alex. We expect Mr. Worthy to send his scout, Ralph, to look him over.

* * *

Cooper Null, better known as Greek, is now employed by J. H. Wann company. Here's hoping!

* * *

We are greatly pleased to see that Local 80 is represented in the Signal golf tournament by no other than our president, Ira Summers. Win or lose, we're behind you, Sandy.

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Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45737

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

George R. Berry vs. Lillian Jackson Berry

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lillian Jackson Berry is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 14th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

McClure & McClure, Attys. 9-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45752

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Myrtle Morgan vs. Ralph Morgan.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ralph Morgan is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Wilkerson & Wilkerson, Attys. 9-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45691

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Matilda Griffin vs. Bride Griffin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bride Griffin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 4th day of August, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45604

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

I. W. King vs. Debbie Davis King

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Debbie Davis King is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 3rd day of July, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

Thos. S. Myers, Atty. 8-21

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 31st day of August 1931, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Carr Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, and one piano, stored by C. H. Ware

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making said sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcry and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 13th day of August, 1931.

MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb.

MORE ABOUT COAL MINERS

(Continued from First Page)

"These workers are all 100 per cent. native Americans and Tennesseans, and there is not the slightest hint of radicalism in the community.

"Adding to the bitter feeling being engendered by the arrogant attitude of the operators, however, is the boast that the discharged miners' places will be filled by farmers from the surrounding sections. The workers, however, refuse to believe that their neighbors are willing to assist the company in its efforts to establish and maintain virtual slavery, and at the same time aggravate the present unemployment situation and destroy their home market conditions.

"Sentiment in favor of the discharged workers is rapidly crystallizing. On Sunday, Aug. 23, at 2:30, a monster open-air mass meeting will be held at Isolene, when several state and national labor officials will address the citizenship.

"The following, addressed to the farmers of the Isolene district, has been given publicity:

"Mr. Farmer—Where is is your interest and welfare? Is it dependent upon the welfare of the employer or of the employe? Your interest is dependent upon the consumer, and the consumer is the farmer, the industrial worker, the clerk, the small business man and the professional man. When the industrial worker is handicapped by unemployment and low wages your market is destroyed. Are you in sympathy with the Cumberland Coal company or with the miner and his family? Are you going to allow this concern to make strike-breakers out of the farmers of this community? Does the farmer approve of industrial slavery for the miners? Wake up, Mr. Farmer, and figure out the reason why you are not able to obtain a fair price for your own product.

"This is an age of organization. Bankers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and manufacturers are organized. Why should not the miner, the farmer and all other workers combine for their own protection.

"Help to get better wages for the miner, and you will be creating a greater purchasing power for your own product. Defeat for the miners is defeat for the farmers. Victory for the miners is a victory for the farmers and the entire community.

"Help your brother worker to get a square deal."

Unions and the "Dole" Undermining England

New York.—Julius B. Baer, an authority on the organization and operation of commodity exchanges, returns to the United States with a very gloomy picture of present day conditions in Great Britain.

He found British unemployed workers drawing enough unemployment insurance benefits to support themselves and their families without the odium of private or public charity. He also found the British trade unions fairly successful in holding up wages against the attacks of reactionary wage cutting employers. Confronted with these two features of industrial Great Britain, Baer declared that England is at the mercy of the "dole" system and the labor unions, both of which, he said, are doing much to undermine the stability and future welfare of the country. He evidently missed in England the soup kitchens and bread lines which are such common sights in New York City, where the jobless workers eke out an existence on pauper relief.

Public Works Jobless Relief in Cleveland

Cleveland, O.—Public construction work for the relief of unemployment is more thoroughly indorsed in Cleveland now than when the citizens in November, 1929, voted public improvement bonds. Then it was estimated that at the worst the city would have to provide for from 10 to 15 per cent unemployment in 1930 and 1931. The present estimate is close to 30 per cent and this summer's load on private and municipal charities is greater than any time since modernization of charities began.

When work under construction this year is all in motion it will provide jobs for around 20,000 persons who are now or hitherto have been supported by public charity. This is being done with but 10 per cent of the public works program in actual operation. There is an active campaign to force more of the authorizations into actual work.

Mexican Labor Code Protects Native Labor

Mexico City. — The labor code passed by the chamber of deputies prescribes that all labor shall be "90 per cent native Mexican or naturalized Mexican of white race."

The code contains a clause prohibiting foreigners from serving on the board of directors of labor syndicates. It is believed the code will pass the senate in its present form.

"MAINTAIN WAGES AND BUYING POWER" NEW SLOGAN FOR AMERICA'S ORGANIZED WORKERS

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 20.—"Maintain wages and buying power," will be the fighting slogan of the American Federation of Labor through the coming months.

The executive council, in session here preparing the annual report for submission to the coming Vancouver convention, believes no other issue approaches in importance the issue of wage maintenance.

And the council looks to industry—not to the state—to bring the nation out of the industrial tangle. That is not to indicate that the council believes the state has no proper functions to perform, for that is not the case. But the council does believe that the primary responsibility for remedy rests squarely upon industry.

Among the things the council's position means is that the council does not favor state unemployment insurance and it does not favor a dole of any kind.

Legislative Campaign Possible.

"Industry operates under certain social sanctions," said President Green to International Labor News Service, explaining this attitude. "If industry operates under social sanctions it must accept social responsibilities and discharge those responsibilities properly." President Green indicated strongly that labor may engage in a legislative campaign to write provisions into incorporation laws, which constitute the social sanctions under which corporations operate.

It was clearly indicated by some council members that, in the absence of clear evidence of an abandonment of wage-cutting policies by certain large corporations and banking institutions declarations and actions much more emphatic than any yet made or taken may be forthcoming. The meaning of this is that this council is militantly determined that wage levels must be maintained, not solely as a matter of the welfare of workers, but as an absolutely necessary social measure for the restoration of national prosperity.

Many Bright Spots Seen.

The council made it clear that many employers have co-operated fully in maintaining wages. It has many bright spots to which it can point. The sky line is not all cloudy, by any means. It can discover some industrial improvement and it can and no doubt will point with deep satisfaction to such achievements as the recently renewed contract between Chicago elevated line employes and employers, in which wage scales were held intact.

The thing the council is unquestionably driving at in its determined reiteration of labor's wage philosophy is the attempted leadership of certain great banking houses which continue to seek to impress wage-cutting requirements on industrial houses coming under their influence.

"There has been some let-up of public declaration for wage-cutting," said President Green, "but banks can seek to enforce wage-cuts without making any public pronouncements at all. They can and do simply require the balance sheets of corporations asking for loans and they can and do point to wages in those reports and demand that wages be cut."

Labor Program Urged as Only Salvation for Present System

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 20.—"If rugged individualism means six million hungry men walking the streets of America begging for work, then I say we have had enough of rugged individualism and to hell with rugged individualism." That declaration hurled at the convention of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor by George L. Googe, of Savannah, Ga., acting chairman of the American Federation of Labor's southern organizing campaign, was caught with applause, enthusiastic, emphatic, extended applause.

That the economic system of these United States must be modified to put the nation's hungry millions to work at wages that will establish a basis for mass consumption and with leisure time in which to consume what they create or be destroyed was the warning demand heard again and again in the numerous addresses made during the three days of the convention. It was a militant band of representatives of the state's organized labor who made up the convention, for each time the war cry was voiced it drew applause and plenty of it.

Googe, who has been entrusted with the responsibilities of directing the organization in seventeen states, came to Greensboro as the personal representative of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. He made the most discussed and most distinguished address of the convention.

The speaker could see no hope for the present economic system unless it adopts the solution offered by organized labor.

Contractors on Government Work Pay Laborers 25 to 30 Cents an Hour

Washington, Aug. 20.—Charges that contractors on government wrecking and construction jobs in the District of Columbia are paying laborers less than a living wage and less than the prevailing wage rate prescribed by law are made by George J. Adams, executive secretary of the district committee on employment.

The investigation of wages and hours for laborers on government construction work on which Adams bases his charges was made at the request of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Adams declares that contractors pay the laborers, for the most part, 25 or 30 cents an hour and work them 9½ hours a day instead of 8. The usual rate among local builders for this class of work is 40 cents an hour.

"My personal belief is that the wages set forth in the affidavits do not represent, or even remotely approach, a fair wage, a living wage, or the prevailing wage," Adams declared.

In regard to wage cuts in general, Adams said:

"I have given the question of wage standards considerable study, and I am convinced that injury will accrue to the economic and social stability of this country if a general policy of drastic wage reduction is permitted to gain headway."

Study of Bread Lines Staged in Baltimore

Baltimore, Md.—Bread lines as a form of unemployment relief are being investigated by the bread line committee of Baltimore Council of Social Agencies.

"The present sharply accentuated economic depression has brought in its wake bread lines in most of the large cities," said Harry Greenstein, chairman of the committee. "Baltimore has been rather free of this situation. We have had a certain number of bread lines which have actually operated in Baltimore during the past year, and it is hoped that this study will bring to light all the facts with regard to them. The committee also hopes to be able to make a recommendation with regard to whether there is need in Baltimore for bread lines, and, if so, what, if any, supervision should be given."

Stockyards Company Fights Profit Limit

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Stockyards company filed suit to prevent the U. S. agricultural department from enforcing its order fixing the company's stock-handling charges.

The department, acting under a law designed to protect farmers and stockmen from unjust handling charges, limited the company's return to 7½ per cent of its investment.

Housing Study Under Way for Fall Parley

Washington. — President Hoover's conference on home building and home ownership is completing its nation-wide study of housing for the meeting of the conference which will be held in Washington next November. Secretary of Commerce Lamont and Secretary of the Interior Wilbur are joint chairmen of the conference.

The report will include problems of home financing, city planning, city slums, landscaping, and house construction, equipment and management.

Cost Expert Hits 24-Hour Mill Plan

New York.—Textile mill owners' contention for 24-hour operation of their mills in the interest of minimum cost has received a severe blow from the report of Sydney P. Munroe, manager of the cost section of the Cotton Textile institute, who has been studying this question for a number of months. Monroe declares that from the cost point of view there is no justification for either narrow sheetings or carded yarn mills working on the 24-hour basis. On the contrary, he states that the "double shift carded yarn mill would lose more money than the single shift mill."

Mr. Munroe's conclusions support the claim of trade unionists, economists and enlightened manufacturers that 24-hour operation of textile mills is an uneconomic policy and should be abandoned for the single shift.

Oil Company Revises Employe Pension Plan

New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey states that the company intends to revise its plans for paying annuities and insurance to its employes. Like most company-owned and operated annuity and insurance schemes, the employes are not consulted either in setting up the plan or in continuing it. It is one of the devices used to tie workers to the job.

KELLY DEMANDS 8-HOUR DAY FOR BUS OPERATORS

Washington.—Federal legislation at the coming session of congress for the regulation of interstate motor buses with a provision for the eight-hour workday for the operators is predicted by Representative Clyde W. Kelly, of Pennsylvania.

"Motor services should be prohibited from either requiring or permitting any of their operators to remain on duty for a longer period than eight consecutive hours," Representative Kelly declared. "Such a requirement would be in line with the safety of the public and with the welfare of the workers. Eight hours at the wheel of one of these big vehicles means a strain on the nerves and muscles of any man."

Bargains for Saturday!

CORN Fresh Dozen..... 10c
MATCHES Box 2c
PET MILK 10 Small Cans or 5 Small Cans..... 29c
MEAL White Pearl—12 lbs. 25c; 6 lbs. for..... 14c
FLOUR Pillsbury 24 lbs..... 77c
PURE LARD 4 Lbs. for.. 35c (4 Lb. Limit)
BACON Pound..... 25c Rindless Black Hawk

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SUGAR XXXX Powdered or the Browns, 10c size — 1 lb. carton for..... 7c
SWEET MILK (Bring empty bottle) Pint, 4c; Quart..... 8c
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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, AUGUST 28, 1931 — Number 18

NOT CHAMPION OF LOW WAGES, LOWE DECLARES

Believes Pay-Cuts Only "Prolong Agony."

SERVICE DIRECTOR EXPLAINS POSITION

Calls Attention to Promises Which President Exacted of Industrial Leaders.

"I want to see business again on its feet, and low wages in my opinion are not conducive to good business," said L. B. Lowe, manager United States Employment Service, in a letter to the editor of The Labor World Thursday.

The communication was a continuation of correspondence begun when the department's local representative asked the co-operation of the editor in a plan to have the eight-hour day put into effect in all local industries. Newspaper stories, however, had previously stated Mr. Lowe's proposal to provide for a corresponding reduction in wages, and to this feature exception was taken in the reply, in which it was pointed out that such a plan could mean no relief for general conditions, and would only result in placing the burden of caring for the unemployed on the already overloaded shoulders of the worker whose wages had been "cut to the bone."

Mr. Lowe, in his letter of Thursday, calls attention to the conference of industrial leaders called by President Hoover at the beginning of the depression, when promises were exacted that wages would not be cut and that workers would not lose their jobs. "Whether or not those promises were kept you yourself know," he declares.

The employment service director says further that "were I to advocate the lowering of wages I would be unfaithful to the administration and to the president, and feel that I was only prolonging the agony."

The letter follows:

I am very grateful for the kindly expressions of helpfulness as shown in your letter of the 23rd instant.

I note with interest that part of your letter touching upon the fact that wages have been cut, while in some instances the hours of labor were lengthened. Speaking not as an authority but as a layman, I, too, feel that in order to see the wheels of industry again turning normally a market must be made, none can be found. In making a market for our products, the unemployed, so far as I am able to determine, are helpless to aid the situation.

You will recall that when this "depression" was in "its infancy," President Hoover called a meeting of industrial leaders and exacted from them a promise that wages would not be cut and that workers would not lose their jobs. On the contrary, great projects were to be started which would furnish many more men long-time employment. Whether or not those promises were kept you yourself know.

The attitude of the president is that in order to maintain our standard of living, efficiency and markets that wage standards should remain sufficiently high for the working man to provide himself not only with life's necessities but some of its luxuries.

Were I to advocate the lowering of wages I would be unfaithful to the president and to the administration and feel that I was only prolonging the agony. I want to see business again on its feet, and low wages, in my opinion, are not conducive to good business.

Permit me again to thank you for co-operation and interest which I assure you is greatly appreciated.

NO CUTS IN FORT WORTH CITY EMPLOYES' SALARIES

Fort Worth, Tex.—Employes of the city of Fort Worth will face no salary cuts during the coming year, it was announced by City Manager Fairtrace. Although at work paring down the department heads' budget estimates in order to institute a program, Mr. Fairtrace said his intention is to maintain present salary schedules. There will be no wage increases during the fiscal year, other than those provided by law for firemen and policemen, according to their length of service, he said.

CANADIAN MINE WORKERS ASK BARRING OF NON-UNION COAL

St. John, N. B.—The United Mine Workers for District 26 have petitioned the Canadian government to enact legislation which will bar the importation of coal which is produced under non-union conditions. It is contended by the executive of the district that a large proportion of the soft and hard coal brought into Canada is secured from mines in the United States and elsewhere that are not affiliated with organized labor. West Virginia is cited, in particular.

REACTION OPPOSES STATE ROAD BONDS

Directors of the Chattanooga Automobile club, at a called meeting last week, unanimously approved the calling of a special session of the state legislature for the purpose of authorizing a road bond issue to complete the state highway system, in co-operation with the federal government under the state-aid plan. The club directors held that to finish the program, upon which millions have already been expended, would be an economy move, and would provide employment for thousands of jobless during the coming winter.

Immediately, however, as might have been expected, the friends of the dear taxpayer who have rendered such signal service recently in opposing anything progressive during the depression, severely criticized the auto club directors, the Times taking the position, in effect, that because state funds have been mishandled in the past, no more should be appropriated.

The chamber of commerce taxation committee has not yet acted on the matter, and the outcome of the progressive action on the part of the automobile club directors is uncertain.

Call Is Issued For Convention Of Federation

Call for the fifty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued from Washington, and officials of the federation stress the importance of the coming meeting and the necessity for a full representation. The convention will meet at Vancouver, B. C., beginning Monday, Oct. 5, and will be in session for two weeks.

"The fifty-first convention will be held at a period of widespread unemployment and suffering from curtailed incomes," says the executive council. "As this convention will have to consider serious problems and formulate important policies, it is essential that all organizations be duly represented by delegates. At no time in economic history has the close integration of economic interests of all groups been so irrefutably demonstrated as during this world-wide depression. Labor has an essential contribution to make in securing for wage earners their proper share in economic progress so that prosperity shall be sustained. The coming convention will outline policies to that end and will need the experience and co-operation of wage earners from all industry.

"The officers of the American Federation of Labor and the members of its executive council appeal to all national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local organizations to make special efforts to send delegates to this fifty-first annual convention."

Statistics Show Another Drop In Employment

Government Figures Indicate Decrease of 1.8 Per Cent in July from June—Purchasing Power Cut.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The general index for all manufacturing industries, for July, 1931, based on the monthly average of 1926 as 100, according to the bureau of statistics of the labor department, indicated that employment was at 70.4, as compared with 72.2 for June and 81.6 for July, 1930. This was a decrease of 1.8 per cent over June and 11.2 over a year ago.

The index for total pay rolls in manufacturing industries was shown as 59.1 for July, 1931, as compared with 62.5 for June, and 75.9 for July, 1930.

Translated into terms of purchasing power, this means that the number of workers in manufacturing industries is 29.6 per cent less than in 1926, and that the money they have to spend is 41.9 per cent less than in 1926.

To the cheerful rejoinder that prices are also lower and the cost of living is less, the same statistical office gives us the information that, based upon 1913, the cost of the six principal classes of living costs in June, 1926, was shown by an index figure of 174.8; while the same series showed a figure of 150.3 for June, 1931, a reduction of 24.5 in the index ratio, or 14 per cent from 1926 in the cost of living.

The only industry showing an employment increase over 1926 is the printing of newspapers, which records an employment index of 104.5, and pay roll of 104.8, which is nevertheless a slight drop from that of June preceding.

Seasonal increases appear in certain food industries, as ice cream, flour, baking and cane sugar refining; but the advance of the month in baking employment from 91.9 to 92.5 was accompanied by a drop in pay roll from 89.7 to 88.8.

Most significant is the total pay roll drop of 11.3, more than that in employment.

AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT OFFERS CHALLENGING PROGRAM TO NATION'S BUSINESS LEADERS

While Industry Hesitates, Workers Prepare and Submit Constructive Plans to Remedy Depression, Restore Confidence and Provide Employment for Jobless Millions.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, representing all branches and divisions of American industrial workers, recently met at Atlantic City, studying the present depression, and considering what to do about it.

With thoughtful, statesmanlike courage and restraint, the council has worked out a series of proposals which, taken together, offer a concrete plan for the relief and then the cure of unemployment, with the million evils which come in its train. Here are the elements of that plan, as assembled for the current issue of "Labor:"

1. **Immediate preparation by federal, state and community groups for the relief of distress.** The first task, as the council well says, is "to supply food, clothing and shelter to the victims of an economic tragedy which is approaching its third year."

2. **Maintenance of wages.** "We propose that the standard rates of pay be maintained," says the council, and it serves notice that organized labor will fight with all its power any attempt to slash wage scales. It points out that the depression was caused by the lack of buying power in the masses, and certainly cannot be cured by aggravating the cause.

3. **Assurance of employment.** Every large industry knows that it must continue to employ a certain minimum force. If it will guarantee to furnish that definite number of jobs for its workers during the next six months, half the terror now hanging over every industrial plant will vanish, and an enormous buying power, now hoarded against the dread of lost jobs, will be released.

Shorter Working Periods.

4. **The shorter work-day and the shorter work-week.** The council urges that the five-day week "be immediately introduced and accepted in private and government employ." Also that the hours worked per day be reduced to six hours "if necessary, in order to provide work for all."

5. **Abolition of child labor.** "Child labor is indefensible during prosperous periods, and it approximates a moral crime during periods of industrial depression," says the council. It pledges the efforts of organized labor to secure the adoption of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution. It points out that the release of children from industry would open a vast number of jobs for adults, besides being incomparably better for the health and education of the children themselves.

Aid for Wornout Workers.

6. **Old age pensions.** The council demands uniform state laws which would make needy citizens over 60 eligible for a pension of about $40 a month. This would remove another group of wage depressors from the labor market, and free the United States from the reproach of being the only enlightened country which makes no provision for its wornout human servants.

7. **A real building program.** The council insists that nation, states and municipalities press construction on a scale which will take up the "slack" caused by hard times, and make "workers wage earners instead of recipients of charity."

8. **An anti-injunction bill.** Organized labor will present to the next congress legislation to keep courts from acting as labor crushers and strikebreakers; a bill assuring labor the right, not the privilege, of organization and collective bargaining. This proposal is fundamental. It would give labor a freedom and standing without which no industrial program can be made to work.

No matter what pious hopes are voiced, no matter what well-meant laws are passed, if the individual worker is denied the right to organize and is forced to deal alone with a giant corporation, fair play is impossible.

Organization Overshadows All.

American labor, through its authorized representatives, thus presents the first definite, concrete program which has been offered for dealing with our present plight. The so-called industrial leaders have done nothing. As the council truly says:

"The owners and managers of industry stand impotent and helpless. They present neither leadership, plans nor policies. They lack initiative, and they offer no remedy."

The executive council asks the president of the United States to call a conference of the leaders of industry and the leaders of labor to discuss this program, improve it if possible, and get it into action with the least conceivable delay.

Hoover's Rare Opportunity.

Such an opportunity to render a great public service has seldom come to any man in all history. **Will President Hoover have the courage and vision to act?**

The plan put forward by American labor is a practical, statesmanlike program, offered at a time when some plan is bitterly needed, and when none is coming from any other quarter.

It is an American program. It can be put into effect without waiting for the approval of aid of any other nation. It needs no moratorium, no trade agreements, no treaty, no diplomatic notes. It can be launched without waiting for any word from anyone outside the boundaries of the United States.

Reform, Not Revolution.

It is a program of reform, not of revolution. It keeps the whole framework of our existing institutions. It depends as little as possible on political action, and as much as possible on consultation and agreement between workers and employers.

The present depression differs from all others. **It is caused by too much, not too little.** In the expressive phrase of the Chicago Tribune, the country has been knocked on the head with the horn of plenty!

Misery in Abundance.

We have in this land today an extra year's supply of wheat on hand; yet millions of people are hungry.

We have more than a year's supply of cotton on hand; yet millions of people are ragged.

We can produce more of every article of human use than ever before; yet there is bitter want in millions of homes, and dread almost as bitter in millions more.

Does anyone suppose that such monstrous lunacy can go on? Does anyone believe that people will continue to starve peacefully beside bursting granaries; go half-naked when farmers cannot sell their cotton, or shelterless when a host of building workers are eager for work?

Capitalism must set its house in order, must learn how to function for the benefit of all the people—**or perish.** That is not prophecy; it is the comment of common sense.

Capitalism is no longer unchallenged. At home, people are asking: **What profits it a nation to have the most efficient factories in the world, if they run only half-time?**

Communism hasn't a chance of being adopted in this country if capitalism can be made to work. **But it is not working now.**

The time is ripe for an economic Declaration od Independence. America can take the leadership of the world now as she did when Jefferson wrote more than a century and a half ago. Then a handful of struggling colonies resolved that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The world has been growing up to that statement ever since, and has grown so far that kings are out of fashion.

Only Alternative.

Industry derives its just profits from service to the people—**to all the people.** If our present system, which we call capitalism, will put that code into practice, it will live. If not—then from Russia or Australia or from our own bankrupt farms or hungry slums will come a plan which may have neither the statesmanship nor the restraint of the program of the A. F. of L.

Our present "leaders of industry" did not know enough to lead. Do they know enough to follow when labor leads?

NORTH CAROLINA LABOR PRESENTS AN ELEVEN-POINT JOB PROGRAM

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 26.—"The maladjustment existing between productivity and consumption, in which the wages, or purchasing power of the worker is hopelessly inadequate to consume the tremendous increase of their ability to produce, is a definite guarantee of permanent depression and business stagnation," says a resolution outlining an 11-point program for dealing with unemployment, adopted by the convention of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, in convention here recently.

After analyzing the present industrial situation, the resolution presents the unemployment program as follows:

First: A general reduction of hours per work day and per work week, without reducing the rate of adequate wages, and substantial increases in the rate of inadequate wages.

Second: The adoption of practical regulatory measures, insuring the worker an opportunity of obtaining work, and to remove the insecurity of present workers employed, enabling them to spend their earnings without being subject to the fear and horror of unemployment.

Third: Old age pensions to provide life-sustaining necessities for the incapacitated derelicts in active competition in industry.

Fourth: Unemployment insurance, making it profitable to stabilize industry and prevent periods of unemployment.

Fifth: The co-operation of industry with national, state and municipal governments in adopting future planning for industrial expansion and improvements, public works and general utilities, funds to be released as conditions warrant.

Sixth: Mandatory compulsion of each individual industry to absorb any labor surplus created by mergers, automatic or labor-saving machinery or any and all efficiency methods contributory to such surpluses.

Seventh: Complete elimination of women of all ages and children under 18 years of age from night work in industry, and the abolishment of the present system of the entire family being forced to procure employment, regardless of age or sex, to obtain sufficient income to meet current expenses of bare existence.

Eighth: Substituting economic independence and decent living and working standards for the much abused practice of charity and paternalism.

Ninth: The restoration of handicrafts produced by the skill of the workers, as far as practical, and the launching of an extensive educational and advertising campaign to enlighten the purchasing public of the advantages derived therefrom, with the features of superiority of the product, in addition to the increased employment gained by this method.

Tenth: That we petition for governmental intervention and regulatory control of the situation, if industry does not respond in assisting to solve the unemployment problem.

Eleventh: That the efforts of industry to induce farm-labor to accept employment in industrial communities, thereby creating labor surpluses in industry, and adding to the further complications of economic conditions, should be discontinued.

N. Y. Power Plant Will Provide 18,500 Jobs

Albany, N. Y.—Around 18,500 men with a monthly pay roll of $1,474,000 will be given jobs by the New York state power authority as soon as treaty details with Canada are worked out to permit the construction of the $171,000,000 state-owned hydro-electric power plant at Massena Point on the St. Lawrence river, Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the power authority, declared.

It is expected that the treaty points will be settled before the end of the year. In addition to the direct employment, Walsh said that $50,000,000 would be spent for materials and equipment.

200,000,000 Jobless In Chinese Republic

Shanghai.—The ministry of industry estimates that there are at least 200,000,000 unemployed workers in China, or nearly half the country's entire population. The jobless live a hand-to-mouth existence, doing occasional odd jobs, begging, or being supported by their relatives. The estimate is based on a census of 120 districts embracing one-tenth of the total population of 432,000,000.

NO LABOR DAY LOCAL PROGRAM

Plans for a local program celebrating Labor Day have been definitely abandoned, and for the second year in succession Labor's holiday will be observed without festivities by trades unionists and their friends here.

Efforts have been made for several weeks to work out some kind of program which would not prove an expense to those participating, but due to conditions it was found that nothing of a substantial nature was possible which would not be burdensome on a large number, and many would be unable to participate who under different conditions might enter wholeheartedly into the celebration.

Observance of the day at Johnson City will feature Labor's celebration in Tennessee, an elaborate program having been arranged which will combine the opening of the Appalachian fair and a review of the accomplishments of the workers.

The Johnson City program will feature an address by Secretary of Labor Doak, and several Chattanoogans have expressed their intention of accepting the invitation of the central body in that city to attend.

Central Body Delegates In Short Session

Monday night's regular meeting of Central Body was brief, but delegates reported that a number of matters of business were transacted which may or may not prove decidedly interesting reading at an early date. Perusal of the recorder's minutes, however, developed nothing which can be published at this time. Attendance was somewhat light. E. E. McDaniels, vice-president, was given his first opportunity to "shine" as a presiding officer, due to the fact that President M. H. Ortwein was called out of the city by illness of his mother. It is said that "Mc" handled the gavel like a veteran.

Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, was a guest and delivered a brief address.

J. W. McKenzie and T. A. Jones were obligated as delegates from the Typos.

"Inside matters" referred to the executive board are calculated to keep that body busy during the next two weeks.

Less Work Held Only Remedy for Machine's Evils

Shorter Hours, With Present High Wages, Alternative to Abandoning Modern Methods, Navy Official Says.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Aug. 26.—The working week has been progressively shortened and will soon reach the five-day stage, Ernest Lee Jahncke, assistant secretary of the navy, told the state department of the American Legion in convention here.

The address was in effect an adoption by a member of the federal administration of the American Federation of Labor program of shorter hours, the five-day week and maintaining of present high wages—not so much as a solution of the existing unemployment problem as of the deeper problems presented by the invention and use of labor-saving machinery.

New Methods Oust Men.

In part Mr. Jahncke said:

"Avenues of research, begun under pressure of war-time necessity, resulted in new methods of manufacture, which in some cases permitted one man to do the work formerly requiring ten men.

"It has been reliably estimated that this process regularly displaced 2,000,000 workers every year in the past ten years.

"This excess was absorbed back into industry because of expansion of consumptive capacity, which is another word for prosperity.

Must Go to Root of Problem.

"The problem goes deeper than such evasive proposals as doles and public or private charity. The problem must be attacked at its root—and that root is the question how to control increasingly efficient mechanized production.

"Obviously, we cannot abandon if we would the use of more efficient machinery. But one alternative remains, and that is to supply employment by reducing hours of labor and shortening of the working week while maintaining the present high standard of wages.

"We have created for ourselves an enormous giant—the machine. Now we must learn to control it.

Method Up to Industry.

"The method by which hours may be shortened and wages maintained is a matter for industry to take care of itself, as a matter of self-preservation.

"Industry . . . has already cut the average working time in half.

COAL MINERS OF TENNESSEE FIGHT SLAVERY

Determined to Raise Standards, Says Williams.

DEMAND AMERICAN LIVING CONDITIONS

Communism Practically Unknown to Natives State's Mountain Camps.

That coal miners of Tennessee were never more determined to demand living standards higher than they have been forced to endure in recent years, and that the spirit for organization into legitimate American unions covers the coal fields like the dew, is the opinion of Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, who has been in Tennessee at the request of the rank and file of these workers, rendering such assistance as is possible in securing for them a return to something approaching living conditions which are the inherent right of 100 per cent. native Tennesseans.

Mr. Williams said that, in spite of unbelievable conditions forced upon Tennessee miners, communism has gotten no sympathy in the various camps, and the workers are placing every faith in the American labor movement and in united action to right their wrongs.

Describing a mass meeting Sunday afternoon at Isolene, Tenn., where a strike has been declared against mine operations, Mr. Williams told a representative of The Labor World Tuesday that he has never seen a more loyal, intelligent and determined group of men as the former employes of the mines there. The meeting was attended by hundreds, who by their actions approved the position of the United Mine Workers in the present industrial crisis, as explained to them by himself and by Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, in addressing the mass meeting. The workers here, he said, have the active sympathy of business men and farmers throughout the territory, and are confident of winning their battle for justice.

In further discussing conditions which have in recent months been forced upon coal miners of Tennessee and other states who had no way of protecting themselves, Mr. Williams displayed a clipping from a Knoxville newspaper which outlined and commented upon the system used by mine operators of West Virginia in "plucking" the coal diggers through company stores. This clipping, reprinted below, fairly describes the system used in most unorganized coal districts, he said, and is but one feature of the unfortunate plight in which the present-day coal miner finds himself, and against which he is protesting through reorganized locals of the United Mine Workers of America.

The article from the Knoxville paper follows:

"We would rather starve fighting than to starve working to get that yellow slip," declares Gene Shiflett, strike leader in the West Virginia mines.

The yellow slip has no relation to the pink one generally supposed to indicate the loss of a job, unless it be that refusal to accept it is tantamount to firing.

It is merely the statement from the "company store" in the mining area. Just before the strike was called, Shiflett declares he got his yellow slip, indicating the status of his credit account. He saw that he had earned $46 in two weeks. But after he read to the bottom of the slip he was ready to walk out.

Here is what the statement said, according to a newspaper investigator:

Kelly's Creek Collier Company.
Account Current With Gene Shiflett.

11½ days at $4		$46.00
Total earnings		46.00
Store	$41.00	
Gas	3.00	
Rent	3.00	
Doctor	1.00	
Funeral fund	.50	
Hospital	.65	
Total deductions		49.15
Balance due Co.		3.15

Two full weeks of labor, resulting in a debt to the company of $3.15, only, Shiflett declares, after buying the necessities. From a nearby independent store, he claims, he could have bought the same amount of goods and have had a balance of $16.45 on payday.

Upon receipt of this advice, the reporter visited the independent store and compared its prices with those of that operated by

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD

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E. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1931.

BUGHOUSE FABLES

By H. F. B.

And then, after Herbert Hoover was re-elected president of the United (?) States, without opposition, by a complimentary vote of 63,285,642¼ votes, he immediately exercised his power delegated to him by the umpteenth congress, and reduced the tariff rates on all imports into this country 25 per cent flat, and at once called congress into special session with orders to revise the home tariff downward still another 50 per cent flat, and to settle the Muscle Shoals problem in the "affirmative"—whichever way that is—and to be darned sure they provided for the building of the Cove Creek dam!

And congress at once proceeded to do that in only three weeks; but 43 senators and 108 representatives died of shock and fits, and the "awakened people" at once called elections refusing to allow legislators to appoint or elect successors. And picked out real business men to represent them hereafter!

What's more! Organized labor actually got together for first time on record and elected 80% of these business men as senators and representatives. And nearly every one belonged to the manufacturers' association of the U. S.

The only article much in use in this country that the tariff was left on as at present was horsefeathers!

* * *

On the west end of the city blocks bounded by Sixth, Seventh, Pine and Poplar streets, on Seventh street, there are seven elm trees and as near as I, who am not an expert on trees, can see, there are exactly seven different kinds of elm trees in the lot! I am sure, however, that I know of two more kinds which are not there, one being the "slippery elm" and the other the "locking elm," whose grains of wood are so interlocked that it is impossible to split it, and it was of this wood that the best hubs of wooden wheels were formerly made. If any of our readers are posted up on elm trees, I'd like for them to take a look at this lot and list them for me. And any others they know of.

One of them is very similar in appearance to the new Chinese elm that, I understand, is being fast introduced in this country because of its rapid growth and freedom from disease. This tree has the same sort of narrow, small leaves.

* * *

It is only the synthetic aristocrat who needs to wear a high hat and ride a high horse to impress it upon the common herd.

* * *

And he who eats of corned beef and cabbage isn't necessarily a plebeian. Some aristocrats have been known to like it, and it possesses a wealth of world building possibilities.

PUTTING UNCLE SAM OUT OF BUSINESS

Editor Labor World:

It would be just as practical to lease the postoffice as it would to lease Muscle Shoals. I am surprised at the boldness of some of our prominent citizens making public statements that they are opposed to the government going into business, and using the government postoffice every day. Why don't they send their letters by express and back up their own argument? The truth is that the government is already in business at Muscle Shoals and is the sole owner of Wilson dam, and it looks like some folks are trying to put the government out of business. Any man or set of men that has more interest and confidence in a private concern than they have in their government is unpatriotic to that extent.

E. G. McCARSON.

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REAL WESTERN STEAKS
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Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

DIVIDENDS AND WAGES.

Those who live in whole or in part on that form of unearned income which is collected by investors are not doing so badly in spite of the wails that go up from the Wall Street press regarding the so-called tragedy of reduced dividends.

Standard Statistics company declares that July cash dividend payments by domestic corporations totaled $516,095,367, a substantial increase over the June figures of $412,327,778. Electric light and gas companies paid their stockholders over $85,000,000, telephone and telegraph companies more than $53,000,000, railroads more than $46,000,000, and banks over $56,000,000.

Editorial Research Rreports states that the total dividends paid by American corporations in the depression year 1930 are estimated to have exceeded similar disbursements during the prosperity year of 1929 by some $2,000,000,000.

Although the earnings of the corporations decreased heavily in the year following the stock market collapse, officials of the corporations in general maintained dividend payments to stockholders either at the 1929 level or increased them.

While some companies have reduced or omitted dividends, numbers of companies are still paying their stockholders at former rates even though current earnings do not cover such payments. These corporations are maintaining their dividend rates out of large surplus earnings accumulated in recent prosperous years. It was out of this fund of accumulated surplus earnings that in April the United States Steel corporation paid the owners of its common stock a dividend of $1.75 a share, amounting to $15,203,014, although the earnings for the quarter were only 5 cents a share, and kept up the good work in July by passing out $1 a share, amounting to $8,687,485, although the earnings for the second quarter were little if any more than for the first quarter.

The complete list of companies which have maintained former or slightly reduced dividend payments out of accumulated surpluses would be an imposing exhibition of dividend stability. But when it comes to the workers whose ability to produce wealth enabled employers to build up these surpluses, another story has to be told. Corporation officials, who dip so generously into corporation surpluses for the benefit of investors, ruthlessly tossed over 6,000,000 workers into the streets to live on public or private charity in the army of the unemployed, and reduced the earnings of uncounted numbers of other workers by wage cuts in various forms over ten billion dollars since 1929.

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION PROSPERITY.

Professional business optimists find encouragement in the U. S. treasury statement that the amount of money in circulation per capita rose 8 cents in July as compared with June. In June the per capita circulation was $38.57 and in July $38.65. The fact that based on these figures the money spent during July by 120,000,000 of people averaged 8 cents each more than in June is interpreted to mean that popular fear caused by the depression is passing away and that the people are now starting out to be more liberal spenders. Eight cents a head means about $9,600,000 more money spent during July than in June, and business profits figured on that amount reaches a comfortable sum. In the meantime, unemployment seems to be increasing.

GOOD WAGES—NO DOLE.

Senator Simeon D. Fess, chairman of the republican national committee, declares that the administration will have a concrete program for relief of the unemployment situation. He says, in part:

"We shall use every means to avoid a federal dole. Establishment of the dole in this country would be a catastrophe.

"The problem must be met within the next few months. The government must be ready to act as soon as congress meets, so that the necessary legislation may be enacted quickly and the machinery put into operation. No one can say right now what that machinery will be, but the administration is devoting the major part of its attention to studies of various plans."

The statement of Senator Fess followed a recent conference with President Hoover, who is studying the unemployment relief problem and who has been conferring with leaders of relief organizations in an effort to present a united program.

The president's emergency committee on unemployment, which includes labor representation, the Red Cross, the Association of Community Chests and the Family Welfare Association of America, are among the organizations whose leaders have conferred with the president in an endeavor to work out a co-ordinated relief program. Relief plans sponsored by the administration call for action on a national scale, but are based fundamentally on community action.

It is cheering news to hear that something definite is to be done for the five or six million persons known to be out of work in our country. Many sporadic efforts have been made in this direction, but the relief has been slight because the masses were not benefited.

The American people do not want the "dole." They are entitled to regular work at good wages, so any plan that will give them this assurance will be acceptable.

Any reduction in the wages of those now employed will only tend to prolong the business depression. Wage cutting lowers the standard of living, since it reduces the buying power of the working people, who, after all, are the principal purchasers of manufactured products.

There is no fictitious value about their labor. They are justly entitled to an adequate return on their investment of time and personal skill, something they do not always get, as is proven by the selling prices of the products made by them.

In an address before the mayors' unemployment committee in Detroit last week, Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, made the following pointed references to the unemployment situation:

"This unemployment crisis, like every other calamity, has given us much reason to be thankful for the better qualities in human nature. Millions have been given to meet the needs of the unseen and the unknown who were in want. Millions of employes have contributed generously from their earnings. Thousands of employers have strained their resources to keep employed without reduction of wages men and women who otherwise would have fallen into distress.

"Very much has been done, and well done, by individuals, by communities, by labor unions, by companies and corporations, and by employes, to meet the need. Millions have given until it hurt. In very many respects our people have borne themselves in a way we can all be deeply proud of.

"We ought not, then, to mar the record of what we have done by failing to relieve what we pray God may not be the greater and more insistent distress of the coming winter. With reserves exhausted, credit gone, possessions sold, and the margin of safety generally evaporated for millions of people, we cannot escape the paradoxical fact that if the coming winter is as bad as the last one, it will be infinitely worse.

"What we have done over and over again for the unfortunate in distant lands we cannot fairly refuse to do for our own flesh and blood when they cry for help in our streets.

"I have no doubt whatever of our capacity to do promptly and do well what the depression will require if it lasts, provided we begin to prepare in time. But no such gigantic problem of relief has ever been presented in the history of the nation. My plea is that we recognize the magnitude of the task, think it out and plan ahead for relief by the only agency that can complete the job, and that is Uncle Sam."

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

THE SOCIAL IDEALS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH: An Interpretation

CHAPTER I
JESUS THE TEACHER OF MEN

We have set out to study the social teaching of Jesus and it is necessary before pursuing this objective to make a general survey of the Central Figure of our forthcoming discussions, what He taught, why He went forth as a teacher and why men and women today are following or should follow His teaching. Naturally the writer would not attempt the task before him were it not for the fact that he believes many do not take the time to interpret Jesus' teaching aright; many could interpret them correctly, but knowing what a true interpretation entails in a necessary changed condition in their lives will neither acknowledge nor be led by what they know Jesus taught and many frankly confess they are confused and are unable to reach a conclusive decision as to what He really did teach. Briefly stated, the writer has found there is no clear understanding of what Jesus stood for. Ask most any Christian what the doctrine of his particular Church is and in most cases he will make a gallant attempt to enlighten you. Ask him what were the axiomatic social convictions of Jesus and he will, if he dares say anything, begin to talk in a vague way about Christ's law of love and the Golden Rule. But he has missed the point entirely; Christ's law of love is a round-about way of saying Jesus himself loved people but doesn't tell us how he expressed His love and the Golden Rule is only a dozen or so words out of all that is recorded in the four Gospels of the New Testament as having been spoken by Jesus!

WM. L. MOSS

What, then, will be our aim throughout the discussions carried on in this series of articles?

We are going to work out for our use in our daily lives the social thoughts of Jesus and the social meaning of His personality as summed up in His character as a teacher. We will endeavor to prepare ourselves to face the present social and economic order of which we are a part and live our lives according to what Jesus taught regardless of our surroundings or condition in life.

But will not this mean economic loss and if not this then will it not force us into detestable compromise in order to slightly appease our conscience because we do not wholly bow to His will as revealed to us through His teachings? I present this as a natural and frank question on the part of every reader. In answer to this question the writer wishes to state he has nothing to "put over" anyone, no pet theories to establish, no strange doctrine he has clothed in innocency, he doesn't believe "the world is going to the dogs" nor does he believe the world is wrong and he is right. He can only recommend to every reader of this and of whatever he writes his own life's endeavor, a line of thinking which has been the means of opening up to him new worlds of life and thought and brought him manifold joys. It is this: Set your soul to but one purpose, which is strive to discover how Jesus viewed life and personality of the men about Him, how He saw the social relations of men, what the reaction was of His wonderful mind at the sight of the inequalities and sufferings of people around Him and what were His underlying and axiomatic convictions as a result of these three things. The more you study these four things the closer you will get to the real Jesus. I have no copyright on these guide-posts to my thinking; if they will lead you nearer to Him and His wonderful love, take them, use them, abide by what is revealed to you through them and, though men call you peculiar and unwilling to think as other folk, remember they also called your Master "peculiar" and "unwilling to think as other folk," therefore you must be getting pretty close to Him as He was in the days when He taught!

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

LAST week we related how, although the "trades union" idea originated in England, the first trades union was actually formed in the city of Philadelphia. The trades union formed in Manchester, England, only survived two years, and the Philadelphia organization one year. The death of the Manchester trades union was a complete extinction of that particular organization, but the Philadelphia body dissolved into the political activities of the day. Thus here also Philadelphia plowed virgin soil, for it was the evolution of the trades union of that city into politics which called into being the first "labor party" in the world. Philadelphia also has credit for being the home of the first wage-earners' paper, the Mechanics Free Press, an organ established by the Mechanics' Union in January, 1828, antedating by two years the first printing of a similar journal in England.

It is most interesting to note that the first trade union in the world to be established had its inception in the first general strike ever called in this country. In the midst of the torrid temperature of the summer of 1827 the carpenters struck for a ten-hour day. No sooner had the carpenters left their jobs than the bricklayers, painters, glaziers and other craftsmen joined in the movement. But somehow the strike failed of its immediate object and nothing more of any great importance is worth chronicling until 1833, when in the formation of the Trades Union of the City and County of Philadelphia the wage-earners are seen solidifying their ranks by embracing within this organization over fifty "labor societies" with a membership of over ten thousand toilers. Preparations were under way for another general strike. In June of 1835 this memorable incident took place.

Silence!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

When we went to school we thought our teachers talked too much. Probably they did (to us!), but Dr. Willard S. Elsbree, of Columbia university, while he agrees teachers do sufficient talking in classrooms, don't talk enough about their profession—where the public can hear them. In a survey on "Teachers' Salaries" just released by his university, Dr. Elsbree points out that teachers receive their present low salary scale because they are too tight-mouthed about not only their monthly stipend (and the good professor says it would be to their advantage to call their earnings by their rightful title, "wages") but it would be to their best interest to speak right out and tell the world about conditions that really prevail in the teaching profession. I like the professor's advice to teachers—in and out of college. The mealy-mouthed attitude of heroic silence and childlike complacence of our noble army of public school teachers has never appealed to me. I can see too plainly it hasn't gotten them anything. And the fact that it hasn't riles me. I agree with Dr. Elsbree that it's the fault of the teachers themselves. Every teacher in the land ought to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—the ideals of that organization would not permit them to tolerate through one single school term the low wages and working conditions two-thirds of them must endure. Yet as long as they are unwilling to face and frankly discuss their problems their economic condition will remain unchanged. It is a noble thing to think well of our profession, no matter what it is, but we are traitors to ourselves when we condone, deny, accept, ignore and attempt to hide from the gaze of outsiders whatever is destructive to our best interests connected with our means of earning bread and meat. It's a trite truism but worth quoting here that the wheel that squeaks get the grease—which is all Dr. Elsbree tells his co-teachers in his survey.

At The Change

A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hattie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

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Yes! It means all of that. For this exquisitely different Modern Gas Range actually transforms kitchen hours into hours of leisure . . . kitchen drudgery into pleasant pastime . . . the kitchen itself into a delightful part of the home.

What a saving! What a range! Come in and let us show it to you.

CHATANOOGA GAS CO.

PUBLIC - BE - PLEASED SERVICE

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45692
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
The Wilkinson Curtis vs. Richard William Curtis

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Richard William Curtis is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45693
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Benjamin F. Wooten vs. Ida Wooten

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ida Wooten is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45701
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Eva Tucker vs. E. B. Tucker

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. B. Tucker is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C. 8-28
K. Fugo, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45688
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Grace Meyer vs. H. G. Meyer.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. G. Meyer is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 11th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. Reddy, Atty. 9-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45686
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Rosa Lee Setliffe vs. J. F. Setliffe

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. F. Setliffe is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Roberts & Bean, Attys. 8-28

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45690
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ruth Aitken vs. Roy Aitken

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Roy Aitken is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45739
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
George E. Berry vs. Lillian Jackson Berry

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lillian Jackson Berry is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 14th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
McClure & McClure, Attys. 9-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45752
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Myrtle Morgan vs. Ralph Morgan.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ralph Morgan is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 17th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Wilkerson & Wilkerson, Attys. 9-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45691
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Matilda Griffin vs. Bride Griffin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Bride Griffin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next September rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in September next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 4th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. J. Davis, Atty. 8-28

NOTICE OF SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND WARES FOR STORAGE

Take notice, that on the 31st day of August 1931, at 10 a.m., the Main Street Transfer and Storage Company will, at its warehouse at 1512 Carr Street, City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, sell at public outcery to the highest bidder the following described articles, to-wit:

One lot of furniture, consisting of general household goods, and one piano, stored by C. H. Ware.

Said goods will be sold for storage charges accrued thereon and all other necessary expenses incurred in making said sale, and said sale will be made in accordance with Senate Bill No. 128 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee of 1909, passed on February 12th, 1909, and approved on February 19th, entitled "An Act Creating a Lien in Favor of Warehousemen and Providing Means for Enforcing Same," which said act takes effect from and after its passage.

Said sale will be made at public outcery and for cash and the proceeds thereof applied as directed by said statute.

This the 18th day of August, 1931.
MAIN STREET TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
By J. S. Lamb.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 1824
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Chattanooga Transfer and Storage Company
(E. Grady Varnell)

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, a replevin notice having been served on goods in storage at the warehouse of the Chattanooga Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant, and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, Sept. 21, 1931, at 11 a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE.
Justice of the Peace.
This 27th day of August, 1931.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45772
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. Hamilton Estes vs. Mary Estes

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Estes is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 21st day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 9-21

Dad needs a Vacation, too . . .

MOTHER is busy planning her vacation—the children's holidays must be decided upon—but how can dad get away from business? If there was some way he could keep in touch with the office for a few minutes each day, he, too, could enjoy a well-earned rest.

The answer is the telephone, which gives quick and inexpensive voice contact with the office wherever you choose to go. By arranging to call the office at a particular time, you may be sure your manager pro tem will be at the telephone to report the day's activities and receive instructions. This enables you to use cheaper Station-to-Station service without risk of not finding your manager in.

Join mother and the children in having a holiday this summer, while dependable telephone service enables you to keep informed about your business or to call your friends at home. The operator wherever you go will gladly tell you about the cost of calls to your office—just ask for "Long Distance."

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

ELSIE GOES CALLING

By ANNABEL LEE GLENN

"My sister is going to get married and mama says we are going to get our house painted for the wedding," said Elsie to the new neighbor who had moved into the second house down the street from Elsie's own home.

"When do you think all this will take place?" asked Mrs. Deming.

"Well, sister says her wedding is set for the 20th of August, and the house has to be finished before then. I don't know who is going to do the painting, but our minister, Rev. Cole, is going to do the marrying part."

Elsie was a little girl who liked very much to talk about things that were going to happen. She had come over to see Mrs. Deming, "just so she won't get lonesome right at first," she had told her mother. Mrs. Deming was glad to talk to Elsie because Elsie told her so many things she liked to hear.

"Gee, I don't know which will be the most fun, the wedding or the painting, but I think I'll like the painting best. Mother says the painters will have buckets of paint all around, and she told me I was to keep out of them, but I have it figured out that I can just sit on the porch and watch. That is, until they get ready to paint the porch. Then I can sit out on the grass and watch."

"Does your sister think she will have a large wedding in the church or a wedding at home?" asked Mrs. Deming, who was very much more interested in the wedding. She had only been married a little while herself and of course she liked to hear what other brides had planned for their marriages.

"Well, sister says she would like to be married at home and that is the main reason we are getting the house painted. Mama thinks it is a good excuse to get the house done over, too, so I guess she will be married at home. I know this much, dad said Mr. Hammond was to get the paint job if he isn't too busy, and if he can't do it, some other man is to get the work, only whoever does it, they are to be Union painters. Do you know what a Union painter is, Mrs. Deming?" Elsie didn't wait for an answer. "A Union painter is a man who belongs to a union and paints. And I bet you don't know what a Union is. I know because dad told me. Dad tells me lots of things. Would you like to know what a Union is?" Elsie stopped for breath.

"I know what a Union is. My husband is a Union machinist, and we often talk about the Union. Does your father belong to a Union?" Mrs. Deming asked her young caller.

"Oh my, yes. My father has belonged to a Union for over fifteen years. That's what he told me last night. You see, last night we were all talking about the house painting and the wedding and dad and mother were sort of scoldy to sister. Sister said she didn't care who did the house but she wasn't going to wait all summer for some Union painters to get through somewhere else and then do our house last. You know Union painters are the busiest because they are the best. Dad just said, "Young lady, you'll have to be more reasonable. If Charley Hammond is too busy we will have some other painters, but you may as well understand this, our friends are going to get the work. I'm not going to pay out my money to any outside firm. We'll have our house painted by Union painters, and it will be done right. Your mother says she is going to call Charley in the morning. If he can take our house as soon as his men finish their jobs at Thompson's and the new store we'll have him start here. He and his men can have this place looking like new in a week.' And then sister said she was sorry she had been so upset, and dad said it was all right because of course she was excited over her wedding."

"What is the name of your sister's sweetheart?" asked Mrs. Deming.

"Johnny King, and he's good looking. Mama thinks they are too young to get married but I don't think so. And then dad said that the Union men who were working and getting the Union scale could do Johnny and sister more good than men who are working for less money. Johnny and his dad run a store, you know, and the workmen would buy their supplies from him, and that in turn would help Johnny make more money so sister could have a nicer home."

"You think your father is about right in everything, don't you, Elsie?" said Mrs. Deming, laughing a little.

"Surely I do. He knows what to do and everyone who knows him thinks he is well informed. People say so. Dad says the Unions in this town have done more good than almost any other—what did he call it, now?"—Elsie thought for a moment, then went on, "more than any other civic organization, and I guess he's right. You know, the new schoolhouse was built by Union men, and the new bridge is being put in by some more Union men, and business around here has picked up, too. Dad said this morning at breakfast that if things keep on, and 'the working people of this nation can keep up their wage levels this depression will soon pass.' Those are dad's very own words. Don't you think that is right, Mrs. Deming?"

"Why yes, Elsie, I do. Jack, that is my husband, says the very same thing. When your daddy comes home this evening tell him Mr. Deming is a Union man, and maybe your father and mother and you could come down some evening this week. You be sure to come, too."

"Thank you, Mrs. Deming. I'll tell them. Oh, there's mother calling me now. I guess it is nearly lunch time. I'll come over again sometime and you come up to see us. Goodbye," and Elsie waved her hand to her friend as she ran down the steps and up the street to her own home.

"I thought my little girl wasn't coming home for lunch today," said Mrs. Rollins as Elsie came up on the porch.

"Well, mother, it was this way. Mrs. Deming and I were talking about the wedding and getting the house painted and we just had to take time to get everything talked over."

"Mother, what do you suppose that child has told now? I suppose you told all about dad and me getting cross with each other last night," said sister, looking at Elsie as though she expected an answer.

"Well, just a little. I only told her that dad said we were going to have Union painters, and that you did get a little cross because you were afraid you would have to wait too long for them, but I said you and dad agreed that the Union painters were our friends and of course we would have Union painters. That was all right, wasn't it, mother?"

"Of course, it was all right. We are going to have Union painters and we are having Charley Hammond and his men. They will start the first of the week, and the painting will be finished in plenty of time for the wedding."

"I'm certainly glad of that," said Elsie, just as if she were getting things ready for her own wedding. "I can hardly wait till the men start working. Oh, mother, I think I'll have the nicest time watching them paint."

What Next!

Perfection of a machine which makes artificial cotton has been announced by the Institute for Experimental Research, Moscow. The machine "cottonizes" rough bast fibers, converting them into manufacturable textiles, the announcement says.

Dope On the Electricians

By E. E. CROSBY

The new slogan will be get gas to match the color of your car.

* * *

John Kennedy and W. P. Howard have been sick but are out and around again.

* * *

Tom Tucker said he caught all the fish he wanted on the last trip up the river; just wondered if he wanted any.

* * *

Mack and some of the boys came out to give yours truly a surprise the other evening as I have been keeping bachelor's hall. I wasn't home, so they were surprised.

* * *

E. E. McDaniels would like for J. D. Lowry to get in communication with him.

* * *

W. B. Dyche claims it's alright for Knoxville to win from Chattanooga, but hates to see them lose to Nashville. What's the difference?

Don't criticize others if you are the sort of a union man who fails to spend his union-earned money for UNION GOODS and SERVICE.

Special days for UNION LABEL agitation are good, but making every day a UNION LABEL day is much better.

Employers in Six Industries Throw Thousands of Workers Into Jobless Army

Washington.—Increasing unemployment, running as high as one-fifth of the employes in the agricultural implement industry, and decreased earnings continued to be the fate of the workers during the month of July, according to a statement by the bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. department of labor.

Agricultural implement manufacturers hit the workers hardest. They tossed 19.8 per cent of their June employes into the army of the unemployed. Air craft manufacturers came second with a discharge list reaching 13.7 per cent of their June employes. Manufacturers of women's clothing and stove manufacturers fired 12 per cent of their employes, confectionery manufacturers 10.5 per cent, manufacturers of glassware 9.2 per cent, and manufacturers of pottery 8 per cent.

In 13,460 identical establishments in the manufacturing industries having in July 2,684,421 employes and combined earnings in one week of $59,354,085, the employers discharged 2.5 per cent of their June employes and reduced their total wages bill 5.4 per cent.

In fifteen major industrial groups the employers discharged 2 per cent of their employes in July as compared with June and reduced their total wages bill 4.8 per cent. In the major groups the bureau's figures cover 46,058 establishments having in July 4,491,521 employes whose combined earnings in one week amounted to $104,280,547.

The reductions in wages caused by the employers in this wholesale tossing of employes into the unemployed army destroyed the buying power of these workers and prolongs the business depression. The five-day week which Labor demands would have kept them all at work, maintained their buying power, and shortened the depression.

Jerusalem Chauffeurs Stage Protest Strike

Jerusalem.—The 24-hour strike of automobile owners and drivers in protest against the duty on gasoline and accessories and against high license fees was a complete success and passed without any of the outbreaks which the government anticipated. There were no motor vehicles on the streets of Jerusalem during the day except those of police patrols and a few government officials. Both Arab and Jewish drivers participated in the strike.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

Coopers' Union Label

United Leather Workers Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Union Label of Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Bookbinders' Union Label

Machinists' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Photo Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Local Typographical Union Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Bartenders' Button

Waiters' Button

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Bartenders

Card of Union Waiters

Notice to Coal Dealers

Proposals for Coal for City Schools!

1. **Date to Be Delivered**—Sealed proposals, in duplicate to furnish such quantities of coal as specified herein, as may be required for use in the City Schools of Chattanooga, State of Tennessee, for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1932, will be received until Eleven O'Clock A. M., Sept. 5th, at the office of the Commissioner of Education, located on the third floor of the Municipal Building of said city of Chattanooga, and then opened.

2. **Bidders May Be Present**—Each bidder shall have the right to be present, either in person or by attorney, when bids are opened.

3. **Holders of Proposals**—Proposals, in duplicate, must be forwarded to the said Commissioner of Education, postage prepaid, or delivered in person prior to the hour designated for opening.

4. **Rejection of Bids**—The right is reserved by the said Commissioner of Education to reject any and all bids and to waive technical defects. Bidders are cautioned against guaranteeing higher standards of quality than can be maintained in delivered coal, as the said Commissioner of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids if he has information regarding analysis and test results that indicate higher standards have been offered than probably can be maintained.

5. **Tests**—The right shall be reserved by the Commissioner of Education to purchase for the purpose of boiler test other coal than that herein contracted for, provided the amount so purchased shall not exceed 10% of the estimated consumption during the period covered by this agreement.

6. **Lowest Bid May Not Be Considered**—If a bidder to whom the award is made shall fail to enter into a contract as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next most desirable bidder without further advertisement, and such bidder shall be requested to fulfill every stipulation as provided herein, as if he were the original party to whom contract was awarded; provided, however, that such bidder is notified of said contract within sixty days after the date on which bids on this contract were opened. If such notice should not be given within sixty days, then the acceptance of the award will be optional with said bidder.

8. **Contracts Not Transferable**—No contract can be lawfully transferrable or assigned.

9. **Default**—No proposal will be considered from any person, firm or corporation in default of the performance of any contract or agreement made with the said city of Chattanooga or conclusively shown to have failed to perform satisfactorily such contract or agreement.

10. **Quantity**—The estimated quantity in fiftq-eight hundred (5,800) tons of 2,000 pounds to be purchased is based upon the previous annual consumption, but the right is reserved to order ag reater or less quantity subject to actual requirements of service.

11. **Delivery**—The coal shall be delivered in such quantities at such times as the Commissioner of Education may direct. All available storage capacity in each school building shall be placed at the disposal of the contractor to facilitate delivery of coal under favorable conditions. When an order is issued for coal the contractor, upon commencing delivery on that order, shall continue the delivery with such promptness as not to waste unduly the service of the said City of Chattanooga's inspector.

12. After verbal or written notice shall have been given to deliver coal under the contract a second notice may be served in writing upon the contractor to make delivery of the coal so ordered within a reasonable time, to be determined by the Commissioner of Education (after receipt of second notice). Should the contractor for any reason fail to comply with the second request the Commissioner of Education shall be at liberty to buy coal independently of this contract and for coal so purchased to charge against the contractor and his sureties any excess in price which would have been paid to the contractor had the coal been delivered.

13. **Hours**—The contractor shall be allowed to deliver coal during the usual hours of teaming—that is, between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

14. **Weighing**—The right shall be reserved by the Commissioner of Education to have any delivery of coal weighed at any time.

15. **Kind and Quality of Coal**—The coal must be a good coal and must be adapted for necessary fuel use in the particular boiler and boiler equipment. Several grades of coal are contemplated under the contract:

Item No. 1—Coal for down draft low-pressure heating boiler.
Item No. 2—Coal for up draft low-pressure heating boiler.
Item No. 3—Coal for stoker-fired boiler: 40% slack, 60% 2-inch nut.

16. **Specifications**—Each bidder must give analysis on which he is bidding, using the following form:
(a) Kind and size of coal.
(b) Commercial name of coal.
(c) Name of mine or mines.
(d) Location of mine or mines.
(e) Name or other designations of coal bed or beds.
(f) Railroad on which mine or mines are located.
(g) Name of operator of mine or mines.
(h) Percentage of moisture in coal "asr eceived."
(i) Percentage of ash in "Dry Coal."
(j) Percentage of volatile matter in "Dry Coal."
(k) Percentage of Sulphur in "Dry Coal."
(l) British Thermal Units per pound of "Dry Coal."
(m) Percentage of carbon per pound in "Dry Coal."
(n) Price per ton of 2,000 pounds for delivery to each school building.
(o) Fusion point (degrees F.) of ash

H. D. HUFFAKER, Commissioner of Education.
Municipal Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Aug. 25, 1931.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

DANVILLE VOTERS "LET OUT" ANTI-UNION OFFICE HOLDERS

Pittsylvania County Citizens Take Advantage of First Opporunity to Express Disapproval of Attitude of Three Prominent Officials During Long Strike of Textile Mill Workers.

Danville, Va., Aug. 26.—Taking advantage of their first opportunity to express disapproval of the activities of various county officials during the strike here in the Riverside and Dan River Cotton mills, in which 4,000 members of the United Textile Workers of America were involved, the citizens of Pittsylvania county in the recent democratic primary nominated an entirely new set of men for the offices of magistrate of Schoolfield township, county commonwealth's attorney and sheriff.

The present incumbents, Magistrate R. S. Fitts, Commonwealth's Attorney P. J. Hundley and Sheriff C. A. Murphy, defeated after having served many years in office, were all prominently identified with the four months' struggle waged by the mill workers against intolerable discrimination on the part of the mill management—a struggle the total cost of which, to the union, mill, state city and county, was recently placed by a survey at $1,756,422.75.

Squire Fitts, with a record of twenty-seven continuous years as magistrate at Schoolfield, came into the spotlight during the first few weeks of the trike, when he wired the governor of Virginia and requested that national guardsmen be dispatched here immediately.

Sheriff Murphy came in for no end of criticism during the labor battle when his forces apparently made no effort to maintain law and order at Schoolfield. Murphy protested that it would be folly to attempt to control the "situation." Later, however, under the protection of state troopers, he "kicked out" the pickets' fires and left them unprotected—a prey to the whims of Old King Winter.

Commonwealth's Attorney Hundley prosecuted numerous strikers following alleged disorders, for which they denied responsibility. He, with Sheriff Murphy, was charged with the breakdown of law and order in the county, which resulted in the sending of national guardsmen here. Hundley has held the office of county prosecutor since 1913.

Thus it seems that others besides the strikers are paying—at this late date—for the strike which held the center of attention in the south last fall and winter. It is remotely possible also that the mills may have a taste of communist-sponsored discord among their workers at some future date, and then may learn just how mild an A. F. of L. strike is in comparison, for much communist literature is being distributed in the local textile area.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

A young Irishman was a ward captain and his alderman gave a dinner to the faithful workers and their wives. The Irishman's wife was unable to accompany him and the following is the convercation which took place on his return home:

Wife—Was Mrs. Smith there?
Husband—Yes.
Wife—What kind of dress did she have on?
Husband—Well, really, I didn't notice.
Wife—Was Mrs. Martin there?
Husband—Oh, yes.
Wife—What did she have on?
Husband—I didn't notice.
Wife—Now, Mike, I don't think you went to the dinner at all.
Husband—Well, I'll tell you, dear. They had nothing on above the table and I was ashamed to look under.

* * *

"It's impossible to get money from those who have no money," says an economic expert. And next to impossible to get it from those who have, we would add. . . This old world might seem like a heck of a place, but just try to imagine what it would be with three sexes. . . When he was about to have a tooth extracted, a patient suddenly attacked the dentist. As the dentist won, however, it ended in a draw. . . What you save, you leave behind; what you spend you have for awhile; but what you give away in a worthy cause, you take with you. . . The happiness of people is all that makes business or anything else worthwhile. . . If you don't earn your reward you won't enjoy it. . . There is no man living who cannot do more than he thinks he can. . . A woman should know that often, from the shape of things, one cannot blame hosiery for wanting to run.

* * *

A judge declares that home life needs
Co-operation—who'll deny it?
'Tis hard to bring the bacon home
And then to have to fry it.
—H. F. B.

* * *

When it came to the naming of the new mine, the prospector's wife said:
Wife—Will you name it after me, dear?
Prospector—Yes, darling, I will. Yes, I'll name it in your honor.
And from that day to this, one of the richest gold mines in the Black Hills of South Dakota has been known as the Holy Terror.

* * *

Heck—How did Slim, the burglar, come to reform?
Jack—He went and got married, and the wife won't let him out nights.

* * *

Young man to H. F. B.—To what do you attribute your longevity?
H. F. B.—To the fact that I never died.

* * *

Clarence—I had a date with a real gold-digger last night. She spent all my money.
Emma—And I suppose you got in at 11 o'clock sharp.
Clarence—No, I got in at 1 o'clock flat.

* * *

Jerry—I hear you've been studying for months how to increase your salary. How did it turn out?
Freddy—Poorly. The boss was studying at the same time how to cut down expenses.

* * *

Housewife—What do you work at, my poor man?
Tramp—At intervals, madam.

* * *

First Salesman—Meeting with much resistance lately?
Second Salesman—Yes. I ran into three brooms and two bulldogs yesterday.

* * *

They call a sailing vessel "she," not because her rigging is so expensive, but because she makes her best showing in the wind. . . It's fortunate for the average man that he doesn't know half the things he would like to know. . . Unavoidable poetry is the kind folks pay to have printed. . . We can't recall ever having heard a soprano singing in such a way that her words could be understood. But then, we never remember feeling that it made much difference. . . Even if you can't tell a mother and her daughter apart nowadays there is little that you can't tell them together. . . The more ignorant she is of everything else, the better posted a gossip is on domestic affairs of everybody in the neighborhood.

* * *

Reynolds—Worry keeps me thin.
Jenkins—Joke, what on earth have you got to worry about?
Reynolds—I worry about getting stout.

* * *

This story of an ornery man comes from Knoxville. The bride waited at the church. The groom did not come. But, another wedding day was set. The guests assembled, the preacher was ready, the wedding music was played. Again the bride waited at the church. And again the groom did not come. Finally the bride said fiercely: "Well, tain't the pants this time, 'cause I bought him a pair."

* * *

Barber—Your hair is very dry and harsh, sir.
Voice-Culture Expert—So is your voice, but I didn't like to mention it.

* * *

Hood—I went to a spiritualist yesterday.
Fankboner—Any good?
Hood—Oh, just medium.

* * *

Visitor—Well, Joe, how do you like your new little sister?
Joe—Oh, she's all right, I guess; but there are lots of things we needed worse.

* * *

The following item is taken from a recent issue of the Corpus Christi, Texas, Caller-Times:
"Harrell's Business school, in the Furman building, announce the birth of a daughter, Carolyn."
This column thanks H. S., of Corpus Christi, for this pert item.

5-Day Week Jobless Relief Asked by Green

The immediate adoption of the five-day week as a necessary and constructive measure for the relief of unemployment is stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an article in the New York Times.

"Unions are leading the way toward the five-day week," Green declares. "Since the beginning of the movement in 1926, 533,000 union members have attained it. Following the union lead, the movement has gained so steadily in industry as a whole that there are undoubtedly more than a million wage-earners who enjoy the two-day week-end.

"I firmly believe that the five-day week will be widely established as a permanent schedule in industry within the near future. But unless employers see to it that the shorter schedule is widely established now, we must look forward to another bitter period of unemployment.

"Already another winter looms ahead when suffering from unemployment may be even worse than it was last winter. More than 40,000,000 persons may be the victims of want, hunger and starvation.

"If with all the intelligence of our leadership in industry, finance and public life we cannot prevent this national calamity, then we have failed indeed, and we can no longer blame workingmen if they condemn the present social order and seek some other form of organization which will give honest men a chance to earn an honest living."

150,000 World War Veterans Lack Jobs

Washington.—Out of between 50,000 and 55,000 of the approximately 290,000 disabled veterans of the World war who have reported on their employment condition to the U. S. Employment Service, 26,645 are jobless. On the basis of this return, E. C. Babcock, national commander of the disabled American veterans, estimates that around 150,000 of the disabled veterans are out of jobs. About 6,500 of the 50,000 or 55,000 reported on are established as unemployable, being in hospitals or institutions under domiciliary care.

MORE ABOUT

COAL MINERS

(Continued from First Page)

the company, use of which was mandatory. Here are his findings:

	Company	Independent
Bag of flour	.95	.75
Bacon, pound	.28	.17
Coffee, pound	.30	.15
Lard, pound	.18	.12½
Cigarettes, pkg.	.29	.13
Potatoes, peck	.70	.35
Beans, 3 pounds	.25	.15
Milk, can	.08 1/3	.10
Coca-Cola and pop	.10	.05
Shoes	6.00	3.00
Total	$9.04	$4.97

Under the circumstances, it cannot be wondered that Miner Shiflett and his companions are not entirely happy. Company stores, in general, cause a lot of trouble to workers. They have an unpleasant way of eating up savings, and if they all profiteer like the one in West Virginia, are contributing nothing to the solution of the labor problem.

SAMPLING THE UNEMPLOYED IS STATISTICIANS' JOB

New Haven, Conn.—"Sampling" the out-of-works is a new method for determining the extent of unemployment tried out in New Haven, Conn., by the department of statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation and the Yale Institute of Human Relations in cooperation with the New Haven citizens committee on unemployment.

The statisticians say the complete census of a city population to determine the number of unemployed is unnecessary. It is claimed that "sampling," which involves the investigation of only a small part of the population, can be made to give quite accurate representations of the whole, provided the scheme is applied by qualified investigators.

CONSTIPATION take

"IF I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. B. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. L-171

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SUGAR 25 Lbs. $1.27; 10 Lbs. 52c; 5-Lb. Bag 26c
MILK Carnation or Pet; 10 Small or 5 Tall Cans 29c
PORK & BEANS Armour's "Veri-Best" Regular 10c size—Can 5c

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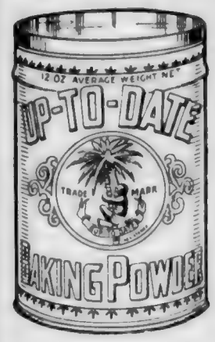

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OCTAGON SOAP Large Bar (10 bar limit) 10 Bars for 39c
SALT Reg. 5c Size, 2 Boxes 5c
MATCHES Box 2c
HOMINY 2 for 9c
Van Camp's, 300 Size
PURE LARD 4 Lbs. for 35c
(4 Lb. Limit)
BACON Pound 25c
Rindless Black Hawk

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 4, 1931 — Number 19

NO SET PROGRAM FOR OBSERVANCE OF LABOR'S DAY

Local Unions Plan No Formal Celebration.

NEIGHBOR CITIES TO HOLD PICNICS

Johnson City, Wilder Announce Only Elaborate Festivities in State.

Labor's golden anniversary will be observed quietly in Chattanooga, no program having been arranged by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. Several all-day picnic parties have been arranged, while a number of trades unionists have expressed their intention of making trips to Knoxville, Nashville or Johnson City.

The most elaborate celebration in the state will be held at the latter place, where Secretary of Labor Doak heads the speaking program, and where the Labor Day exercises will be combined with the opening of the Appalachian fair.

At Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis the day will be observed with programs at the amusement parks.

The United Mine Workers of Overton and Fentress counties will stage a great celebration of their own, which is in the nature of a "thanksgiving" for peace and harmony in the Wilder coal fields between employer and employe. This field includes some half-dozen coal camps, and it is expected that some 5,000 people will gather for the ceremonies. Paul J. Aymon and William Turnblazer will deliver addresses, and a list of those invited to speak includes J. Will Taylor, Circuit Judge Brown, of Jellico; Judge Mitchell, of Cookeville; Representative Boswell, of Oakdale, and Messrs. Douglass, Patterson and Boyer, operators of the mines at Wilder, Davidson and Crawford. The celebration is being handled by committees from the three locals.

Labor Day speeches by President Green and Secretary Morrison will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting company. Mr. Green speaks at Ottumwa, Iowa, at 2:30 p.m. central standard time. Mr. Morrison speaks at Chicago, Ill., at 1 p.m., daylight saving time.

Barbers to Hold Monthly Meeting Tuesday Evening

Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, will hold their monthly meeting Tuesday night, instead of Monday, which is the regular meeting date, President George W. Perry said Thursday.

Mr. Perry added the hope that a full attendance would be on hand, as business of unusual importance will come up for attention by the members.

All union shops will be closed all day Monday, Mr. Perry said.

Dame Rumor Does Grave Injustice To Union Barber

Dame Rumor, that elusive and sometimes conscienceless character who has no respect for persons, has done a grave injustice recently to an employer of union barbers for many years. The victim is G. F. Mitchell, manager of the Sanitary shop, 13 E. Seventh street, and Mr. Mitchell is "on the warpath" as a result.

It was like this: Report circulated early this week had it that the Sanitary shop would remove the barbers' shop card and join the list of "catch-as-catch-can" cut-rate places which have sprung up in various sections of the city, chiefly in the outlying districts. And to say that the old-timer now "sore" is putting it mildly. "I have operated a union barber shop," he told The Labor World, "since 1917, and have made my living along with other barbers, under modern, sanitary conditions, from customers who want the service of a highly-skilled craftsman.

"If the time ever comes, which I don't believe it will, when I am forced to operate under different conditions, I will close up and quit business. In other words, when I must remove my shop card I will shut the doors and leave the field for somebody else."

And so, brother, if anybody asks you, tell 'em there's still a Union Shop Card in the Sanitary shop.

TORONTO HAS HAGGERTY FOR LABOR DAY SPEAKER

Toronto, Can.—John B. Haggerty, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, will deliver the Labor Day address here under the auspices of the district labor council.

And Then When the Other Get Well, What?

—Darling in the N. Y. Herald-Tribune

AMERICAN LABOR HAS RIGHT TO FEEL PROUD OF ACHIEVEMENTS IN MAINTAINING WAGE RATES

President Green Declares Principle of Good Pay Has Planted Itself Firmly in Our Business System.

(An Advance Copy of an Editorial to Appear in the September Issue of The American Federationist, By William Green.)

"Both the American Federation of Labor and the nation have a right to feel proud of one big achievement out of this depression—our success in maintaining wage rates. Despite the severity of the crisis, wage cuts have been confined to smaller companies or to the mismanaged industries. During the first twelve months of 1930 the number of firms reporting wage cuts, per 100 firms reporting, were 6.7 per cent; for the first six months of 1931, 9.9 per cent. This amounts to 16.6 per cent for the eighteen months. Contrast this to 92.7 per cent for 1921!

"This means that the high-wage principle has planted itself firmly in our business system. Business at last realizes that high wages are an investment in the stabilization of prosperity. Unless income in the form of wages goes to wage-earners there is not enough consumer credit to move goods out of retail stores at a steady rate that will enable industry to operate continuously.

"Workers' incomes have been reduced by part time and layoffs, but with wage rates maintained, workers are in a position to recapture prosperity without having to regain a lost level of living.

"Those employers who honestly believe in high wages have returned to other and more fruitful fields to decrease operating expenses. Economics in buying and selling, elimination of wastes in production, cheaper credit, deflation of securities in fields that reduce production costs.

"Wage cuts defeat themselves because they lower morale and permanently impair the work capacity of employes and decrease the possibilities of selling the firm's product.

"Our success in maintaining wage levels is due to the conviction and the courage of industrialists and trade unions. Opposition has come from bankers, employers with limited vision and some economists.

"We hope to make progress by

WILLIAM GREEN

convincing responsible industrial executives and establishing a control over credit that will assure constructive practices. But the greatest power to establish and maintain the high-wage principle lies with workers in their organized capacity. Unless workers themselves set about the task of maintaining wages they cannot count upon security. Unless we look out for our own interests, we can count upon getting just appreciation only in our orations, for the rest we have to think and plan to get what we want.

"The trade union is essential for establishing and maintaining the high-wage principle."

NEW PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS SHOW $3,000,000 GAIN IN WEEK

Washington, Sept. 2.—Construction contracts for public and semi-public work reported for the week ending Aug. 22 to the president's emergency committee for employment increased almost $3,000,000 over the awards reported for the week ended Aug. 15, Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman, reports. The contracts covered 398 projects in forty-two states and had a total value of $37,710,674, Mr. Croxton said. His report in full follows:

"Public and semi-public works contract awards amounting to $37,710,674 were reported to the public works section of the president's emergency committee for employment last week. The addition of this amount brought the total of contract awards reported since Dec. 1, 1930, to $2,210,719,578.

"The week before last the amount reported was $34,758,379.

"The amount reported last week covers 398 projects in forty-two states and the District of Columbia and includes $1,640,986 worth of national park road contract awards made in July and $1,046,088 worth of federal forest road contract awards made in July. Other projects include federal, state, county and municipal buildings; school and college construction, hospitals, bridges, sewers, streets, drainage, water supply, power plants, rivers and harbors work, and other types of public and semi-public construction."

DAY'S PAY AND LAY-OFFS FOR OUT-OF-WORK RELIEF

Baltimore, Md.—Mayor Jackson has issued a request-order to all city officials and employes to contribute one day's pay a month for the creation of an unemployment relief fund. Lower-paid wage earners are exempted.

In addition, all civil service employes are required to take one day's holiday a month to provide temporary work for the unemployed on the eligible lists of the city service commission.

"POOR FOLKS" LOSE A ROUND IN SCHOOL ROW

Wealth Forces Vote on Bond Issue.

BUT END IS NOT YET —SQUIRE THRASHER

County Judge Pro Tem. Believes People Will Rebuke "Arn Crowd."

"Us poor folks" lost another skirmish this week when a group of Chattanooga's wealthiest citizens, under the generalship of the redoubtable champion of the taxpayer, Fred Arn, leading manufacturer and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce taxation committee, succeeded in securing the required number of names to a petition demanding a referendum on the proposed issue of bonds in the amount of $200,000 for school buildings at Red Bank and Tyner-Silverdale.

Under a new statute fostered by Senator Chambliss in the recent session of the state general assembly 500 taxpayers representing $1,500,000 assessed property may demand a vote of the people on a proposed bond issue, and Mr. Arn and his associates found easy sailing on the financial qualification, and, through the able assistance of both daily papers, managed to secure the required number of signatures in the allotted forty days to force the vote.

But, according to Wilkes T. Thrasher, county judge pro tem. and leader of the progressive forces, the end is not yet, and despite efforts of opponents now to prevent even the calling of an election by pointing out an alleged technicality in the act, the county court, which has the authority to initiate the movement for such election, will in all probability order it held.

"Holding of an election on this bond issue will cost the county several thousand dollars," Squire Thrasher said to a representative of The Labor World, "but the blame for this costly procedure can be laid only at the door of Fred Arn and his associates. I believe that the people of Hamilton county will recognize the just claim of the people of Red Bank, Tyner and Silverdale that their children are entitled to educational facilities on a par with those of other communities. That these schools are badly needed cannot be denied by those who have investigated conditions. In one case, for instance, the badly congested condition has forced the use of a dark and possibly unhealthful basement room, and the renting of a nearby church to take care of the overflow. To attempt to deny these citizens proper school facilities on the plea of 'economy' is manifestly wrong, and I do not believe the people of Hamilton county will approve the Mussolini tactics of Mr. Arn and his crowd, who in most cases have no children of their own who are forced to attend public schools.

"Another thing: The United States government itself has now under way a billion-dollar public works program, and the congress is to consider a proposal for the issuance of $5,000,000,000 additional to provide employment for millions of out-of-works this winter. On every hand it is being recognized that extensive public works must be undertaken to prevent actual starvation for millions during the coming months. Yet a selfish group of wealthy local manufacturers and capitalists would stagnate all progress along this line in order to save a few cents yearly in taxes.

"I believe the people will approve the issue at the polls, and I intend to do everything in my power to assure that the election be held and the local reactionaries rebuked by popular vote."

Squire Thrasher was open and bitter in his denunciation of the tactics of the opponents of progress, and was confident that their activities have served to arouse the people as a whole to the necessity for protecting the interests of poor people against a powerful and selfish group representing, in the aggregate, many millions of the county's wealth.

HOSIERY WORKERS CALL STRIKE IN READING, PA.

Reading, Pa.—Officials of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers issued a general strike call to the employes of the 27 hosiery mills in this vicinity. Strike leaders demand a 33 1-3 per cent increase in wages and recognition of the union.

About 10,000 hosiery workers are employed here. The Berkshire mills alone employ normally some 5,000 persons.

SENATOR ALBERT E. HILL PLEADS FOR ADOPTION FREE TEXTBOOK SYSTEM BY STATE LEGISLATURE

Chairman Nashville School Board Points Out Average Cost Per Pupil in That City Is 84 Cents—Wants Organized Labor to Push Movement.

Written for The Labor World
By HON. ALBERT E. HILL
Chairman Nashville Board of Education

Parents of school children of Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville are fortunate in having textbooks furnished free to their children. Especially is this the case during the economic depression when many, no doubt, are making a real sacrifice to send their children to school. In other cities and towns of Tennessee, where the parents have to furnish the school books, it must be a real hardship.

The cost of books to the taxpayers in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and Knoxville is very little. It has been absorbed in the budgets until no one feels it. Take Nashville, for instance; books are furnished free to every pupil from the first grade through the high school. The average cost per capita in the Nashville high school is $1 per year; in the grammar grades the average cost is 70 cents per year. I would judge the Nashville cost to be the average cost in Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga.

The committee appointed at the last session of the legislature to investigate the question of free textbooks presented a most excellent report, showing conclusively that it was to the best interest of school administrations, pupils and taxpayers to furnish free textbooks. The bill introduced in the legislature, however, provided for the state to print its own textbooks. This plan would cost for the equipment alone in the neighborhood of $200,000; then, as the book companies own a majority of the manuscripts, which are probably copyrighted, the state would be seriously handicapped in securing the right books. However, with the expensive clause in the bill it mustered enough votes to pass the house, but failed to come up on third reading in the senate.

The people of Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville and Chattanooga seem well satisfied with their experience with free textbooks, and a strong sentiment for the extension of their own use is growing throughout the state. It seems to me that a concerted effort on the part of those interested in furnishing free textbooks to all the children of the state would result in having the next legislature enact a statewide free textbook law.

One thing to the credit of the free textbook system is that no city, county or state, having tried free textbooks, has ever wanted to abolish the system. Free textbooks are an integral and essential part of the public school system. Thirty or more states of the union have acted on this principle and results have justified their policy.

The compulsory school law in Tennessee makes free textbooks essential. It is inconsistent to force our children to go to school and then not to provide the means for their schooling—school houses, teachers, books; one is practically useless without the other two.

ALBERT E. HILL

Free textbooks have proved to be economical, costing only a small per cent of the cost to individual buyers. They are convenient to teachers, to parents and to pupils. The teacher who finds all classes equipped with books at the first of each term has an advantage over the teacher who has a class only partly equipped with books.

The advantages of free textbooks are so apparent that those opposed to the system have no sound argument, but usually make the charge that free textbooks are a source of disease. If this is the case, we will have to include all books from the circulating library, all second-hand books, the church prayer and hymn books, and even those borrowed from friends. In fact, the contagion cry is the last word of the defeated, for free textbooks are carefully handled and those unfit for use are discarded. There is less danger from the use of school books, under a teacher's direction, than from any other books we can think of.

Free textbooks have proven satisfactory wherever they have been used, benefiting, alike, pupils, schools and communities.

Organized labor for many years has been to the forefront in all progressive legislation effecting our schools, and I trust that the members throughout the state will get busy and urge the next legislature to enact a statewide free textbook law.

UNIONS PAY OUT MILLION DOLLARS A WEEK TO UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS

Organized Labor Spending Enormous Sums for Various Forms of Out of Work Benefits, Putting Trade Unionists Entirely Out of Charity Relief Picture Coming Winter.

Washington, Sept. 2.—While public officials, including the new Hoover-Gifford committee, charity machines and others go through all manner of maneuvers and operations in preparation for the coming winter's relief work, the trade union movement continues to pay to its out-of-work members an amount estimated at one million dollars a week. It does this without fuss or feathers, fanfare or ballyhoo and will do that much or more throughout the coming winter.

Having reaped only wages, where wage-cutting corporations reaped harvests of dividends, the trade unions of the United States are paying their enormous relief totals out of wages, past and current. Again it is a case of "the poor feeding the poor."

This figure is an International Labor News Service estimate, based on certain known figures. It is almost certainly not too high and it may be far too low. A survey of the whole field would be a tremendous task and the compilation of exact figures almost impossible, for they are in large part known only to local unions, of which there are nearly 30,000.

In the fiscal year just closed the International Photo Engravers' union has dispensed $1,000,000 to its idle members.

In nearly all trades one system or another of remission of dues prevails and this alone runs into large figures in the aggregate. Particularly is this true in those cases where dues cover payments to benefit and mortuary funds. The International Molders' union pays the dues of its out-of-work members in genuine cash transactions and the payments run to large amounts. Here, as in most other cases, the relief work done by local unions cannot be estimated.

The International Typographical union has paid enormous benefits during the year. Out-of-work benefits have been paid by local unions through assessments. No. 6, in New York, has paid in excess of $21,000 per week, in addition to limiting the work-week to five days. The Chicago union has paid in excess of $310,000 during the year, International President Howard reports. In addition to these out-of-work benefits paid by local unions, the international has paid a million and a half as old age pensions, half a million in death benefits and $300,000 to maintain its home for the sick and aged during the year.

In the building trades unions local union assessments against working members for the relief of unemployed members are common, in most cases being at the rate of $1 per day for each day worked, so that a union having an average of 100 members working raises $100 a day for use in relief of unemployed members. Added to this local relief is usually some form of carriage of dues and in some cases additional benefits. Loans to local unions by internationals is not infrequent and here again an impressive total has undoubtedly been rolled up in the past year.

Many Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' unions are levying the one dollar assessment and the same is true of Operative Plasterers. The Operative Plasterers are at present likewise paying strike benefits.

Whatever may be the number of trade unionists unemployed, they are not numbered among those about whom the Gifford organization will have to worry. "Trade union unemployed are maintained by their fellow trade unionists," said Secretary Frank Morrison, citing the long record of the labor movement in "caring for its own."

PRINTERS OPEN ANNUAL MEET IN BOSTON SEPT. 14

Typos to Consider Many Major Problems.

UNEMPLOYMENT WILL DEMAND ATTENTION

Chattanooga Will Not Be Represented First Time in Several Years.

In connection with the convening of the seventy-sixth session of the International Typographical union in Boston, Mass., on Sept. 14, it is interesting to glance through the officers' reports for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1931, and note the many items indicative of the activities and strength of the I. T. U.

Chattanooga Typographical union will not be represented at the Boston convention, local printers believing that the money necessary to send a delegate could be better spent here at home in the interest of the unemployed members of No. 89. This will be the first time in several years that No. 89 has not been represented at an international convention.

This annual get-together of printers from all sections of North America, while looked upon by some as merely an excuse to take a nice long trip and have a good time, could really be called a part of the backbone of the union. Every member of this great organization looks forward each year to the convention, for thede legates consider many things which the membership at large deems of vital interest. Each local which sends a delegate gets a chance to present its pet plan for the improvement of some phase of unionism to the rest of the membership.

Probably the most important problem facing the delegates will be to devise some method of combating unemployment. Many solutions will be presented by the various delegates. Other items to be considered will be a probable change in the present pension laws, some method of increasing the general fund, and the probable creation of a defense fund.

The following items are gleaned from the International officers' reports, published in the August issue of the Typographical Journal, and are deemed worthy of reprinting in these columns to give members of other unions an insight on the activities of the I. T. U.

Of the $6,340,213.21 in the treasury, $113,550 is invested in bonds of Tennessee cities, as follows: Chattanooga, $37,200; Knoxville, $25,000; Memphis, $25,150, and Nashville, $26,200.

During the past fiscal year, members of Chattanooga Typographical union No. 89 have paid into the international treasury the sum of $3,642.54, while local members on the pension roll have drawn $1,816 and beneficiaries of deceased members have received $3,000 from the international treasury, a total of $4,816, or $1,173.46 more than the local active members have paid in.

Tennessee locals (eight in all) have paid into the international treasury $21,707.02 during the past year and have drawn back $47,977.51 in pensions, mortuary benefits and strike benefits, or $26,270.49 more than they paid in. Nashville local alone drew $32,849.51 from the international, of which amount $6,000 was in pensions and $2,000 in mortuary benefits, the balance being in strike benefits.

Receipts from all sources of the international for the past year were $2,714,035.62, while the expenditures for all purposes were $2,675,316.85, showing an increase in the treasury of $38,718.77, and that during a period when many businesses are showing a deficit.

On June 20, 1931, there were 3,343 pensioners on the roll, and dlring the past year the international has paid $1,303,960 in pensions, at the rate of $8.00 per week to each pensioner.

The total number of deaths since 1892 is 26,685. The largest number of deaths at any certain age was 580, which was at 50 and 60.

Mortuary benefits paid during the past year amounted to $518,629.81, and the total amount of benefits paid since 1892 is $7,447,913.20.

The net cost of maintaining the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., during the year was $304,606.56, with an average of 327 residents. The average cost per resident was $77.68 per month; $72,122.80 was spent during the year for construction and building repairs.

A total of 816,000 copies of the Typographical Journal were printed during the year at a cost of $76,405.06, or 9.35 cents per copy.

Based on payment of dues to the old age pension and mortuary funds, the total earnings of union printers during the year were $173,308,491.00, a decrease under last year's earnings of $10,566,310.00. Average earnings per member were $2,228.84.

Maintenance of headquarters property cost $10,637.51 for the year, an average monthly cost of $886.46.

There are 781 local typographical unions under the jurisdiction of the international, and these locals have

(Continued on Last Page)

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Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1931.

TODAY'S LABOR WORLD.

This issue of The Labor World contains an unusually large number of articles prepared specially for the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of Labor Day by outstanding men of the American Labor Movement. The greatest economic crisis, perhaps, which has ever faced the nation is dealt with from different angles and varied viewpoints. It is noted that while some contain only pessimism, several of our contributors sound a more optimistic note and profess to see a bright future when the clouds have rolled away.

There is contained herein a wealth of informative matter which every citizen, trades unionist or not, should read and consider. We cannot urge too strongly upon our readers to preserve their copies until every word is given careful consideration and study.

Included, also, in our advertising columns is representation from scores of local business houses, the number of which, in all the circumstances, is extremely gratifying, and which we regard as a tribute to the high standing of the local labor movement. In practically every instance in the solicitation of this business, The Labor World's representative was extended the most courteous treatment, and this rule also held good among quite a few who were solicited and due to unfavorable business conditions felt that they were unable to have representation.

We commend the advertisers in this issue to every consideration of our readers, and urge upon them also a careful perusal of the messages extended by these local citizens.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where are highest and lowest wages for women workers in manufacturing found?

A.—The women's bureau of the United States department of labor reports that wages are highest in Rhode Island, New Jersey and Ohio and lowest in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina.

* * *

Q.—What general strike saved the German republic?

A.—A strike called in 1920 to defeat a military dictatorship set up in Berlin by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp and others in an attempt to overthrow the Ebert government. The Kapp-Putsch, as the attempt to seize control of the government was called, collapsed after a few days as a result of the strike.

* * *

Q.—Has the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor had more than one president?

A.—No. James O'Connell has been president since the formation of the department in 1908.

* * *

Q.—What is the trade jurisdiction of the Tobacco Workers' International union?

A.—The manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff and paper-wrapped cigarettes.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. G-170

Take **CARDUI** Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

HISTORY OF LABOR DAY

Labor Day, 1931, is the thirty-eighth annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal national holiday and the fiftieth anniversary of the first local Labor Day celebration.

The history of Labor Day as a legal holiday is evidence of the methods and progress of labor.

Labor Day was not given to labor as a present from kindly disposed employers, social welfare workers, or legislators. Its recognition was won by the strength of labor itself.

The united efforts of the workers themselves established Labor Day as a national holiday years before any state legislature or the congress of the United States enacted the custom into law.

Nevertheless, the history of Labor Day statute laws themselves is important because it illustrates the increasing influence of labor's economic organizations over the actions of government bodies.

P. J. McGuire, the founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and for many years a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, originated the Labor Day idea.

At a meeting of the New York City Central Labor union held on May 8, 1882, McGuire stressed the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the working people. He suggested that it be called Labor Day.

The Central Labor union adopted the idea and organized a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882.

The 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the proposal for a national Labor Day holiday by unanimously adopting the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

> "Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborer's national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality."

Organized labor carried on its demand for Labor Day so effectively that soon many municipal councils and state legislatures made it a legal holiday.

Oregon was the first state to make Labor Day a state holiday; the Oregon Labor Day law was signed by the governor on February 21, 1887. During 1887 the legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also made Labor Day a state holiday. In 1889, Connecticut, Nebraska and Pennsylvania enacted Labor Day laws; in 1890, Iowa and Ohio; in 1891, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington; in 1892, Alabama, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia; in 1893, California, Delaware, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin.

In the meantime the officials of the American Federation of Labor endeavored to have the congress of the United States make Labor Day a national holiday.

Shortly after the Fifty-third congress convened in 1893, Senator James H. Kyle, of South Dakota; Representative Amos J. Cummings, of New York, and Representative Robert E. De Forest, of Connecticut, introduced bills making Labor Day a legal holiday.

The Cummings bill was reported favorably by the house committee on labor, of which Lawrence E. McGann, of Illinois, was chairman. The committee did not report the De Forest bill.

The Kyle bill was reported favorably by the senate committee on education and labor, of which Senator Kyle was chairman. Following is the text of the Kyle bill:

> A BILL MAKING LABOR DAY A LEGAL HOLIDAY
>
> "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d day of February, the 30th day of May, and the 4th day of July are now by law public holidays."

The senate passed the Kyle bill on June 24, 1894, the house passed it on June 26, in the place of the Cummings bill, and President Cleveland signed it on June 28.

In his annual report to the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, announced Labor's victory with the following brief statement:

> "National Labor Day—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."

All hail to Labor Day, 1931!

WHERE POLITICAL ACTION FAILS.

Resignation of the Ramsay MacDonald government in England, to be replaced by a national government, with all parties participating, brings sharply to the front the extreme dangers faced by labor in the realm of partisan politics and independent labor politics.

Within the labor party structure the trade unions and the political leaders came to a point of disagreement as sharp as any point of disagreement between opposing political parties could be.

Regardless of the deep-seated industrial financial and economic troubles of England, the fact remains that in facing these difficulties the two components of the labor party split wide open.

The whole British labor front is bound to be affected for the worse. Instead of unity and solidarity within labor ranks there is dissension and dispute. Which is right and which is wrong matters little. There is division and that matters a great deal.

There will be in the United States no desire to express anything but hopes for the progress of the wage-earning masses of England, but the time is more than opportune to point again to the soundness of the American trade union policy in politics—partisanship to principles, but not to political parties.

OIL MAINTAINS WAGE SCALES.

Interesting it is that the great oil companies are not cutting wages. Better than that, some of them have guaranteed that during the coming year there will be no cuts.

It is reported that none of the Standard companies has cut wages and that none will. The Shell Oil company has announced no cuts during the coming year. It is assumed the other two Shell operating companies will follow suit.

Nor are these companies materially altering the number of employes.

With the big oil companies it is, employment as usual.

However, it need not be forgotten that these giants have been able to levy vast tribute in years gone by, storing up riches that would make a wage-cut a fanatic piece of economic criminality.

But, remembering that, it still is good news that oil employment among the big companies go on as usual.

THE MINERS GO TO BAT.

Union miners employed by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Colorado, have agreed to postpone half the wages due in August, September and October and longer if necessary, to enable the company to maintain the union scale and meet the competition of the wage-slashing Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron company. Union co-operation means more than hot air.

LABOR DENOUNCES RACKETEERING.

Hugh Frayne, veteran New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, was at his fighting best when he spoke at the great Madison Square Garden mass meeting to fight racketeering. Frayne made no mush-mouthed talk. He sailed in and told them that employers who slash wages and foster unemployment cannot escape their responsibility for a great part of the racketeering that New York is fighting. And the immense audience thundered its applause.

What Next!

Popcorn specialists have surpassed the record of two blades of grass for one. Through selection, they have produced a new strain which pops to twenty-six times its volume. The new strain, a yellow pearl popcorn named Sunburst, was produced during a seven-year period by agronomists of the department of agriculture in co-operation with the Kansas agricultural experiment station.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

GOD'S WORD

A Weekly Comment on a Text From the Bible

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

THE SOCIAL IDEALS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH: An Interpretation

CHAPTER I
JESUS THE TEACHER OF MEN

As we look back down the long stretch of man's history there is plainly discernible certain perinds that are marked by distinct characteristics, which, it seems to us today, are undeniable proof that each such time had a specific part to play in man's destiny. These outstanding and epoch-making periods in the course of man's past life on earth are neither vague nor easily subjected to misinterpretation to one who has even a college student's learning, and to the more scholarly student who devotes not hours but a lifetime to the study of history the characteristics of the periods to which I refer are as clear as the clouds in the heavens or mountain peaks against the distant horizon.

WM. L. MOSS

Something like nineteen hundred years ago three streams of humanity and the civilizations peculiar to each converged in the eastern part of the world. They were the Greeks with their cultured civilization, the Romans with their genius for organization and the Hebrews with their life subordinated to the idea of the supreme lordship of one true and living God. Neither of the three races seem to have recognized the part they were playing in the destiny of mankind—perhaps the Hebrews a little more than either of the other two, yet they were not fully conscious of their mission in the world as is evidenced by their lack of missionary endeavor. The Greeks were never conscious of their didactic mission; whatever is revealed in what their writers have left behind them that they had any desire to pass to posterity the best they were able to produce in the hopes that future generations would be helped thereby. The Romans were too busy satisfying their lusts and preparing for future wars to care a whit as to whether they passed anything on to coming generations. The Hebrews, while too self-centered to think at all of the outside world and least of all generations to come after them, yet had a sustained conviction that they were engaged in a sacred and special calling, but beyond the bare recognition of this conviction, and never inquisitive enough to fathom its meaning, they cared little for those who were to occupy this earth after they had left it.

In the midst of the maelstrom created by the meeting of these three races there was born One who, by His teaching and force of character, was to be the Light that lighteth the hearts of men. No one who had lived before Him had taught with such grace and conviction or had left such pragmatic axioms for men's use in their daily lives. All who had followed Him have in some one sense or another been forced to submit to a comparison to Him, and none have ever been put to this comparison and come out of it the victor. While the Greeks were spreading their culture, the Romans dazzling the world with their feats of arms and the Hebrews were sustaining their fast expiring political lives with religious antidote Jesus Christ was born of lowly parents in Bethlehem.

INSPIRE JOBLESS WITH CONFIDENCE, LEGGE SAYS

Grand Forks, N. D.—"A feeling of confidence must be inspired in the people, and if it takes farm board wheat to do it, that can be used," said Alexander Legge, former federal farm board chairman, in commenting on the proposition to distribute wheat under the control of the farm board to the needy.

Legge said he believed in selling things rather than giving them away, but he added that "if it becomes necessary, and there are going to be a lot of calls for help this winter, I think every man who needs it should be given a sack of flour. There is no case on record of a man starving to death with a sack of flour in his house."

Legge did not refer to the possibility of imparting confidence to some of the jobless by cutting the hours of work in his International Harvester company plants to five days a week.

What! Another?

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Samuel Butler once wrote of man's fear of being devoured by tools of his own invention.

The day foreseen by Butler is here. Man has been feverishly inventing and inventing, and inventing until the invention of inventions has become almost a mania with him.

Each new invention has swelled the army of unemployed.

And each new invention has added to his surplus of goods.

As a result, today we have the unique experience of witnessing want and suffering amid our plenty.

At last we have come to feel we are doomed by our Machine Age.

Are we doomed?

No, it all depended on just one more invention—

This invention hasn't meant the destruction of our machine—

Nor the hangman's noose for our inventors—

But less profits for capital—

With shorter hours for labor—

And that's the best answer we INVENTED to solve the greatest riddle in the universe today—

It's the last invention, we hope.

Washington.—Reports received by the United States bureau of mines from state mine inspectors covering fatal accidents in coal mines for the first seven months of 1931 show that 838 miners were killed. During June 105 lost their lives. This is an increase of eighteen over the month of June. In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania eighteen miners were killed.

Appreciation!

On behalf of Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council and its thirty affiliated craft unions, we desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to the progressive local business firms which have by their patronage made this Labor Day Edition of our paper successful.

We bespeak for each and every one the most thoughtful consideration of our membership in spending their wages.

CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

M. H. ORTWEIN, President
MATT GERLACH, Secretary

FAITHFULLY SERVING HUMANITY

The PROVIDENT
LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
of Chattanooga, Tennessee

OUR PLEDGE:

"Every dollar received in premiums from Chattanooga reinvested in Chattanooga"

USE FACE BRICK—IT PAYS

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MANUFACTURERS OF

REDS — BROWNS — CHOCOLATES
GUN METALS

SHALE ROUGH TEXTURE FACE BRICK

KEY-JAMES BRICK CO.

A. B. ("Brick") Adams, General Manager
ALTON PARK : : : TENNESSEE

LABOR DAY TIME TO "TAKE STOCK" AND REVIEW ACCOMPLISHMENTS SAYS VETERAN LABOR SECRETARY

Frank Morrison Declares Principles of Trades Unionism Should Be Recognized That Freedom May Survive.

Written for The Labor World
By FRANK MORRISON
Secretary American Federation of Labor

For officials holding positions of responsibility and trust in trade unions, Labor Day is a day of stock taking. Our minds revert to the year that has passed in retrospective consideration of circumstances and conditions which mark progress or retrogression for our movement.

Labor Day, 1931, finds problems pressing heavily and with no sign of the dawn of the millennium on the horizon. Labor is suffering keenly from the hardships and privations growing out of nation-wide unemployment. Union workers more fortunate than their unemployed brothers are co-operating to make the distress less acute by sharing with unemployed members the work available. These activities carried on under trade union regulations indicate the constructive machinery that could be put in motion through the co-operation of trade unions with employers in an industrial program. The potential power of the trade union movement as an instrumentality to remedy economic ills is checked by the attitude of archaic-minded employers, who pretend they support the American concept of liberty but at the same time enforce feudal policies in their relations with labor.

Throughout the pages of history we find the struggle of human beings for liberty, for the right of self-expression. Our own government is based on the recognition of this inherent right and the guarantee of the safeguarding of this right to its citizens. The trade union movement is the physical expression of workers struggling for self-expression and for the right of the development of opportunity for the masses of the people, for the enjoyment of a better life in accordance with their hopes and aspirations. In our own time, in our own country this struggle has been carried on always in the face of the bitterest opposition. Legislators, the courts of our land and the military forces of state and federal governments disregarding constitutional guarantees have stigmatized and penalized those workers who have the temerity to agitate for and support the demand for the application of these principles of liberty to the workers.

Automatic machinery is supplanting the need of human skill in industry. This condition is making the workers more dependent. Some large employers have adopted policies, so-called profit-sharing methods, employe stock ownership and other systems to lull the workers into a sense of security, as substitutes for their demand for the application of the principles of justice in the relations between employer and employe. Employers are short-sighted in believing that workers have not the intelligence to discern the false from the real. These substitutes will not satisfy the workers in their demand for justice.

With all our vaunted civilization and progress never before in history has it been more necessary for the principles of the trade union movement to be recognized and enforced, not only in the interests of the workers and the masses of the people but that our free government may survive.

PRISON SHOPS MAKE FAT PROFITS AS FREE LABOR GOES UNEMPLOYED

Massachusetts Convicts Turn Out Large Volume of Manufactured Products, Which Go Not Only to State and Municipal Institutions But to Individuals and Private Firms.

Boston, Mass.—In this year of depression, with many thousands of Massachusetts citizens looking in vain for work, the Massachusetts state prison shops are doing a business of more than $1,000,000 a year, in direct competition with free labor. The prison shops are selling not only to state and municipal institutions, but to individuals and private firms.

The prison shops are making shoes, knit underwear, foundry products, mattresses, brushes and other goods. The shops are run with very low labor costs and it is charged the convicts are being paid even less than the niggardly "wages" fixed by law.

Moreover, the shops are making fat profits—profits that would tickle many manufacturers in these hard times. The Boston Evening American, which has been tearing the lid off the prison labor situation, reports profits of the prison shops as follows:

> Thirty-six thousand dollars on shoes; $30,000 on knit underwear; $37,000 on other clothing; $30,000 on mattresses; $45,000 on foundry products; $126,000 on metal products; $8,000 on brushes; $9,000 on printing and $10,000 on miscellaneous products.

Both sales and profits increased over the previous year, which is an anomaly in the recent history of business, the Evening American points out. The American adds that this year profits are running even larger, due to the fact that raw materials cost less, while prices of the prison products are for the most part unchanged.

Commenting on the competition of the prison shops with free labor, the Evening American says:

"In the present economic situation, with business fighting for its life, conditions which ordinarily might be of less significance assume greater importance. With labor struggling for a living, convict competition takes on a new appearance."

Few Companies Report Paying Dismissal Wage

National Industrial Conference Board Finds Most Workers Get No Extra Pay When Deprived of Jobs.

New York City.—In a survey of the extent of payment of dismissal wages, the national industrial conference board, an employers' organization, found that out of 2,618 companies covered in the survey, only fifty-three, or 2 per cent of the total, pay dismissal wages under formal plans and only thirty additional pay dismissal allowances in special cases.

A statement on the survey issued by the board says:

"The 'dismissal wage' is the most recent of the many plans for alleviating some of the more distressing conditions surrounding enforced unemployment. Although it is of so recent origin as to have attained but a limited application in this country, the national industrial conference board, recognizing the importance of the principle involved, has made a careful survey of the subject and will shortly issue a report.

Some Nations Force Payment.

"No serious attempt has been made thus far in the United States to make the payment of a dismissal wage compulsory, but in some of the other countries such legislation has been enacted.

"A recent demonstration of the dismissal wage was furnished by a large industrial corporation. A concentration of departments made it necessary to close permanently two plants in New England. In addition to giving the employes a month's notice of the closing of the plants, the company paid dismissal wages totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"The plan provided that all employes with fifteen or more years of service should receive one week's pay for each year of service, and similar provision was made for employes of 45 years of age or older with ten years or more of service.

Average Payment $500.

"Actual dismissal wages paid to employes of these plants ranged from $104.61 to $2,088, the average payment being approximately $500. About one out of every eight employes qualified for a dismissal wage.

"The practical result of this action, as revealed by an investigation after the plants were closed, was that instead of turning from their doors 2,000 people with a grievance, bitter and ready to listen sympathetically to radical doctrine, this company by its liberal policy justified in the eyes of its former employes and those who came into contact with them not only the particular management but the economic system under which it operated."

The trade unionist who is ashamed to demand UNION-MADE GOODS or UNION SERVICE is a barnacle on the trade union movement.

HEARTIEST GREETINGS

TO THE READERS OF THE LABOR WORLD

From

TOM ROGERS
CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

In appreciation of many organized labor friends, I wish you a mostt happy observance of your national holiday.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

FROM

CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.

"LOOK FOR THE BIG KNIFE"

All kinds of Hardware and Builders' Tools

511 MARKET ST.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

From the Office of the

CRIMINAL COURT CLERK

HAYS CLARK
MATT GERLACS
MRS. GEORGIA AXLINE

Protect Your Family and Yourself

WITH A

Complete Protection Policy

IN THE

INTERSTATE
LIFE AND ACCIDENT CO.

JOS. W. JOHNSON, M. D., President

What Do You Know About Your Market House?

DO YOU KNOW—

That the Central Market is one of the cleanest markets in the United States?

That the Market Master prides himself in keeping a market of this kind?

That we can get all the water and soap that is necessary to keep clean?

That we handle more green vegetables during the winter season than all others combined in the entire city?

That we guarantee everything that is sold to be just as represented?

That all our eggs are candled and guaranteed fresh ones?

That we do not sell storage eggs unless properly marked with sign "storage" on them?

That the Central Market House complies with all laws as to weights and measures of both city and state?

That the Central Market House put the City of Chattanooga on a weight basis?

That the Market Master will furnish you with weight cards for your kitchen?

That it is to your interest to know the weight of foods you are purchasing?

That the Central Market is now one of Chattanooga's show places?

That if you have not shown your friends the Central Market you have not given all that is coming to them?

That 66 2-3 per cent of our trade in Central Market are wage-earners?

That if it is eatables you want, you will find them all at the Central Market?

That in writing this we are extending to you an invitation to visit Central Market, where your patronage will be appreciated?

COME IN and LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

Deserve better working conditions ...ding other workers to secure ... Demand the UNION LABEL ... SHOP CARD.

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

Don't criiicize others if you are the sort of a union man who fails to spend his union-earned money for UNION GOODS and SERVICE.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

NEW PRICES and New Record Values... that's what you get in Palmer Clothes for Fall. If you desire "most for your money" see our values when you are ready for your Fall Suit or Overcoat.

PALMER CLOTHES

$19.50 — $15.00

Just One Chattanooga Store

907 Market St. – Near 9th

JOE BERGHEIMER
UNION-MADE SHOES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
AGENT FOR THE MEN'S DOCTOR SHOES WITH UNCONDITIONAL GUARANTEE

20 East 9th Street

EVERY FACILITY
is offered
THE CUSTOMER
of the
First National

The sixty-five years' experience of The First National means that you as a customer can be assured of receiving every facility of modern banking, rendered in the most approved manner, by experienced officers and clerks.

Whatever your financial need, you can count on its being met by some service of The First National.

For the wage earner the Savings Department is particularly indispensable. We invite you to start an account with us at our most convenient office.

W. A. SADD
Chairman of the Board

J. P. HOSKINS
President

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATTANOOGA

Volunteer Branch
Georgia Ave. at Ninth

Main St. Branch
Market St. at Main

ONLY VISIBLE FORCE WHICH CAN END PRESENT DEPRESSION IS ORGANIZED LABOR.—ORNBURN

Cigarmakers' President Names Courage, Faith, Organization, Agitation and Education as the Greatest Needs.

Written for The Labor World
By I. N. ORNBURN
President Cigarmakers' International Union

President Hoover recently declared, while discussing the great depression from which the world is suffering, that we cannot legislate ourselves out of this depression.

The only known or visible force in America that can bring us out of this depression and prevent another is the trade union movement.

The enormously enriched, profiteering handful of organized trust magnates, who work against the millions of overworked (when they have work), underpaid workers and deny them the right to organize, demands our attention and action.

The workers are a lawabiding, peave-loving people and if accorded their right to organize for their economic freedom, the same right as enpoyed by organized capitalists, they are never dangerous. Our courts of equity insist that everyone, especially labor, shall come into court with clean hands. The employers who enjoy the right to organize for profit, and deny such right to the workers should wash their hands before they knock at the door of the tribunal of the people.

industrial engineers, and many em-

Trade unionists, real economists, ployers or executives of industrial institutions are openly declaring that reducing wages curtails the purchasing and consuming power of the masses and that the inevitable result would be to prolong the depression and ultimately reduce the American standard of living. For years, this has been the slogan and belief of the trade union movement.

Labor has many accomplishments to its credit, for which we can and do celebrate on this great day—Labor Day. Another ray of light that shines through the gloomy shadow caused by the world's greatest and meanest depression is the fact that the loss of membership has not been as great as in former like periods of idleness for the workers. For this we celebrate.

In the earlier cycles of industrial and commercial depressions, the records show that the membership of the unions rapidly decreased and wages were cut to the bone, and that employers justified their action by the false law of supply and demand. Happily that false theory has been discredited by the more intelligent employers of labor who want to be fair. This furnishes another cause for encouragement.

Years ago, organized labor took the leadership in showing by demonstrated facts that low wages first caused the depressions and that reducing wages prolonged them.

While the unions lost members during the former cycles of unemployment, it is also true that they rapidly regained the losses, and in each instance the gain went away beyond the peak number before the depression, and it will do so again with the return of prosperity in this instance. For this we also celebrate this day.

Let us on this day rejoice in this fact, and with renewed courage and faith in the trade union movement pledge ourselves individually and collectively to redouble our efforts to gain new members, and reduce the hours of labor of the workers until all are gainfully employed. No self-respecting American cherishes the idea of becoming a charge upon society.

We know that the trade union movement has been and is responsible for all that labor has accomplished in the past, and this fact should be conveyed to those who are unorganized.

Double the membership and through unions, we correspondingly increase the earning power and consuming ability of the masses. This in itself is a guarantee against further depressions with shivering breadlines of unemployed and destitute workers, who under such circumstances are always dangerous.

Since it is generally known and understood that we cannot legislate the depression aside nor can we wish it away, the only way to get rid of it and to prevent another is to adopt the trade union method of organization, good wages and shorter hours of labor. Without well organized labor, I see not much hope for the future.

What we need and what our country needs is courage, faith, organization, agitation and education.

Jahncke Urges 5-Day Week Without Wage Cuts for Unemployment Relief

Chippewa Falls, Wis.—The five-day week without wage reduction is immediately necessary to provide jobs for the millions of persons thrown out of work by the introduction of labor-displacing machinery, declared Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke in an address here before the American Legion of Wisconsin.

"Mechanization of industry has been the most astounding historical fact in a thousand years," Jahncke said. "Machine labor has virtually displaced hand labor.

"Avenues of research, begun under pressure of war-time necessity, resulted in new methods of manufacture, which in some cases permitted one man to do the work formerly requiring ten men. It has been reliably estimated that this process regularly displaced 2,000,000 workers every year in the past ten years. Today mechanical appliances do the work of one billion slaves. The liberation of man from toil, although yet far from full achievement, has progressed beyond the wildest dreams of our fathers.

"In the meantime the machine has got out of hand. It threatens to become the Frankenstein destroying its maker.

"Efficiency of production has outstripped capacity for consumption, causing unemployment, which has in turn still further lowered the capacity for consumption.

"The workday has progressively shortened. The working week has dropped from six days to five and one-half, and soon will reach the five-day stage.

"The problem goes much deeper than such evasive proposals as doles and public or private charity. The problem must be attacked at its root—and that root is the question how to control increasingly efficient mechanized production.

"Obviously we cannot abandon, if we would, the use of more efficient machinery. But one alternative remains, and that is to supply employment by the reducing of the hours of labor and shortening of the working week while maintaining the present high standard of wages.

"We have created for ourselves an enormous giant—the machine. Now we must learn to control it.

"The method by which hours may be shortened and wages maintained is a matter for industry to take care of itself as a matter of self-preservation."

Hoffman Conviction Held Unwarranted

Stroudsburg, Pa.—The lack of logic, legality and propriety which featured the trial and sentence of Alfred Hoffman, organizer for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, is set forth in briefs filed by union attorneys in their appeal to the superior court.

Hoffman was sentenced to two years in jail and fined $1,525 by Judge Samuel E. Shull, of Monroe county, after a local jury found him guilty of conspiracy to attack certain strikebreakers at the Mammoth Hosiery mills. Counsel for Hoffman claim the jury was prejudiced by an inflammatory and untrue newspaper article which appeared in a local paper during the trial, and claims that this alone justifies a new trial.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

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Unions Lose In Wage Rates and In Membership

British System Increases Unemployment, President's Special Investigator Finds — Back After Five Months to Report.

New York.—"The complete answer to the dole" is found in the experience of those European nations in which the dole has been in operation, according to John J. Leary, Jr., who returned recently after a five months' study of European employment and relief systems as the personal representative of President Hoover.

Leary, former industrial editor of the New York World, member of the executive board of the International Labor Press of America, and expert in reporting industrial relations, will present his findings direct to President Hoover. He found that the British dole increased unemployment and he found that American wage-earners are better off than are the wage-earners of industrial countries in Europe.

"Bad though conditions are here," Leary said, "five months' study of conditions in Europe made clear to me that the United States is going through this world-wide depression with infinitely less suffering than any other industrial nation."

It is understood that Mr. Leary's figures show that under the dole trade union membership has fallen away while wage rates have decreased.

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...NCREASE CAPACITY TO BUY ...S SOLUTION PRESENT DEPRESSION

Written for The Labor World
By JOHN P. FREY
Secretary-Treasurer Metal Trades Dept., A. F. of L.

...Some years ago a great physician ...ved the medical theory that like ...s like. Apparently there are many ...ployers, business men and bankers ...ho believe that this medical ...ry would work equally well in ...e industrial world.

...s the present depression was ...ught on by the failure of employ... to pay sufficient wages to enable ...e mass of the people to purchase ...e nation's manufactured products, ...now recommend that the wages ...ich were previously too low should ...e still further reduced as a necessary step to bring a restoration of good times.

When the patient is suffering because sufficient oxygen is not entering the lungs, close the windows and reduce respiration. It would be as sensible and practical to do the latter as to apply the "like cures like" theory to the present industrial situation. Of course, there always are those who would carry out the doctor's orders without having first attempted to learn whether the doctor was a competent physician.

American workmen as a whole are too well-informed to accept the nostrums being recommended by some employers and bankers. The sound economic method of restoring prosperity is to increase the capacity of the mass of the people to buy, and there is but one way by which the buying power can be brought about —increasing the dollars and cents in the pay envelope.

Contract Maintains Union Teamsters' Pay

New York City.—A contract providing for the maintenance of the same scale of wages and working conditions in force since September 1, 1929, has been signed between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Merchant Truckmen's bureau of New York. The contract, which is for two years, was signed at the end of negotiations lasting six weeks.

Pen Used by Cleveland to Sign National Labor Day Law Still Kept by A. F. of L.

When the bill making Labor Day a national holiday passed congress in 1894, Amos J. Cummings was a member of the house of representatives from New York city. He had introduced a bill himself with this object in view, but it was supplanted by a bill which passed the senate before the house reached the Cummings bill. After it was signed by President Cleveland, Representative Cummings wrote the following letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"Washington, D. C.,
"June 29, 1894.

"Samuel Gompers, Esq., 14 Clinton Place, New York City.

"My dear Gompers: Yesterday I took the bill making Labor Day a national holiday, which had been passed by both houses of congress, down to the president and he signed it. Thinking that you would like to have a memento of the passage of a law elevating labor, which will probably remain on the statute books as long as the republic lasts, I send you the pen and holder which the president used in signing the bill.

"Yours sincerely,
"AMOS J. CUMMINGS."

President Gompers sent the following reply:

"New York, July 3, 1894.

"Hon. Amos J. Cummings, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir and Friend: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th, informing me that you took the bill making Labor Day a national holiday to the president, that he signed it, and that you sent me the pen and pen-holder which the president used in signing the bill.

"I also received the pen and holder, and assure you that I esteem it, not only as a valuable souvenir in connection with the passage of the law, but also as a high compliment expressive of your attitude towards the great movement for the elevation of labor.

"Very truly yours,
"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
American Federation of Labor."

The pen and holder used by President Cleveland in signing the bill making Labor Day a national holiday is preserved in the archives of the American Federation of Labor as a lasting reminder of one of the most important achievements of the American labor movement.

Maryland Convicts Work Without Guards

Hagerstown, Md.—Thirty prisoners from the Maryland state penitentiary have been undergoing for a number of months a new experiment in prison reform at the state penal farm near here. The men work through the day at farm pursuits without armed guards and turn in for the night in ordinary dwelling houses formerly occupied by the farm tenants.

Experts on prison reform do not expect that all prisoners are eligible for wall-less prisons and unarmed guards or no guards at all. The thirty men now on Maryland's new experimental farm were selected by Superintendent of Prisons Harold E. Donnell from prisoners who were disciplined, industrious and desirous of going straight and who were nearing their time of discharge. It was also desired to give them occupational training to enable them to do productive work when they leave prison life.

Prison authorities have the conviction that if a prisoner cannot make his way in the world he is pretty sure to resort to crime again. They feel that before the prisoner leaves prison he should be made a producer, willing to work and able to work in a world where workers are supposed to have the right to earn an honest living.

With over 5,000,000 now out of work and the number increasing every month, it is doubtful if the training given at the state farm will insure immediate jobs for the released prisoners.

Nation-Wide Hosiery Mill Strike Is Likely

Reading, Pa.—If the full fashioned workers in Reading and vicinity respond manfully and in sufficient numbers to the strike call set for Aug. 24 for all mills in this area a general strike of all full fashioned workers in the country will be called if need be to enable the Reading market to become organized.

This declaration was made to a big mass meeting of workers held in City park here. Virtually all the ranking officers of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers were present and pledged themselves to do all in their power to hold out all unionized workers in the trade in all parts of the county after Sept. 1 when the national agreement expires, if that would be helpful.

A general strike in the industry would affect at least 50,000 workers in New York, New Jersey, New England, Wisconsin, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

Local manufacturers are plainly worried as the campaign is arousing greater interest among the employes than had been considered possible under the circumstances now obtaining here.

COAL MINE FATALITIES.

The United States bureau of mines reports that 105 men were killed in coal mine accidents in July as compared with 87 in June and 155 in July of last year. The bureau reports a total of 838 deaths in coal mine accidents for the first seven months of 1931, against 1,159 in the same period last year.

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JEWISH LABOR DAY MESSAGE DEMANDS WORK AND WAGES FOR ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED

Serves Notice That Religion Has Only Condemnation for System Which Places Property Above Human Rights.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 2.—"We serve notice in the name of the most priceless spiritual possession of man, the sanctity of the human soul, that religion has naught but bitter condemnation for any economic order which, like our present one, again and again places concern for property above concern for human life and leaves millions of lives as wreckage in the mad scramble for material wealth," declared the commission on social justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in a Labor Day message made public by Rabbi Edward L. Israel, chairman of the commission.

"We face a situation now in which babes moan for a crust of bread while millions of bushels of grain rot in the granaries and the fields teem with an overabundance of produce," continues the message. "Children go barefoot and naked because, so we are told, their laboring fathers have made so many shoes, have produced so much clothing, that the only answer of sound economics was to stop their means of livelihood.

"Surely the degradation of charity, bread lines, and soup kitchens is not a godly answer to the challenging problem of responsibility for a universe where millions who want to work are forced to starve in the midst of teeming overabundance."

To meet the unemployment crisis the message urges five billion dollars for public improvements, including roads, elimination of grade crossings, and reforestation.

"These millions of unemployed workers have a right to jobs," declares the message. "It is essential not only to the material lives of men, women and children, but to their fundamental dignity and respect as human beings. No economic order can ethically rob men of their inalienable self-respect by making them objects of charity. If the private processes of our present economic order are paralyzed, our government owes it to its millions to act at once. A few years ago we, as a government, spent billions of dollars to destroy the lives of those whom we called our enemies. Do we hesitate today to **spend constructively** in order to preserve the lives of our own people?"

Turning to the shorter work week as an essential measure to provide jobs for the unemployed, the message says: "Our machines are turning out products faster than we can consume them. This is one great reason why we have so much unemployment. We must realize that the only solution is to regulate production, to shorten the hours of labor so that all may have the opportunity to be gainfully employed. The shorter working day and the shorter working week are both economic and moral necessities in our mechanized age. Machinery is made for man, not man for machinery."

The message also denounces the inequitable distribution of wealth and declares that "along with the adjustment of the problem of hours must come an adjustment of the distribution of the profits of industry. We have learned at a terrific price of suffering that whirring wheels piling up enormous profits for the few do not mean prosperity or happiness for society as a whole. And it is the happiness of society as a whole that is the concern of any righteous program of conduct.

"Our present economic order is to be judged and its permanence to be assured, not to the degress to which it can produce wealth and power, but to the extent to which it can provide the essentials of decent subsistence to the great mass of toiling humanity."

"There is nothing sacred in the present order," the message concludes, "and unless it can place itself more in accord with the fundamental principles of ethical conduct we forecast for it the same inevitable and inexorable doom as did the great prophets of our people in another day to another generation, blind and callous. May we have the wisdom, the humanity, and the consecrated spirituality to bring our stricken world to the healing touch of a godly justice and righteousness."

ACTIVE LABOR MAN WINS CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SEAT

Hamilton, Ont.—Alderman Mitchell, who in the recent by-election won the federal seat of East Hamilton for the labor party by a majority of about 3,000, has been president of the Trades and Labor council and active in the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for years. In the general election a year ago, the conservative candidate won by 4,000 majority. The government candidate won the by-election in Three Rivers, Quebec, from which the labor candidate withdrew before nomination day.

BEER AS JOBLESS REMEDY.

Cooperstown, N. Y.—Legalizing the manufacture of beer would give employment to 1,250,000 persons in addition to providing a market for 80,000,000 bushels of grain annually, August A. Busch, president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., of St. Louis, declared at his summer home here.

Busch reached this conclusion by applying the experience of his own company in the saloon days to the beer industry of the entire country. He said 25,000 persons were dependent on his company, which produced 2 per cent of the beer of the United States, for a living.

REAL DEMOCRACY MUST REPLACE INDUSTRIAL AUTOCRACY.—WRIGHT

Written for The Labor World
By CHESTER M. WRIGHT
Editor International Labor News Service

All eyes turn toward industry this Labor Day—toward the places where machines stand idle, while men wait outside.

Millions are without work, wondering, getting nearer the point where desperation takes charge of life.

Industrial leaders display an astounding lack of capacity for overcoming depression.

Some of them profess to believe that lower wages will cure the ill.

They would try to cure with the thing that caused the disease.

This depression, stripped of all myths and mystery, was caused because men worked too many hours a week for wages that were too low.

The international situation now brings its own evil effects to bear upon us, but regardless of that, the one thing that can move America forward quickly is a great increase in wages and a general reduction of the hours of labor per day and per week.

How to do these things so that their effect will be sound and of real benefit should be the concern of industry in conference—in an enormous conference.

That means bringing more of democracy into industry. Democracy is the thing the reactionaries of factory and bank hate above all things.

They love their unquestioned power.

But democracy has got to come, one way or another.

Industrial autocracy has gone into a tail spin. Masters have failed. Now it is the job of the organized forces in every branch of industry.

There must be more democracy in industry—not a hundred years from now, but now!

Let thoughts of that be this Labor Day's chief business.

LABOR BUREAU COMPILES WAGES AND JOBS FIGURES

Washington.—The information on employment and pay rolls for the chemical industry collected monthly by the bureau of labor statistics of the United States department of labor is of great economic value in determining changes in wage totals and number of employes, says Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of statistics.

"The bureau's indices of employment and pay roll totals make available a barometer by which the changing employment condition in the chemical industry, as well as the other industrial groups covered, may be measured with reasonable accuracy," Commissioner Stewart points out.

"In the case of the present business depression, the data furnished by the reporting companies have enabled the bureau of labor statistics to inform the public currently concerning the severity of the changes in employment and earnings, thereby making possible an estimate of the number of workers released or employed in the industrial fields covered, instead of leaving this question entirely to conjecture."

Listen In, Parents

and get some information worth while concerning your children.

When Your Children Are Ill

nothing is left undone to get them back to normal health.

You Guard Them Against Disease

of all kinds—smallpox, measles, bad tonsils and adenoids.

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Defective vision results in irritability, headaches and frequently embarrassment and apparent stupidity. You should know if your child's eyes are imperfect.

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"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

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LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

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Department after department has come forward with exciting values . . . exceeding the achievements of any previous season. A Fiesta spirit reigns throughout the store—a happy shopping atmosphere . . . unique, interesting.

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Of course you're very busy at home, with your Fall housecleaning, and you need dozens of things . . . but, really, you don't have to step outdoors . . . just phone us, tell us what you want, and how much you want to spend, and we'll promptly send anything from pins to the latest hat.

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Another vacation time is over—another summer has become history, and a new season catches our attention. You'll find it a very delightful one, too. Never in years has fashion tempted women with such flattering and intriguing styles as the fall of Nineteen Thirty-one.

At Miller's you will be able to see for yourself just how this talk about "Empress Eugenie", ostrich plumes, luxurious fur trimmings, collar and sleeve interest, pebbly fabrics, satin and velvet's comeback—is going to affect you and your new fall wardrobe. On the whole the new mode is delightful. Anything so pretty cannot help but enhance the charm of the wearer. It is really a revolution in Milady's dress.

Throughout our entire store you will be impressed by the dominating note of individuality. We have made a determined effort to secure the newest and best in wearable models, but each with a smart distinction all its own.

We cordially invite you to this friendly store. We believe you will find it very important and helpful in planning your Fall wardrobe. We believe you will find our prices the very lowest.

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BRIGHT SUNLIGHT OF PEACE AND PROSPERITY WILL SHINE AGAIN ON TOILERS' HOMES.—LEWIS

Chief of United Mine Workers Sounds an Optimistic Note in the Midst of Misery and Suffering.

Written for The Labor World
By JOHN L. LEWIS
President United Mine Workers of America

Labor has passed through a serious and trying period since last Labor Day. Depression, unemployment and idleness kept their heavy hands upon those who toil and who constitute the foundation of national and industrial progress and security. Slack industry curtailed activity on the part of labor to such an extent as to make it more and more difficult for working men and women to sustain themselves and their families. No single branch of industry carried the entire burden of this condition, but it is a fact that coal mining suffered as seriously as any other class of work. There is no sound reason why this should be true, yet the fact stands out clearly and unmistakably.

But we must look forward, not backward. The past year with all of its sacrifices and disappointments is gone and it can never return, and it does not do any good to spend our time in bewailing the hardships of the last twelve months. Rather let us turn our attention to the future and devote our strength and intelligence to the task of making the next year better than the last. Depression cannot remain always with us, nor can progress be permanently retarded. Mankind always has been able to overcome every obstacle that barred its pathway, no matter how utterly discouraging the outlook may have been, and the clouds that darkened the industrial sky in the last year will be swept aside just as they have been throughout the world's history. Better days are coming. Of that fact, there can be no doubt. The greater our efforts, the more earnest our purpose; deeper our devotion to our duty, the more loyal we are to ourselves, our families, our fellowmen and our country, the sooner will the clouds fade away, and the bright sunlight of peace and prosperity shine again upon the homes and firesides of the millions who toil.

Jurisdiction Disputes Considered By A. F. of L. Executive Council

Washington.—In addition to the subjects which received special publicity, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting at Atlantic City dealt in a direct way with a number of sections of its report, which will be submitted to the annual convention of the federation which meets in Vancouver, B. C., on Oct. 5, 1931.

These sections include reports upon various jurisdictional disputes which have been handled by the Executive Council during the past year, unemployment, the five-day work week, wages, legislation, nonpartisan political policy, international relations, social justice legislation, and various other questions which are covered in sectional parts of the report.

Living Wage for Father Necessary In Solution of Child Labor Problem

Washington.—The solution of the child labor problem is found in a high living wage for the father.

This conclusion is reached by the child labor section of the White House conference committee on vocational guidance and child labor.

The committee also urged a national minimum standard for child labor. Night work would be barred for boys and girls of 16 or 17, with entrance prohibited into occupations known to be physically or morally hazardous. A maximum work week of 44 hours in eight-hour days was recommended. No child under 16, the committee held, should be permitted to leave school to go to work.

In declaring that child labor is largely a question of poverty, the committee said:

"An income earned by the chief wage-earner of the family sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living is basic to a normal solution of the problem of child labor as of other problems of child welfare."

The committee urges the adoption of a national minimum standard because the regulation of child labor in the various states has been slow and uneven and the cause of great injustice. Children in states with low standards are deprived of equal opportunity with others for health and immunity from injurious labor.

At the instance of the organized labor movement and child welfare societies congress in 1924 submitted to the state legislatures an amendment to the federal constitution establishing a national minimum standard for the employment of children. It has not yet received favorable action by two-thirds of the legislatures.

MACDONALD DENIES WAGE CUT REPORTS

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, of Great Britain, recently declared that reports a manifesto will be issued by labor party leaders calling for voluntary cuts in salaries and wages as one means of making up the government budget deficit were "pure inventions."

"No proposal has been made," MacDonald said, "for a temporary, all-around cut in wages and salaries. The whole thing is ridiculous. I regard the stories about a manifesto on lower wages as sheer, malicious inventions. There is nothing which, by any stretch of the imagination, could be made the basis of such a discreditable report."

CAR STRIKE CONTINUED.

The Associated Press reports that 2,000 striking street car workers of Havana, Cuba, met on Aug. 20 with government permission, heard the Havana Street Railways company make further defense of its wage cuts put into effect Aug. 1, and voted to continue their walkout.

Representatives of the company, which suspended the great majority of its office and other employes and abandoned operation of cars, presented their contention that present economic conditions made the wage reductions necessary.

Other unions are supporting the walkout with daily contributions of money, food and other necessities.

PROTECTION FOR MOVIE NON-PERFORMERS

Concerned with the welfare of those women in the Hollywood moving picture industry who do not appear on the silver screen, the California industrial welfare commission, through a new order, effective Aug. 11, established a basic eight-hour day, six-day, 48-hour week for all women employed in the motion picture industry who do not act, sing, dance, or otherwise perform and who are not paid more than $40 a week. Overtime must be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first four hours over eight and double time from there on. One day's rest in seven is required and double time for work on legal holidays.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Masses Hunger While Food Products Rot

New York.—Huge amounts of farm produce are going to waste, and "yet there are millions of needy, without employment, without means, to whom these waste products would be a godsend," declared the New York state department of agriculture and marketing in criticizing the inefficiency of distribution under the present economic order.

"Peaches are arriving from Georgia in carlot quantities and are selling at prices which, at best, barely cover costs," the department said. "In many instances the grower does not get enough to pay for transportation, crates, picking and packing costs.

"The peach crop is estimated at 78,000,000 bushels, an excess over last year of 25,000,000 bushels. Thousands of bushels will rot on the ground for lack of a profitable market. This is true not only of peaches but of many other farm commodities."

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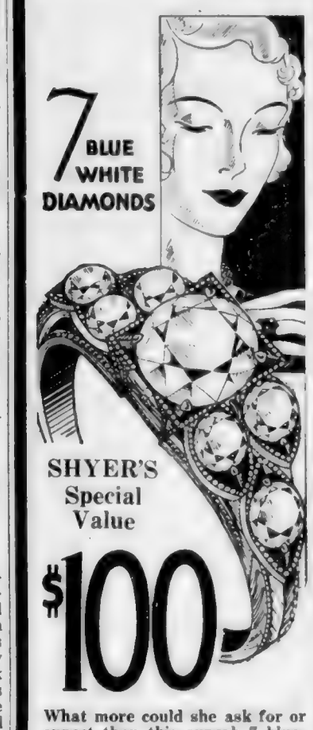

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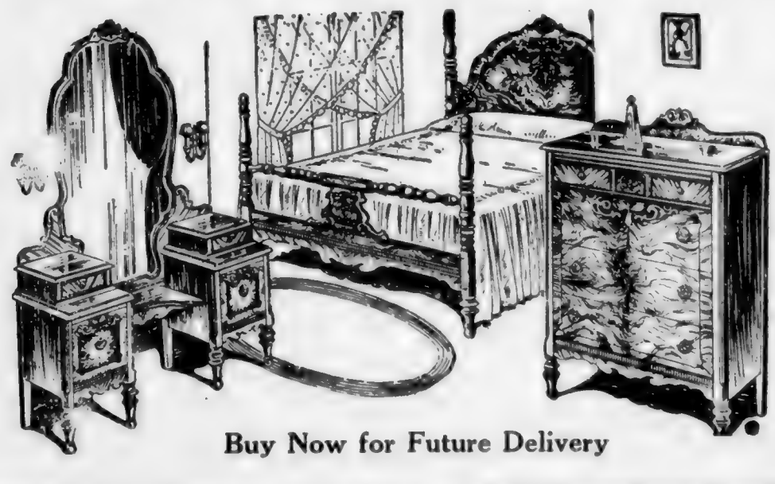

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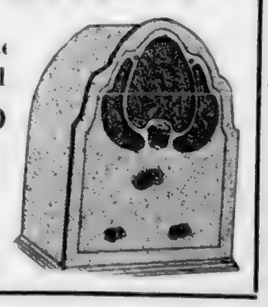

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PRESENT ECONOMIC COLLAPSE DIRECT CHALLENGE TO INDUSTRY SAYS PRESBYTERIAN MESSAGE

Must Prove Superiority Not by Verbal Proclamation But by Providing Work and Wages for Unemployed.

New York, Sept. 2.—"The present economic collapse and disaster is a direct, definite and inescapable challenge to American industry to prove that it is superior to any other industrial system known to man," declared Dr. John McDowell, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, in a Labor Day message to the 10,000 churches of that denomination. "This superiority," Dr. McDowell continued, "must be by demonstration, not by verbal proclamation; by work and wages, not by wishes and words."

Dr. McDowell emphatically declared that "keeping men at work at good wages is more important than keeping dividends going."

"It is becoming more and more evident every day," the message said, "that if the present system of industry in America is to continue, it must demonstrate that it is the servant of the people and not its master.

"We cannot overlook or forget that the American wage earners and their dependents constitute 85 per cent of the population of the nation. It is the goods they buy that maintain our industries. As a nation, we have evolved a machine economy that can emancipate the race from drudgery if we will but bring a far-sighted statesmanship to its direction.

"The choice facing American industry today is collective leadership by industry or collective control by the state. If self-government in industry is to abide, it must insist that concern for increased production and greater consumption is abortive unless linked with concern for just distribution.

"No society can reckon upon stability if one extreme of its population gets more than it earns, and the other extreme earns more than it gets.

"There must come out of the crucible of this depression a type of economic leadership that neither fears the future nor seeks refuge in Pollyanna philosophy; a leadership which recognizes that the responsibility for the regularization of employment rests primarily upon industry itself, and not upon government; that keeping men at work at good wages is more important than keeping dividends going; that the transfer of political and economic control from the self-seeking few to the self-seeking many is not the way of social and industrial emancipation for America; that here in America the people support the government, not the government the people."

Speaking of the church's responsibility toward the problem, Dr. McDowell said that it should be responsive to the human problems involved and "insist that things are for men, not men for things, that industry exists for society, not society for industry; that social duty must always take precedence over private right; that faith, not fear, is the only basis of a sound, permanent and effective industrial order.

"The church must help create goodwill and sound wisdom, which will issue in an economic system that will insure security and continuity of employment, a system that will keep open the door of opportunity for every man, woman and child in America, regardless of creed, color or condition."

Old-Age Pension Proposal Adopted

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its quarterly meeting in Atlantic City, adopted a standard old-age pension bill to be supplied to the officers of all state federations of labor with the suggestion that they prepare to obtain its introduction and enactment into law by the various state legislatures.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said it was the first old-age pension bill written and sponsored by the federation. It provides that an aged dependent person may be eligible to receive a pension when he reaches the age of 60. The pension amounts to about $40 a month, and is payable to citizens of the United States and residents of the state where the law is effective.

It embodies within it the best of the different provisions proposed in all drafts of this character, an Executive Council statement said.

Fingerprinting Opposed by Labor

The new requirement that all applicants for positions under the federal civil service be fingerprinted was emphatically condemned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting at Atlantic City.

"The Executive Council regards this practice as highly objectionable," the council declared. "Upright, law-abiding citizens should not be subjected to such humiliation and to such embarrassing regulations.

"Labor is strongly opposed to fingerprinting in any scheme of employment, either in private or public industry. Those who have a criminal record and who may make application for appointment under civil service regulations can be discovered through investigations and through a resort to other means.

"The Executive Council will use its influence in supporting organizations representing government employes in their opposition to fingerprinting by the government of the United States as a requirement for employment. Organized labor will present its opposition to this practice to the proper governmental authorities and, if necessary, to the congress of the United States."

Stop Night Work, Council Urges

Abolition of night work for women and shortening the hours of work for women workers generally was urged by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting in Atlantic City.

"The employment of women in industry during the night time and for excessive, long hours is a reflection upon present-day civilization," the council declared.

"The Executive Council firmly believes that night work for employed women should be abolished and legislation enacted in all the different states limiting the hours for women workers and bringing about the improvement of existing legislation providing for protection of women engaged in industrial occupations.

"It is the duty of the nation to protect women employed in industry.

"Furthermore, social and economic conditions require the extension of such protection. The Executive Council is determined to do all that lies within its power to secure additional protection for women workers."

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Large Farms Urged To Meet Price Fall

Williamstown, Mass.—The problem of finding a solution for the worldwide fall of agricultural prices will be met by cutting down costs of production through mechanization of farms and an increase in the size of the farming unit, according to a statement made at the institute of politics by T. E. Gregory, professor of banking at the University of London, England.

The farm of the future, he said, would be a great factory enterprise, with farms as large as 150,000 acres. This will mean a reduction in the total number of farms as well as heavy decreases in the volume of farm labor required on them.

The agricultural nations would then have to face the terrific problem of the transfer of the idle farm population to alternative employment. He did not mention shortening the hours of labor on farms so that farm workers would receive the benefits of mechanized agriculture but predicted immigration restriction, tariffs on manufactured goods, and gvernment encouragement to local industry to give jobs to the displaced workers.

NEW COMPENSATION ACT.

The Quebec workmen's compensation act, which passed on March 25, 1931, went into effect Sept. 1. Employers affected have already been required to file with the workmen's compensation commission estimates of the amount of wages which will be paid to employes during the remaining months of the year 1931.

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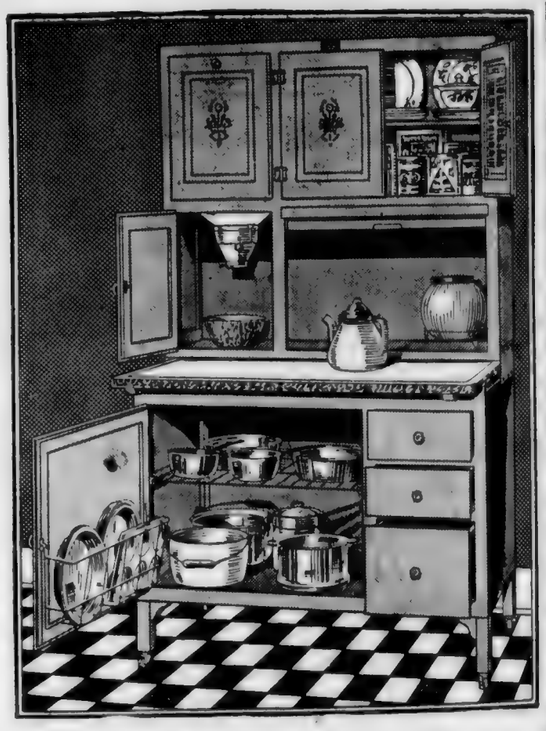

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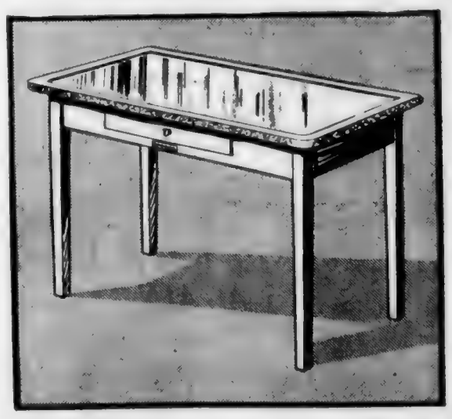

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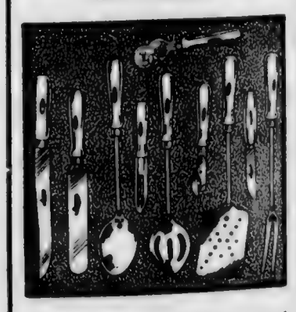

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POWERS PAINTS GLOOMY PICTURE FOR CONTEMPLATION OF LABOR IN OBSERVANCE OF ANNIVERSARY

Fiftieth Milestone Seen as Most Dreary Occasion Which Workers Have Ever Experienced — Draws "Bill of Grievances" Against Industrial Leaders.

Written for The Labor World
By FRANK B. POWERS

The golden anniversary of Labor Day, which will be celebrated on Sept. 7, promises to be as dreary an occasion as Organized Labor has ever experienced. The third consecutive winter of unemployment, distress and hunger approaches, and is not conducive of the spirit of jollification.

Organized Labor has experienced many trials during those fifty years—strikes, riots, legislative and legal battles, long hours and low wages—but never before have 6,000,000 workers and their families been hungry in the midst of the most bountiful of crops; been ragged in the midst of enormous cotton and wool surpluses, or been homeless while hundreds of thousands of building workers are idle.

Instead of "celebrating" Labor Day in the usual manner, listening to bunk-shooting politicians and patting ourselves on the back for only a fair job of holding our own, the occasion seems to warrant the drawing up of a bill of grievances against the government and against financial and industrial leaders.

Publicly, the government has been advising that purchasing power of the workers must be maintained. By speech on the radio and on the platform, through interviews and articles, from President Hoover down, the spokesmen of the government have been tireless in expounding the philosophy of high wage standards as the best and quickest remedy for the "depression."

But privately the government, under the president's personal supervision, has been exercising the most rigid economies, cutting down the personnel in every department. True, wages of government employes were not cut, but the purchasing power of the largest employer of labor in this nation has been drastically curtailed. The example which Organized Labor had a right to expect from the largest employer has been the reverse from what it has experienced.

Industrial leaders have been on the front pages of the newspapers for months with solemn warnings against the lowering of the group purchasing power, but their subordinates in charge of personnel do not read the newspapers. Cuts in forces and cuts in wages have constantly taken place in the large industries, particularly in unorganized factories. The craze for economy is now spreading to industries which have been fair to organized labor in the past and who have tried to lessen the burden of the panic. But stockholders are demanding their dividends and refuse to dip into huge reserve funds which were piled up for just such an emergency as they are now faced with.

Financial leaders—on whose leased wires a great many of our members would like to be working—seem to be possessed of but one thought, and that is "sit tight." In the meantime they busy themselves with trying to operate telegraph systems for little or nothing.

What has become of the boasted leadership in our government and our industries? The leadership which turned a wilderness into a civilization in 150 years? Which has led the world out of darkness into sunshine by inventions, discoveries and experiments?

We have in this country a shortage of decent housing—and we also have extensive supplies of building materials and building workers out of work.

We have a large proportion of our population suffering from an insufficient supply of food, clothing and other necessities of life—and on the other hand we have a huge surplus of wheat and other grains, fruits and vegetables, cotton and wool.

We have millions of employed workers willing and anxious to purchase semi-luxuries and comforts in exchange for their labor—and a steadily increasing demand for lower wages so that these millions will be hard put to find money for bare necessities.

We have business men trying to get financial credit for legitimate business enterprises—and bankers with overflowing coffers of gold refusing unless wages are cut.

We have workers trying to get mortgages renewed on their homes—and bankers calling for payment in full or move out.

Our craft comprises those workers which should be engaged in putting the producer in touch with the consumer; the investor in touch with the securities market. Instead of every member being on the job, we have some 20% out of work.

And there is so much to be done.

For example, total savings deposits in the United States are now $10,000,000,000, the highest mark ever reached. Why, then, are legitimate business and sound financial institutions begging in vain for credit? One reason was stated above—bankers are demanding wage cuts, but that cannot be the only reason.

Where are the brokers and customers' men who should be trying to coax this hoarded money into legitimate channels? Are they so busy with their microscopic hunting ways to save pennies that they are blind to the dollars before their eyes?

Brokerage concerns cannot compete for the investment business without facilities. Too many of them are crippling their wire services to such an extent that it is doubtful if they could handle a normal volume if given the opportunity. Morale is suffering from wage cuts and threats of more wage cuts. But commissions have not been cut, nor have leased wire rentals.

Is that the leadership which is going to lead the way out of this panic? Instead of spending valuable time in trying to squeeze a few more pennies off the weekly payroll, they should be making an intensive drive for business. The broker and banker must be the intermediary which will bring the surplus of dollars within reach of the businessman, which in turn will start the wheels of industry turning once more.

Special days for UNION LABEL agitation are good, but making every day a UNION LABEL day is much better.

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PIZITZ invites a thorough investigation of the quality of our goods, as well as a comparison of our prices with others. We especially invite the families of Union Labor men of Chattanooga to come into our store and see the display of New Fall Goods which is now arriving.

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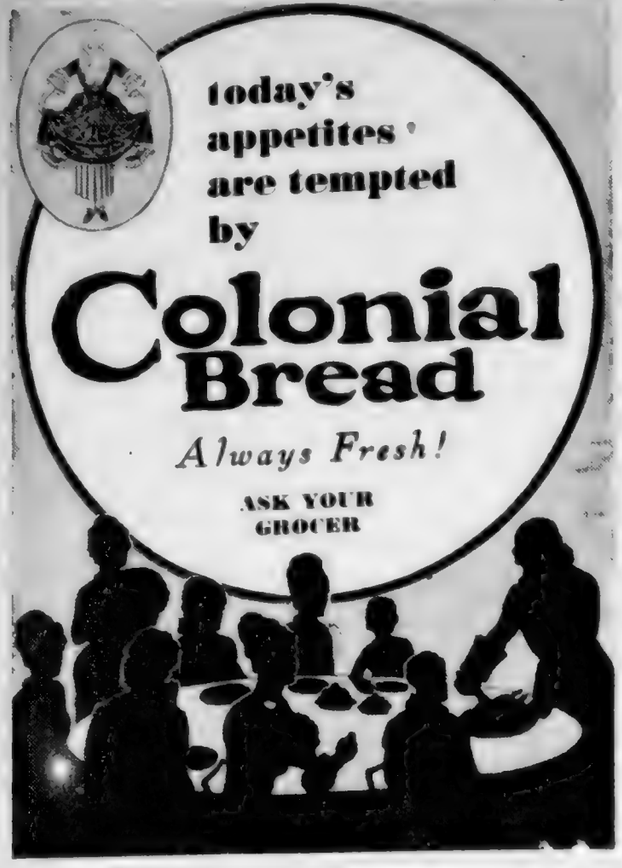

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MAYOR

DEMOCRACY FACES SEVERE TEST IF PEOPLE DENIED OPPORTUNITY TO EARN BREAD BY HONEST TOIL

America Has All Essential Factors for Prosperity, Says Howard—Labor Offers Only Practical Program for Protection of Fundamentals of Governmental System.

Written for The Labor World
By CHARLES P. HOWARD
President International Typographical Union

With millions of workers in all lines of industry out of work and with added millions of dependent women and children suffering the inescapable evils of unemployment, the American people still have much for which to be thankful as we approach Labor Day. America has the most stable government in the world. America has all the essential factors for prosperity. America has the capital, the machinery and the manpower with which to produce all that is required to make a happy and contented nation. Our immediate and pressing problem is to evolve a system of distribution that will meet the requirements of our people.

The national experience of the past 100 years has been one of alternating prosperity and panic. For the workers this has meant a few years of employment at a wage which permitted them to maintain a proper living standard, to be followed by a period which wiped out their savings and brought suffering and deprivation. For business and industry it has meant flush years during which there was an expansion and accumulation of profits, followed by a period in which failure and bankruptcy stalked throughout the land.

This system has benefited only the stock gambler and speculator, "who toils not and neither does he spin," and who like a social and economic vulture poises himself to prey upon the misfortunes of those who suffer losses.

Those who would preserve American ideals and institutions hold to the fundamentals upon which our government was founded. We believe it to be the first duty of government to protect the weak against the strong; to save the honest producer from the cupidity of the unscrupulous; and to guarantee to honest citizens life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We also contend it to be the prime purpose and duty of government to guarantee to wage-workers and other producers the fullest measure of compensation for services rendered. Poverty and starvation in a nation which is capable of producing more than enough for all its people is a national disgrace. Our democracy cannot withstand the severe test put upon it if millions of willing workers continue to be deprived of the opportunity to earn their bread by honest effort.

We do not accept the theory that a dictatorship in the name of the proletariat, or fascism, is necessary to provide the solution for our problems. The best evidence that hope does not lie in that direction is to be found in the fact that ten thousand years of dictatorial government did not bring us a condition where it was possible for the world to produce sufficient food, clothing and shelter to sustain all of its people. During those centuries millions each year died of starvation because of the failure to solve the problem of production. The world will continue to suffer in a lesser degree until we solve the problem of distribution.

American labor offers as the machinery through which the solution can be developed its plan of organizing workers. To maintain the necessary balance between production and consumption the workday and the workweek must be regulated in such manner as to afford maximum opportunity for employment. As production increases though use of new methods and automatic machines there must be further and further reduction of the working time to avoid stagnation, unemployment and attendant evils. Effective organization of the workers into trade unions which accept the co-operative theory is the most practical way of accomplishing the desired result.

At a time when a majority of the nations of the world suffer from chaos, revolution and industrial and economic bankruptcy the trade unions of America are in the front line trenches protecting American ideals and institutions against a determined assault from within and without conducted by those who accept and advocate strange philosophy and untried theories. During the worst period of panic and depression we have ever known our problem has not been aggravated by strikes, lockouts, riots and disturbances. None can deny credit to the trades unions for maintaining stability during this trying period. On the other hand, where there has been effective organization of the workers there has been co-operation through which wage reductions have been avoided and established hours and conditions maintained. In those industries in which the unions have a voice the working time has been divided among a larger number of workers by restricting the workweek, and payment of out-of-work benefits has prevented suffering among organized workers. As an illustration of what can be accomplished through effective organization we offer the record of the International Typographical union during a year of panic and depression: A million and a half paid as old age pensions; half a million as death benefits; three hundred thousand for maintenance of its home for the sick and aged.

Where the most aggravated condition of unemployment existed in larger cities the Typographical Union has inaugurated the five-day week. In New York, the largest printing center in America, the union has paid out-of-work benefits in excess of $21,000 per week in addition to limiting the workweek to five days. In Chicago, the second largest center, the union paid out-of-work benefits in excess of $310,000 during the year, in addition to a five-day workweek. In numerous other cities and towns the demand upon the state, public charities and industry has been reduced to a minimum as a result of the trade unions bearing their own burdens.

At no other time in the history of our country has the value of trade union organization been more apparent. In the interest of prosperity and national safety, to maintain high standards and advance civilization; to protect the millions of workers from those who inherit or accumulate the power of wealth; to solve the problems of a machine age and enforce justice in the industry, the workers must organize.

There has never been a time in the history of the world when the command had equal significance—industrial workers, organize!

RAIL CLERKS' TIME CUT.

Working hours of Southern Railway system clerks have been reduced by the equivalent of a half day a week. The clerks will lose only the pay of their reduced time, there being no reduction in the prevailing wage and salary scales. Officials of the system said that the arrangement was by mutual agreement in the interest of the general economic situation.

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Labor in Chattanooga has had a major part in the upbuilding of our city, and the Chattanooga Gas Company offers on this, your national holiday, congratulations on the progress which you have made, and good wishes for a happy and satisfactory observance of Labor Day.

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PRESIDENT GREEN DECLARES POLICIES AMERICAN FEDERATION SLOWLY GAINING RECOGNITION

Many Public Men and Large Employers of Labor Are Now Accepting the Principles Long Advocated by Workers.

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor

September 7 labor will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Labor Day.

While labor of the United States and Canada is passing through a severe struggle, it can congratulate itself on the fact that trade unions have maintained their numerical standing. Furthermore, many principles and policies persistently advanced by the American Federation of Labor since its organization in 1881 have been accepted by many public men and employers of labor. Among them are:

That national sustained prosperity depends upon the payment of high wages.

That the five-day week will benefit not only the workers but the business interests of our country.

That a shorter workweek for 600,000 government employes means much to them and to all labor.

That payment of the prevailing rate of wages on all federal buildings in the United States and the District of Columbia is a big step in advance.

That advance planning by the government for public works to be constructed during depressions will be of immeasurable benefit.

The practice followed during former depressions was to reduce wages. This resulted in a longer and more extensive period of hard times than would have been the case if wages had not been reduced. There can be no prosperity unless the workers receive more than a subsistence wage. Prosperity depends upon the purchasing power of the people, and the great majority of the consumers of our country are wage earners.

While reductions in wages have taken place, in most cases they were imposed upon those who work in non-union shops or factories. The great mass of organized wage earners have to a very large degree maintained their wage standards. This has served to show the unfortunate unorganized workers that if they desire more than a bare subsistence wage they must obtain it through organized effort and through identification with the trade union movement. Where an employer fixes the wage scales and the working conditions without consultation with his employes the latter soon become victims of greed, force and selfishness.

Some of the heads of the greatest corporations in America have publicly stated that if business is to revive there must be no cutting of wages. This shows a complete change in sentiment upon a subject, unsurpassed in the life of the American Federation of Labor. A few bankers have sought to show that prosperity is not due to the payment of high wages, but their sophistry has met with the ridicule it deserves. If the people cannot buy it is because they are unemployed or because they are paid low wages.

The five-day week has also received an impetus that will be of great benefit in the future. Many employers in order to keep their organizations intact have reduced the workweek. In one case a large employer of labor who had been running three eight-hour shifts reduced it to four six-hour shifts. In a public statement the president of the company said that the advantages gained were that "it has given 20 per cent more people employment at the same daily earnings." He added:

"It seems probable that American business will soon face the need of providing for a shorter workday and a wage providing for the American standard of living if we are to help keep our people busy and stabilize prosperity."

The five and a half day week established by the government will have its influence on all employers. Our next objective is to secure the five-day week for employes of the government.

For years we have contended that government contracts should be given only to those contractors who will pay the prevailing rate of wages and employ local labor. Congress enacted the prevailing wage rate law that went into effect April 2, 1931. While it is not a perfect law, we believe that it will lead to the enactment of other legislation that will forever eliminate those contractors who pay the lowest wages possible in the construction of government buildings.

For years the American Federation of Labor urged congress to provide during periods of industrial activity for the launching of an intense comprehensive public works program when unemployment increases. This law was passed and we are certain it will be of immeasurable benefit.

It is true that millions of workers have been unemployed during the past two years, and it is evident that the hardships of another winter will be faced by many wage earners. But it must not be forgotten that all the gains that labor has secured are the result of effort and struggle on the part of the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated organizations and its membership.

Labor's principles and policies which have been accepted by so many employers and public men will, when they are generally accepted, operate to the benefit of the wage earners of our land.

Therefore, no matter what the obstacles may be we should work unanimously together in maintaining our trade unions, for in them, and through them alone, can we expect to make greater advances in the future.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Soviet Menace Is Shunned by Institute

Williamstown Sessions Give Only Glancing Attention to Communist Program of World Conquest and Destruction.

Williamstown, Mass.—The Russian soviet authorities refused to send to the Williamstown Institute of Politics any representative to speak for them in the discussion of the topics here presented, or to set forth the soviet point of view with respect to its economic system or political aim.

This was the statement made by Dr. Harry Garfield, president of Williams college, and the organizing genius of the political institute, the open conference on the Paris (Kellogg-Briand) peace pact.

To the question of why the soviet phase of international facts was omitted from the program of discussion on the fundamentals of disarmament, and why the Russian factor was mentioned in the whole four days' discussion only in a glancing fashion by two or three speakers, Dr. Garfield replied that he had not thought of the matter in that way before, but that it would seem as though the Russian attitude might well be given consideration. He stated that the arrangement of the program was in the hands of James G. MacDonald, head of the Foreign Policy association.

There was no mention made of the offer of Litvinoff, Russian soviet representative, that Russia would disarm if all the other countries would do the same; nor any mention whatever of the avowed intention of the soviet authorities to bring about the destruction of all other forms of (capitalist or democratic) government by any means within their power. The only possible exception to the latter was the aside remark that "Russia is beyond the pale," which was made in passing by one speaker. Vice-Admiral Rodgers spoke of the possibility of war with Russia among others, but did not develop the facts concerning the well-known soviet intentions.

Women's Bureau Head Calls European Conditions Bad

Washington, D. C.—Following her return from a three months' study of labor conditions in Europe, Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the United States department of labor, said that conditions throughout European industry were "distressing."

Pessimism is general among the wage-earners, both men and women, as a result of unemployment and poverty, Miss Anderson said.

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STABILITY MUST BE GOAL FOR RETURNED PROSPERITY.—WOLL; LABOR MAKES BEST COTRIBUTION

Mission of Labor Is to Forge Ahead and Compel Progress in Every Avenue, Declares Vice-President of American Federation of Labor.

Written for The Labor World
By MATTHEW WOLL
Vice-President American Federation of Labor

This Labor Day finds our forces battered by the storm of the nation's worst depression. But battered though we may be, our lines hold, our courage is unshaken and we know that our movement has made a contribution above all others toward a return to stability.

What we must look forward to is stability—not merely a return of prosperity.

A return to prosperity under the old terms would merely mean a rise in preparation for another fall. And the next fall, I assure you, would be worse than the one we have experienced, if there were no change of rules.

It is impossible to speak too harshly of the conduct of some of the great bankers and industrialists. Their conduct has been despicable beyond all description.

Having, through their autocratic power, brought the nation to its knees in depression, they seek still further ruination by reduction of wages.

It has been my privilege to offer a suggestion for curative action through a national industrial congress in which all organized forces playing a useful part should gather to create a new setting for industry and a new purpose.

The response has been gratifying, but it must be greater. The responsibility is clearly upon the shoulders of employers. We cannot compel them to act, but one thing we can do and that is to press for action at every opportunity and to hold to strict accountability those whose reactionary conduct flies in the face of human needs and scoffs at any release of autocratic power.

It is the mission of labor to forge ahead and to compel progress in every avenue. We cannot abandon the field, for the simple reason that we have no other place to go.

The coming winter will bring greater misery than last winter, beyond doubt, unless some unforeseen elements enter into the situation—and that seems most unlikely.

We must build our forces stronger. We must knit our ranks together. We must build our discipline, strengthen ourselves in every direction, for it is, after all, our strength that carries us forward. As the labor movement goes forward, so does the whole economic structure.

Let us ponder these things on this Labor Day.

A. F. of L. Executive Council Maps Drive to Ban Child Labor

A vigorous campaign to secure the ratification of the amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting child labor, now before the state legislatures, was planned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting in Atlantic City. The council expressed the belief that the "existing industrial depression will serve to influence the judgment of state legislative bodes which have not already taken action."

"Child labor is wrong both from a moral and industrial point of view," declared the council.

"It is indefensible during prosperous periods and it approximates a moral crime during periods of industrial depression.

"It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to press upon state legislatures, which have not already taken action, to adopt the child labor amendment to the constitution of the United States. The legislature of the state of Colorado acted favorably upon this amendment at its recent session.

"The council believes that the existing industrial depression will serve to influence the judgment of other state legislative bodies, some of which may meet during the coming winter, in favor of the adoption of the child labor constitutional amendment.

"The American Federation of Labor will continue, as it has in the past, to lead the fight for the protection of children, for the abolition of child labor, for the enlargement of educational opportunities for the children of the nation.

"It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to actively engage in securing amendments to child labor laws in the different states where such legislation does not measure up to the standard requirements of child labor legislation necessary to prohibit the employment of children at a tender age."

Jobs for Thousands On Federal Buildings

Washington.—The building program of the United States government will provide work for approximately 100,000 additional men during the next two years, according to an estimate made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath.

The building program calls for the expenditure of $700,000,000, of which about $500,000,000 will be expended in the District of Columbia.

It is estimated that a total of about 150,000 men will be employed, directly and indirectly under this program during the winter, and the number will be increased as the number of projects under way increases.

The treasury department explains that the increase of 100,000 comes about because of a large number of costly buildings and a number of smaller projects are getting under way.

Churches Urge Unemployment Relief Program

New York.—Rev. Dr. John McDowell, secretary of the committee on social and industrial relations of the Presbyterian board of national missions, has sent a letter to 293 Presbyteries requesting each to consider, at its fall meeting, the appointment of a committee on unemployment.

Dr. McDowell said his committee had been instructed by the Presbyterian general assembly to "seek to project and promote a practical and constructive program which will meet the needs of the unemployed." The program regards work as the first essential and relief the second.

The committee admits the existence of "grave maladjustments in business and industry, with results in poverty, insecurity, low standards of living and conflicts." It expressed the hope that by enlisting groups throughout the church in a concerted study of unemployment there would be developed a constantly expanding body of information which "eventually will find expression in an effort to establish a more Christian social order."

The committee will hold conferences on unemployment in several of the nation's industrial centers and submit its final report to the general assembly at Denver, Colo., in May, 1932.

President Names Gifford on Board To Mobilize Relief

Washington.—President Hoover has appointed Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, to set up an organization here to formulate plans and mobilize facilities to meet the unemployment crisis during the coming winter. A nation-wide advisory committee to assist Mr. Gifford will also be named by the president.

The major function of Mr. Gifford's committee will be to arrange for the systematic administration of relief funds to keep unemployed workers and their families from suffering from a lack of the necessaries of life.

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REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 1824

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Chattanooga Transfer and Storage Company
(H. Grady Varnell)

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, a replevin notice must be served upon goods in storage at the warehouse of the Chattanooga Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant, and returned to me. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, for four consecutive weeks, Knox, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, Sept. 21, 1931, at 11 a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

This 25th day of August, 1931.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45862

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Eva Thomas vs. Niven E. Thomas

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Niven E. Thomas is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Rankin, Frazier & Roberts, Attys. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45861

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lucile Burkhart Taylor vs. Charles C. Taylor

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles C. Taylor is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
D. L. Bachman, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45851

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Theresa Reading vs. L. C. Reading

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that L. C. Reading is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Samuel Butler, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 24888

State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County

W. E. Long vs. Emma Long

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Emma Long is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying defendant to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of September, 1931.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
By E. C. BRIDGERS, D. C. M.
Wm. H. Seymour, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45558

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Grace Meyer vs. H. G. Meyer.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. G. Meyer is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. H. Reddy, Atty. 9-4

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45772

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

J. Hamilton Estes vs. Mary Estes

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Estes is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. H. Fogo, Atty. 9-21

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45751

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Myrtle Morgan vs. Ralph Morgan.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ralph Morgan is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 17th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Harrison & Wilkerson, Attys. 9-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45739

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

George B. Berry vs. Lillian Jackson Berry

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lillian Berry is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Clyce & McClure, Attys. 9-11

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Important Matters for Labor to Consider on Its Golden Anniversary

Written for The Labor World
By P. J. MORAN
General President International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers.

The golden anniversary of the establishment of Labor Day, Monday, September 7, 1931, finds organized labor facing the most critical period in its history.

Economists tell us that the worst of the depression is over. In the case of some industries that is true. Textiles, clothing, shoes, tires and other commodities have shown an upward trend.

But many industries will not and cannot respond for many months to come and the facts in the case are that there will be severe suffering during the winter of 1931-32, unless emergency relief is provided.

A hopeful attitude is praiseworthy. It is always well to look for the silver lining in the clouds. But, on the other hand, we must face facts and call a spade by its rightful name.

Two Meritorious Proposals.

Two remedial courses have been offered by our great American leaders. Each proposal is meritorious. Each is backed by sound logic and each has the endorsement of organized labor and some of the greatest minds of our country.

One plan is the proposal of William Randolph Hearst in which he urges that the government float a five-billion-dollar loan to be used immediately for public construction of all kinds. This plan would furnish work for hundreds of thousands of unemployed during the hard times that are to come, unless something is done at once.

That the money could be raised quickly with a minimum of effort has been clearly demonstrated in the past. And the good that could be accomplished cannot be measured. Hearst, well informed on the needs of our country, has pointed the way. There is no question but that his plan would greatly help to create employment and relieve the suffering and hardships now, which willing workers unable to secure employment are experiencing.

Busch Offers Plan.

A second remedial plan has been pointed out by August A. Busch, head of the Anheuser-Busch brewing interests. In a recent answer to a challenge of the drys that he prove his statement that modification of the Volstead act would aid materially in relieving the depression, he showed us that legalization of beer would:

1. Furnish employment for 1,125,000 persons in the United States, which approximates the number employed by the brewing industry before prohibition.

2. Aid the railroads by starting 180,000 freight cars on the roads laden with fuel and other supplies for the industry, the number estimated by the Anti-Saloon League in use, hauling coal for the brewing industry alone before prohibition.

3. Aid the farmers, who could turn fields now used for the production of unprofitable wheat into profit-making barley fields and cutting consumption of wheat to reduce the surplus which has caused a decline in prices.

4. Furnish immediate employment to many additional thousands of building trades workers and other craftsmen who would be required to rehabilitate plants that have been idle since the days of prohibition.

5. Aid more than 100 allied industries, which would be revitalized by the orders for millions of dollars worth of supplies and equipment required for the manufacture and sale of legalized beer.

Time Here for Action.

A government loan for public construction to provide employment and the employment provided through the modification of the Volstead act would do more than anything that has yet been proposed to restore normal conditions. Even if these two remedies failed to furnish employment for every person now out of work, their effect would so raise the morale of the people and business at large as to furnish the needed impetus to the upward trend that has already been felt in certain classes of industry.

California May Vote Big Bond Issue for Idle

Petitions to Be Circulated to Initiate Measure for Spending of Hundred Million Dollars for Jobs.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 2.—A move is under way to initiate a measure to give the voters of California an opportunity to vote on the proposal that the state float a $100,000,000 bond issue for the relief of unemployment. Senator Roy Fellom, of San Francisco, has been active in the proposal and has the backing of the California State Federation of Labor and other agencies that realize the serious situation that confronts the workers and business interests through the depression.

The understanding is that the petitions for the initiative measure will be circulated without cost in all parts of the state immediately upon assurance by Gov. Rolph that he would call a special election to act upon the same, as whatever is done, if anything, must be at the earliest possible moment to get any benefit for those who need employment.

It is reported from Sacramento that many telegrams are being received by the governor urging him to agree to set a date for such an election; they come from all classes of citizens. Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, of the state federation of labor, announces that he is heartily in accord with the proposal. President A. W. Hoch, of the federation, telegraphed Gov. Rolph as follows:

"On behalf of thousands of unemployed the California State Federation of Labor urges you to immediately set a date for a special election so that petitions may be circulated for an initiative act to provide for a $100,000,000 bond issue to relieve acute suffering due to unemployment."

"It is the belief that if the bond issue proposition is submitted to the people there will be no question about its adoption, as the necessity and need for some action is only too apparent," the Los Angeles Citizen says. "It looks as if it will be up to the various states to act as the United States government seems to not be able to get away from the talking stage in anything tangible to bring employment. The workers do not want a dole, but do want a chance to work."

Pizitz Store Has "New Fall Dress"

Local Pizitz department store, at 824-26 Market street, is having a "new fall dress," said apparel consisting of complete repainting and papering throughout. Manager Marx declared his company is glad to relieve the unemployment situation to this extent, and at the same time to make the appearance of the store "click" with the new fall stocks which are now arriving daily.

Union labor, he said, is, of course, being used exclusively.

McGrady Scores Bankers' Stand For Lower Wage

Banks' Position Fraught With Danger to American Institutions, Labor Man Tells Unemployment Conference.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Bankers are seeking to deflate still lower American wages, Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, charged in a speech before the unemployment conference here called by Gov. Murray, of Oklahoma. "Business men anxious to expand their activities have gone to the banks to borrow funds, and have been told they could not have the money because the wages they paid were too high," McGrady told the conference.

"This position taken by the bankers is unthinkable," he continued. "It is un-American and is fraught with great danger to our American institutions. The policy is going to increase our economic distress."

Wage payments in industries for the first half of 1930 were below those of 1929 by $707,000,000, while dividend payments increased by $350,000,000, McGrady said. Wage-earners' incomes were cut 12 per cent while stockholders' dividends increased 28 per cent.

"Our present economic system is inadequate and must be changed, for mass production has brought to the people of the land mass poverty," McGrady said. "There must be a change before it is too late to stem the tide of discontent and disorder, the result of our American workers waiting indefinitely for some form of relief in a nation of plenty. They will not continue to sit quietly by in distress."

Jobless Conference Urges Public Works

Memphis.—The unemployment conference of the Mississippi valley states, meeting here at the call of Gov. Murray, of Oklahoma, decided to tackle the unemployment situation as a unit under a permanent organization to be set up by the conference.

Governors of each of the valley states were urged to boost public construction programs of states, counties and municipalities.

Gov. Murray suggested that state and federal employes return from 50 to 15 per cent of their salaries for the aid of the jobless.

State delegates were urged to organize and support activities of unemployment relief organizations in the affected states.

Clarence Douglas, special representative of the Inland Waterways corporation, said the government had already available $1,500,000 for public construction, river and harbor improvement and flood control and urged the conference to go on record as favoring the expenditure of this money as expeditiously as possible.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

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Delinquent City Taxes

On October 1st unpaid taxes pass into hands of delinquent collector.

Avoid this extra cost by paying now.

F. K. ROSAMOND,
Tax Collector.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
ALVIN SHIPP
TRUSTEE

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
L. D. MILLER
CRIMINAL COURT JUDGE

LABOR DAY GREETINGS
from
J. N. PEARSON

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Sunday, Sept. 6, will be the day of the next meeting of the local. There will be a great deal to come up, both important and unimportant. All members wishing to listen to the long-winded orations or the wise-cracks of Dodds, Stamper and Weaver come early and get the choice seats.

* * *

They say that musicians, both young and old, find it very difficult to keep out of trouble. It must be their temperament or something. Accepting Lloyd Wolfe as a musician, we see where the young trumpeter has married, had an auto accident, and lost his wife all in the short space of two months.

* * *

When two national fraternities selected Chattanooga as their convention site, it gave a few members some work, anyway. Miss Lassater and her Syncopators will play for the A. L. T.'s at the Read House and Cavern Castle, while J. Frank will show the delegates what makes the Signal Hotel the most popular around Chattanooga.

* * *

We are happy to announce that the officials of WDOD and the local are working together and towards a plan that will be of mutual benefit to both organizations. The one thing the members ask of the radio station is not to let Herman sing too often.

* * *

We hear that Pedro is in Chicago rehearsing his band for a winter engagement.

* * *

From all viewpoints it looks like a bleak winter for the musicians of the city. With the hotels stopping and dances closing down, it seems to be just too bad unless things change. Ramon Pryor says if things really get bad, he has first bid for Seventh and Market.

* * *

Sandy Summers is making us real proud of him for the interest that he has been taking in the local the last few months. We knew that the weather has been a little hot for golf, anyway.

* * *

Maynard had a right nice dance in Cleveland last week. Our old friend, Albert Quirk, played the drums and xylophones. Right in our jurisdiction —but what can we do.

Ralph Cooper, saxophonist and member of the editorial staff of the Chattanooga News, has returned from a six-weeks vacation in Florida. All reed players of the local were glad to see him return. O, competition!

DIVIDENDS IN SEPTEMBER WILL REACH $350,000,000

Eight Hundred Corporations to Disburse Huge Sums, Six Paying Out More Than Three Million Dollars Each, Despite Depression Which Brings Unemployment and Misery to Wage Earners.

New York City, Sept. 2.—Times are bad, especially for the wage-earners, but about 800 corporations, many of which have been cutting wages, are paying sizable dividends to their stockholders in September. Dividends from almost 600 corporations are going out Sept. 1 and other dividends will be paid during the month.

The total amount to be disbursed in September is estimated at $350,000,000. In September of last year $475,000,000 was paid by more than 900 companies. Payments this September include six of more than $3,000,000 each.

Among large dividend disbursements Sept. 1 are Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, about $6,000,000; American Tobacco company, $5,900,000; Drug, Inc., $3,500,000; Commonwealth and Southern, $3,400,000; Borden, $3,300,000.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will distribute $12,700,000 in dividends and Standard Oil of New York, $7,140,000 on Sept. 15. General Motors dividends of $35,000,000 are payable on Sept. 12, including $32,625,000 on the common stock.

Dividend disbursements go largely to the wealthy and well-to-do, who do not have to worry about unemployment. Very few unemployed workers are receiving dividends in September or any other month.

AMERICAN LABOR WON'T ACCEPT STARVATION, M'GRADY DECLARES

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 2.—Edward F. McGrady, of Washington, D. C., legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, telegraphed the following message to R. R. Lawrenre, of Winston-Salem, president of the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, during the federation's convention here:

"Monday and Tuesday it is imperative I be in New York City to help the paper makers and the allied printing trades in securing a new contract that involves a great many workers. I have instructed Organizer Googe to attend. Hope the delegates will strike out boldly against unemployment, hunger and misery in this land of plenty. For myself I declare, 'If the federal, state governments and industry fail to meet their full obligations and the choice for the workers is riot or hunger, then the American workers are not going hungry. If that be treason, let them make the most of it.'"

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

IN JUNE, 1835, the Trades' Union of the City and County of Philadelphia, three years after the organization was started, undertook a general strike and it has gone down in the history of unionism as the first successful general strike. It began with the cordwainers and spread rapidly to the saddlers, building trades, cigarmakers, smiths, bakers, plumbers, etc., and especially noticeable in connection with the strike is the fact that the unskilled workers on the docks also left their jobs in sympathy with the organized skilled craftsmen.

This first successful general strike was brought on by the resistance to the demand on the part of the workers for a ten-hour day, and it is chronicled by the newspapers of the day that "many influential men in the community are in favor of our workers' petition." As a result of this widespread indorsement of the workers' demand for a shorter workday numerous mass meetings not composed altogether of workingmen were held, resolutions adopted sympathizing with the men's cause, and finally, so great did the pressure become for all workers to go on a ten-hour basis that the city council of Philadelphia agreed to lower the hours of municipal employment to ten.

It is not difficult to understand the sympathy of so many citizens of Philadelphia with the workingmen's cause when we remember that the laboring men's leaders participated in civic affairs to a far greater extent in those days than do the leaders of today. Class lines had not been drawn so clearly as they are now. Back in those days it was not strange to see Ely Moore, of the "Typographical Association," elected to congress on the Jackson ticket and go to Washington as the first man to take a seat among the people's representatives as the outspoken champion of labor.

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

BUGHOUSE FABLES

By H. F. B.

Saturday night somebody dropped a pint bottle of Pluto water on the cement sidewalk at Miller Bros.' corner, and when your correspondent passed there a little later it seemed to be going on through, according to schedule!

* * *

Headline: Manufacturers' Oppose Dole Job Insurance." The National Association of Manufacturers today placed itself on record as offering a "dole" and general "compulsory unemployment insurance as harmful to interests of workers and taxpayers." While there's nothing like being consistent, this is exactly the same rumor they advanced for offering the payment of more than a "living wage," so the poor devil who has to work for a living might be able to put himself and family in a position where he could weather a "depression" on his own hook and not need a "dole" or any "insurance" against unemployment! Of course they oppose it. That would cost them quite a lot of their billions in dividends the new "clipping machines" have enabled them to put out by production and to "lay-off." (Found): A whole lot of men, who can't find a job anywhere else because they've been putting a certain sum into a certain hole ten hours a day so long they have become "Spiritualists" (God save the mark!) and couldn't do anything else if they had it to do! Consistency, thou art a virtue (?)

* * *

This barter and trade idea that has been revived, internationally, is a good thing, gentlemen! It works sleek as grease! Wherefore, when Hester made a little expert inquiring advice as to how to fix his hot water heater so it would circulate and not boil on top with the rest of it cold—and yours truly needs a shave, and is economizing most severely—he and I can get together all nice and comfy —and everybody happy. He thinks he's getting that advice cheaply, and I know I'm getting shaved cheaply. It's a great scheme. The joke of it is that I told him once how to fix it and he didn't fix it that way. May be he'll fix it right this time when the advice wasn't exactly free! I think Hester must have a little Scotch in him! (Not liquid, oh dear, no!)

MORE ABOUT PRINTERS

(Continued from First Page)

in their combined respective treasuries $2,764,596.20. According to the last quarterly report of these 781 locals, they have a total membership of 78,460.

When the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home held their last meeting, as usual there were a unmber of residents of the Home who were unable to appear before the board with complaints, suggestions or criticisms. A committee visited 83 such residents, and of the 83 there was one who voiced a complaint, and that complaint was that he was not satisfied with the doctors. One resident refused to be interviewed. There were 336 residents at the Home on May 31, 1931.

There are about 9,000 books on the shelves of the Home library.

During the past year motion pictures, both feature and comedy, were shown weekly at the Home from the first of October until the last of May.

During the past year the Home dairy has produced 42,390 gallons of milk and cream for table use, 5,839 pounds of butter and 3,177 pounds of veal.

Hogs now utilize the skim milk, waste feed and garbage, and from this source 14,898 pounds of pork have been produced for Home use.

The poultry department of the Home during the past year supplied 8,685 dozens of eggs and 2,742 pounds of chickens for Home use.

The Home garden supplied sixteen varieties of vegetables during the summer season.

Food supplies purchased during the past year by the Home, which includes groceries, meats, fresh fruits and vegetables, amounted to $65,759.92, while the value of supplies produced by the Home, including milk, cream, butter, veal, pork, poultry, eggs and garden products, was $30,239.23.

There were 469,016 meals served at the Home during the past year, of which 2,255 were for visitors and 109,500 were for employees; 78,944 meals were served on trays, and 278,317 meals were served in the Home dining rooms.

A menu picked at random, which was served at the Home on April 26, 1931, was as follows: Breakfast—Grapefruit, wheat muffins, mackerel or eggs, cinnamon buns and jam. Dinner— Fruit cocktail, cream of celery soup, fried Belgian hare, mashed potatoes with garden peas, pineapple salad with mayonnaise dressing, peach ice cream. Supper—Chipped beef in cream on toast, baked potatoes, Royal Anne cherries, orange layer cake.

The monthly average of actual cost of maintaining the Home during the past year was $25,885.78, while the average monthly cost for the previous year was $28,402.62.

Couzens Offers Million For Jobless Relief

Detroit, Mich. — Senator James Couzens contributed $1,000,000 to the Detroit jobless relief fund provided Mayor Murphy could raise $9,000,000 more from private sources.

The Detroit city council has appropriated $7,500,000 for unemployment relief from Nov. 1 to March 1. Mayor Murphy insisted that this amount was $10,000,000 too small. Therefore Couzens took the matter up and started the private fund off with his $1,000,000.

Senator Couzens stated he favored a special session of congress to enact laws making appropriations to assist the states in caring for the jobless during the unemployment crisis.

"The president is evidently determined not to call an extra session of congress, Couzens said. "The regular session does not meet until December. Consequently no aid can be given by it until it is too late for this winter's relief. Therefore other ways and means will have to be devised.

"It is more important to me that the unemployed be properly cared for this winter than it is to have my views adopted, so I am willing to adapt myself to the conditions and aid in every way possible."

Re-elected President Of Miners' District 26

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 2.—Re-elected by acclamation, W. D. Morrison continues president of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America. The secretary and all board members, except one, were re-elected by sweeping majorities.

WHY LAUGH?

Just Had a Peep Into
STAGMAIER & CO.'S PREMIUM CATALOGUE
There are so many nice PREMIUMS to be had with Coupons taken from
Up-To-Date Baking Powder
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OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

Bargains for Saturday!

SOUP Van Camp's Tomato 5c
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STREAKED MEAT Best Grade, 3 Lbs. for 25c
CATSUP 2 for 23c Van Camp's, Large
HOMINY 2 for 9c Van Camp's, 300 Size
BACON Pound 25c Rindless Black Hawk
VIENNA SAUSAGE Pure, ½ lb. size 5c
MATCHES Box 2c

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

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SWIFT'S JEWEL Best Comp. in 1 or 2-lb. Car. or Bulb; 4 lbs. 35c
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PINK SALMON No. 1 Tall, 15c Size, 3 cans 25c
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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1931 — Number 20

JUDGE LUSK'S PAY-CUT RULING UPHOLDS POSITION OF LABOR; WORKERS WIN MORAL VICTORY

Wage-Slashers Rebuked by Local Jurist.

PETITION OF JUDGE CUMMINGS DISMISSED

So-Called "Economy" Campaign Effectively Checked by Opinion — Trades and Labor Council's Views Again Vindicated.

"If possible to avoid it, no governmental agency should lead the way back to the inadequate pay, with its trail of ignorance and want, that cursed us in former times," said Judge Charles W. Lusk, in dismissing suits brought by County Judge Will Cummings to force Sheriff Charley Taylor and Criminal Court Clerk Tom Clark into line in a program of wage-slashing which originally contemplated a 10 per cent reduction in salaries of all county employes, including school teachers, sheriff's officers and many others who in some cases received much less than $100 per month.

The above quotation from the court's opinion, given after able counsel on the person of the county attorney, with the expert assistance of the county auditor, had presented in full the case of the county judge against the contumacious officials, in which justifies the position taken by organized labor throughout the wage-cutting campaign. "America has led the world," said Judge Lusk, "in fixing wages and a consequent standard of living which gives dignity and decency to men in normal times to all who are willing to exchange therefor honest and intelligent effort."

The court's holding reviewed all phases of the testimony offered, and concluded, substantially, with, "It is accordingly ordered by the court that the motions of the county judge be, and the same are, in all things overruled and dismissed."

Judge Lusk indicated a wide study and thoroughly constructive grasp of the present economic collapse, and his utterances with respect to this phase of the proceedings were hailed by members of organized labor as indicating that at least one public official knows the dramatic seriousness of the industrial situation and its possibilities for untold harm to our country and its institutions. On this subject his honor said:

The court is fully aware of the seriousness of the present situation. Whatever may have been its cause, the panic is upon us and must be dealt with as best we can. With respect to our own country it is, in some respects, the most preposterous, the most utterly absurd in the history of men. Commodities were never so plentiful; manufacturers are seeking in vain for markets; farmers are offered less for foodstuffs than the cost of production; houses stand empty for want of tenants. And yet millions of men and women beg in vain for the opportunity to labor for the things which others are eager to sell. They go hungry while food rots in the fields and molds in granaries for lack of buyers; they go naked because clothing is too plentiful; they are houseless and homeless with houses vacant and landlords facing bankruptcy. Buyers and sellers are eager to bargain, and yet some strange paralysis grips them to a futile standstill.

Our whole economic structure is on the defensive. When men, women and children, in a land of plenty are deprived of the right to labor for an honest, decent living they have the right to demand of our statesmen, county, state, national and international, why these things should be. Therefore, whenever and wherever possible, the burden of taxation should be reduced to the absolute minimum consistent with the good of the public service.

The whole economic history of mankind, however, teaches us the folly of expecting efficient service from poorly paid help. The law of compensation works here, as everywhere, and we get what we pay for—no more. America has led the world in fixing wages and a consequent standard of living which gives dignity and decency in normal times to all who are willing to exchange therefor honest and intelligent effort. If possible to avoid it, no governmental agency should lead the way back to the inadequate pay, with its trail of ignorance and want, that cursed us in former times.

The proceedings before Judge Lusk were the result of a movement begun several weeks ago by the county administration to slash salaries and wages generally of county employes. Basis of the campaign was given as "economy" for the taxpayers, although this was later admitted by the county attorney, in open court, to be unsound and without merit. The campaign began with a request from the judge that the county court approve a "readjustment" program, which approval was given, although some of the court's members later declared they had misunderstood the scope of the plan, and threatened to withdraw their support. No further action was taken, however.

The county judge's program was immediately approved by the Chattanooga News, and the administration was commended by numerous local business concerns and some public, civic and semi-civic agencies, including the taxation committee of the chamber of commerce, which, under the leadership of Fred Arn, wealthy local manufacturer, has advocated a program of wage-slashing and stagnation of public works generally.

Several elective officials in the county government immediately accepted the administration's order to reduce salaries in their respective departments, but Sheriff Taylor, Clerk Clark and Circuit Court Clerk Tom Rogers refused to comply, and the county judge filed the bills to force action. The motion against Mr. Rogers, filed in circuit court, has not been heard. Sam Erwin, clerk and master, also failed to fall into line, but for some reason as yet not publicly explained, no bill was filed against him.

Organized labor, as represented by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, standing alone as the only public agency formally protesting the wage-slashing campaign, denounced the plan as "unfair, unjust, unreasonable and unnecessary," and ridiculed the stated basis of "economy." The county court was called upon to rescind its action in giving approval to the program, but although several members expressed their intention to move to that end, as stated above, nothing was ever done about it.

The county school board, however, which had notified teachers that they must accept a cut of 7½ per cent in salaries, later called a special meeting and rescinded this action.

The ruling of Judge Lusk in the Taylor-Clark cases is regarded as a death blow to the wage-slashers, so far as they relate to public employes, and it is believed those whose wages were cut will be restored to their former standards.

As predicted following the county wage-cutting campaign, announcement was made this week that certain departments in the city government will "economize" in the matter of salaries. It is stated, however, that these slashes will apply principally to executives, and to none who receive less than $2,000 per year.

A long list of public and private institutions have already taken their cue from the county campaign, and the small-salary and wage-earning groups have suffered immeasurably through the example which the county government attempted to seat.

For Your Scrapbook

The whole economic history of mankind teaches us the folly of expecting efficient service from poorly paid help. The law of compensation works here, as everywhere, and we get what we pay for—no more. America has led the world in fixing wages and a consequent standard of living which gives dignity and decency in normal times to all who are willing to exchange therefor honest and intelligent effort. If possible to avoid it, no governmental agency should lead the way back to the inadequate pay, with its trail of ignorance and want, that cursed us in former times.—The Hon. Charles W. Lusk, Criminal Court Judge.

Maintain High Wages to Restore Prosperity, Manufacturer Urges

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Sept. 2.—If the wages of American workingmen are maintained and there is no lowering in the present standard of living, the United States will enter upon its greatest period of prosperity. Furthermore, under these conditions this country can assure its own welfare without much dependence on international trade. These are the beliefs expressed by W. A. Sheaffer, head of the big pen manufacturing company at Ft. Madison, Iowa, which bears his name, following a visit to Europe and Canada to study economic conditions.

Mr. Sheaffer's opinions are the basis of an article written by O. A. Mather, of the Chicago Tribune.

"Don't reduce wages if you can possibly help it," is Mr. Sheaffer's plea to American employers. "If you are compelled to do so temporarily, restore them quickly. Retaining our present scale for both the laborer and the producer is the single solution for unemployment and it is the only thing that will put the largest number of purchasers in the market to buy and consume additional goods. In turn, that policy will produce employment for a greater number.

"This country has 40,000,000 workers. If at the present time the unemployed have mounted to as high as five million and if you cut wages, you are cutting wages of 85 to 90 per cent of the people who are now employed and you are not doing anything but putting employment further away from the unemployed. A recent survey in all types of industries showed only 1 per cent had cut wages.

"If we hold our wage scale up and allow our present level of living and consuming to stay at the standards to which we have become accustomed, then even without any foreign trade we can have prosperity. With the additional sale of merchandise to the extent that foreign countries can afford to purchase we have no fear for a healthy future. In 1929 foreign commerce was 8 per cent of our total trade, while 92 per cent was domestic trade. If we put our domestic volume of business up to what it was in 1929 and we had no foreign business whatever, practically everyone would be employed at a good wage."

New York Labor Urged to Demand U. S. Relief Plan

Peter J. Brady Tells State Convention Unemployment Situation Must Be Handled by Federal Government.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 10—Speaking here before the annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, Peter J. Brady, president of the Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York City, urged the federation to go on record as favoring drafting of a federal unemployment relief plan. He urged that President Hoover call a special conference of cabinet members and others to draft such a plan.

Voicing the opinion that the federal government ought to permit the states to regulate the sale of light wines and beer, Brady declared that this would restore hundreds of thonsands of idle men to work and help to build up the lagging confidence of the lagging conndence of the American people.

He also urged that the federal government assist the state and municipal governments in the elimination of crime, which, he said, would tend "to wipe out a spirit of demoralization that is spreading across the land today in the wake of gang warfare and practices of all racketeers."

"The federal government," Brady declared, "must take over the unemployment situation. It must take the initiative, for its solution is beyond the scope of private individuals and labor organizations solely. Individuals have begun to lose confidence in one another and only the action of the federal government can restore this lost confidence.

"If the American people could subscribe to liberty bonds to the extent of billions of dollars in the world war, they can now purchase prosperity, relief or any other kind of bonds which the American government may see fit to float for the relief of the country."

VICE-PRESIDENT STAGE HANDS.

International President William F. Canavan, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators, has selected Floyd M. Billingsley, business representative, of San Francisco, Cal., Operators' Local Union No. 162, to fill the vacancy existing in the office of seventh vice-president, which was created by the resignation of former Vice-President Cleve Beck. This appointment met with the unanimous approval of the central executive board and confirmed the previous report that the selection would be made with the end in view to having proper representation on the west coast.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

Unemployment's Only Real Cure Not on Program

Industry Dodges Care of Jobless Army, as Burden Is Thrown on Local Civic and Political Organizations.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The general scheme of unemployment relief work this winter this week began to emerge in fairly definite outline.

On the basis of facts known at this time it appears clear that relief will mean simply relief and that employment will remain another matter.

It becomes clear also that the Hoover decision against a special session of congress is definite and final and likewise that there will be no industrial conference called by Hoover or with his approval.

The new relief organization set up by the president under Walter S. Gifford, head of the telephone combine, is expected to energize local relief work and to supplement it where possible. On the basis of present indications the Gifford committee, on which several labor representatives hold membership, will be to serve as a clearing house for ideas and to lead local relief agencies into action and along more or less co-ordinated lines.

It is certain that Gifford would not have been appointed had he not found himself in agreement with the Hoover policy that relief must be local, with the federal government helping to organize it and stimulate it where necessary.

There is the possibility that the president hoped, by naming a man of Gifford's corporate standing, to draw from big interests and rich men the contributions for relief that up to now have been dramatically lacking.

Farm board wheat may be used in relief work. If this is the case it will be sold to communities or community agencies at low cost or will be given outright by congressional grant. There will, it seems, be a flood of propaganda on how to prepare wheat in the home for use. Already this is under way.

Reports from 25,000 local organizations as to the probable relief needs are being compiled and analyzed in Washington and the Gifford committee is getting a picture of the winter's task.

But nowhere in the whole relief agency picture is there a word said about more employment, the one real solution to the problem of unemployment.

The burden of unemployment is being thrown mostly on the already burdened shoulders of those who themselves verge on unemployment. The volunteer agencies of relief and the community governments are being called upon to care for the army thrown aside by industry. ery few are leveling any accusing finger at industry for having created this jobless army after an era of enormous profit-making and downright looting. The nation rallies to throw the burden on the civic and political organizations of America, while the industrial organizations by the simple expedient of folding their arms, figuratively, or closing their doors actually.

Industry Cold to Labor Plan.

The American Federation of Labor program of at once inaugurating the six-hour day and the five-day week, with maintained or raised wages, is not being received with howls of glee by industry. **Pretty much it will be a case of "the poor caring for the poorer" this winter, unless there is a radical change of direction within the next few weeks.** That seems unlikely, but it is not impossible. The shorter work-day and week movement may gain an impetus beyond all expectations.

P. O. Dept. Stops Wage Cut Scheme

Washington.—The postoffice department will make no recommendation to congress that wages or salaries of postal employes be cut to decrease the postal deficit, declared Acting Postmaster General Arch Coleman.

He said that barring wage and salary reductions the deficit could be met by either increasing first-class postage rates or increased taxation to enable congress to make appropriations to cover the deficit.

Outside of the department it is suggested that the deficit could be wiped out if congress would stop the practice of making subsidies to owners of aviation lines and shipping lines who cannot run their business profitably and whom the postmaster general helps out with contracts for carrying the mails at prices said to be far beyond the value of the services performed. It is urged that if congress desires to subsidize owners of ships and air lines, it should do so directly and not under the disguise of fat mail contracts.

GENERAL BOYD LOSES BATTLE AT NASHVILLE

Militia Head Swamped by Legion "Buddies."

COOPER IS NAMED STATE COMMANDER

Elizabethton Campaign Recalled by Defeat of State Adjutant-General.

Ambitions of Adjt.-Gen. T. Caswell Boyd, of the Tennessee National Guard, were given a rude jolt by delegates to the convention of the Department of Tennessee, American Legion, at Nashville Monday, when the general was swamped under an avalanche of votes in a contest with Prentice Cooper, of Shelbyville, for state commander.

Gen. Boyd and his friends, according to local legionnaires, had made a state-wide campaign covering a period of several months in an effort to get votes for the militia chief for the coveted post. Indorsements of posts throughout the state had been solicited, including the Chattanooga units, but the local posts declined to indorse the "military" record of the general by according him the honor. The nomination of Mr. Cooper was seconded by Peabody Howard, former commander of Davis King Summers post, who served as state vice-commander for East Tennessee when the new chief held the same position for Middle Tennessee. Mr. Howard has for many months been an ardent supporter for the cause of Mr. Cooper, who, incidentally, defeated Boyd for vice-commander for Middle Tennessee at the Jackson convention in 1929, local legionnaires recalled.

According to members of the Chattanooga delegation only about eighty of the 500 posts had been called on to vote when it became evident that a landslide for Cooper was in the cards, and the general then stopped the roll-call, admitting defeat and stating he did not wish to delay the proceedings by continuing the vote. It was said a majority of some 5 to 1 was indicated for Commander Cooper.

Boyd, it will be recalled, had charge of the state militia units sent by Gov. Horton to Elizabethton to assist in breaking the strike of some 5,000 textile workers against the oppression of German millowners in that mountain town. Reports of his activities in that affair were not such as to meet with the approval of working people, and it is believed that this possibly had some effect on the result of the ballot at Nashville Monday.

Local trades unionists recalled this week that Boyd was presented by the state, represented by Gov. Horton, with a brand-new sedan, presumably for "valor under fire," or something, during the troublous times at Elizabethton.

Job-Creating Body Set Up by Gifford

Washington.—A committee of sixteen business leaders, labor officials and economists, headed by Harry A. Wheeler, a Chicago banker, was appointed by Walter S. Gifford, director of the president's organization on unemployment relief, to develop ways for creating jobs for the five million or more out-of-works. The official name of the group is the Committee on Unemployment Plans and Suggestions.

Labor is represented by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and A. Johnston, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Federal Operation Of Muscle Shoals

Washington.—The commission appointed by President Hoover to lease the big Muscle Shoals hydroelectric power plant declares that seven bids already received are unsatisfactory because they do not properly safeguard the government and the consumers of Muscle Shoals output.

Chairman Samuel F. Hobbs issued a warning that unless the private power interests come across with offers more in accordance with equity the government would be compelled to operate the plant despite President Hoover's pronounced opposition to government operation.

UNION CARPENTERS CUT PAY.

Carpenters' union of Baltimore, Md., has announced a voluntary 10 per cent reduction in pay from $1.10 to $1 an hour. Other local Baltimore unions in the building trades are reported considering similar wage cuts.

Some Industries Gain, as Others Still Lose Jobs

Despite Slight Improvement, Situation Is Far From Improving, A. F. of L. August Report Says.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Seasonal gains have checked trade union unemployment and there was a slight gain in employment in August over the preceding month, the monthly report of the American Federation of Labor reveals. While temporary relief is coming to some industries, in others the situation is growing worse and the outlook is far from encouraging, the report indicates.

The federation estimates that 5,100,000 were out of work in the first part of August. Industrial employment gained and about 120,000 found work, but the net gain for the nation was only about 80,000 jobs, as about 40,000 men were laid off on farms at the end of the July harvesting season.

The per cent of union members unemployed and on part time in August is given as follows:

	Unemployed	Part Time
All trades	26	19
Building trades	51	16
Metal trades	30	26
Printing trades	14	23
All other trades	16	18

Twenty-six per cent unemployed for all trades was also reported for July. The August figures show an increase of one per cent for the building trades and one per cent for the printing trades. Unemployment decreased two per cent in the metal trades and one per cent in all other trades.

Fall Improvement Usual.

Commenting on the figures, it was said at A. F. of L. headquarters:

"Summer unemployment is usually checked in August. In our four years' record of unemployment in trade unions, only once has the fall season failed to bring at least a slight improvement in August; this one exception was last year when business and industry were rapidly plunging into deeper depression.

"August this year is no exception to the rule. Employment in industry has improved very slightly. Our weighted figure shows 18.4 per cent of the membership out of work in the first part of August, compared with 18.8 per cent unemployed in July (revised figure). Industrial unemployment has risen steadily from May to July; in August the rise has been checked. The figures are as follows: (weighted): May, 17.1 per cent unemployed; June, 18.2; July, 18.8; August, 18.4. September usually brings further temporary improvement with the fall busy season.

Two Industries Gain.

"The striking gain of the month was in the clothing and textile industries, where the fall season has begun. Nearly 30 per cent of those unemployed in July went back to work in August. Smaller gains in the manufacturing and shipping industries also provided jobs for many.

"In some trades, on the other hand, unemployment is still on the increase. In printing, unemployment has been increasing since February, except for one month, and has now reached the unprecedented figure of 14 per cent out of work. This is over three times the number out in August, 1929. In building, unemployment has increased since June, and is now almost at the February level, with 51 per cent out of work. This also is unprecedented for summer months. In theaters the midsummer dull season has thrown many out temporarily.

Outlook Not Bright.

"As a whole, the report shows that although the fall season is bringing temporary relief in some industries, in others the situation is far from improving. There has been no increase in part time work and 19 per cent of the membership are still on part time. The report for cities shows unemployment increasing in 13, and improving in only nine; two show no change."

Abnormal Decrease In Trade Reported

New York City, Sept. 2.—Business activity in July "declined more than seasonally" and "the few favorable signs are confined to manufacturing industries closest to consumer demand," the conference of statisticians in industry operating under the direction of the national industrial conference board reports.

The report said that "altogether business conditions this summer are being characterized by larger declines than are normally expected to be brought on by seasonal contractions. But, if other depressions can be taken as guides, seasonal forces making for contraction are usually intensified during such a period as business is now going through and have again operated to bring conditions back to the low reached at the opening of the year."

Although the distribution of materials and commodities by freight revealed the usual favorable seasonal tendencies, according to the report, sales at retail were slightly disappointing in July compared with what they were a year ago. Commercial failures declined in number less than was to be expected during the midsummer, but the liabilities of failng firms moved up rapidly in contrast with favorable tendencies exhibited during the previous month.

SPEAKERS TELL COAL MINERS OF UNION'S WORK

Organization Approved at Labor Day Outing.

THRONGS OBSERVE DAY AT WILDER

Public and Union Officials Commend United Action by Workers.

What was declared to be the largest crowd ever assembled in the Wilder community gathered together Labor Day to participate in a joint celebration staged under the auspices of United Mine Workers' local unions in Overton and Fentress counties, and the great crowds, which spent the entire day, gave sympathetic ear to addresses of outstanding men of the community, as well as representatives of the international union. The affair was declared to have been the most successful and thoroughly enjoyable of its kind ever attempted in Tennessee mining camps.

The speaking, which followed a basket dinner, was presided over by Ben Williams, representative of the international union, who introduced, in succession, Representative W. Y. Boswell, Circuit Judge Brown, John T. Jones, representative of the United Mine Workers; William Turnblazer, president of District 19, and Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Representative Boswell recalled his service in the state general assembly, pointing with pride to his sponsorship of measures affecting the workers. He said he had favored a state-wide free textbook law, and declared free schools and free education could not be fully realized until free books are provided for every boy and girl in the state. He referred to other major proposals in the interest of the masses which he had favored, and left a splendid impression on his audience.

Judge Brown, who is said to number his friends by his acquaintances in his district, expressed himself in no uncertain terms on the right of every worker to align himself with a trade union, and denounced any court which failed to give a fair and impartial trial to any accused, whatever might be their station in life.

John T. Jones, representing the international union, followed Judge Brown, and recounted various experiences with courts, both the "good" and the "bad." He gave a very instructive insight into the principles and ideals of the United Mine Workers, and reviewed the situation in Harlan county, Kentucky, giving a dramatic story of how justice and right have been outraged in that stricken district.

President Turnblazer and Paul J. Aymon also discussed local conditions, congratulating the mine workers of Overton and Fentress counties and predicting a long reign of peace and prosperity under the policy of co-operation between employer and employe as it now exists in this district.

Messrs. Williams and Aymon, who returned to Chattanooga Tuesday, were delighted with the success of the Labor Day celebration, and declared it had been productive of much lasting good as well as an enjoyable occasion for all who attended.

$2,000,000 Jobless Aid Voted by N. Y. City

New York.—The board of estimate appropriated $2,000,000 for direct relief of unemployment, making its total expenditure thus far $8,170,000, which has kept 15,670 men in emergency jobs on various city projects.

Last April the city secured permission from the state legislature to raise $10,000,000 for unemployment relief through a bond issue. The city charter restricts such emergency appropriations ordinarily to not more than $2,000,000 a year. There are about $800,000 available in the $2,000,000 fund. The authorities estimate that the present appropriation will keep all the men at work three days a week until the end of October.

UNION WORKERS LEND WAGES TO EMPLOYER

Denver, Colo.—The union employes of the Rocky Mountain Fuel company offered to lend the company half their wages for the current three months. Miss Josephine Roche, president of the company, accepted the loan.

The company is a union concern operating under an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America. Non-union coal companies in Colorado recently announced wage cuts of 25 per cent. The Rocky Mountain Fuel company has made no wage reductions. The loan from its employes will be used to tide the competition with the low-wage output of non-union competitors.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1931

The Program

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

When congress convenes March 4 for its next session the American Federation of Labor has planned to stage its biggest drive for legislation in recent years.

Nation-wide unemployment that now includes something like 8,000,000 men and women, wage cuts for a majority of all workers and the assurance of leaders in congress that both house and senate are becoming more and more willing to consider labor's voice are the three factors that have warned the federation that now if ever the hour for the legislative approach to the solution of labor's problems has come.

The federation hopes to bring about a new era in the status of the workingman and in the relations of capital and labor. To this end it is asking organized labor to back it up to the limit in spirit, word and deed in putting across its legislative program.

That none may be uninformed as to what our federation is going to propose to the next congress here is its program for national legislation:

1. Relief of unemployment distress.
2. Anti-injunction legislation.
3. Establishment of the six-hour day and five-day week for federal employes.
4. Abolition of child labor through a constitutional amendment.
5. Adoption of a federal public building program.
6. Old-age pension legislation.

Memorize these six points—or better still, paste them on the wall where you can see them every day.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is Hugh L. Kerwin?
A.—Director of the conciliation service of the United States department of labor.

* * *

Q.—Has any state a labor code governing its public policy toward collective bargaining?

A.—Wisconsin has such a code, which in stating the public policy of the state as to collective bargaining, says: "Negotiation of terms and conditions of labor should result from voluntary agreement between employer and employes. Governmental authority has permitted and encouraged employers to organize in the corporate and other forms of capital control. In dealing with such employers, the individual unorganized worker is helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment. Therefore it is necessary that the individual workman have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment."

LABOR MAN HEADS TICKET.

Backed by organized labor, John E. Breidenbach, president of the Central Labor union, Dayton, O., was nominated for city commissioner, heading the ticket, in the recent primary election. Breidenbach, in a field of eight, including two socialists and other drawing protest votes, gained a clean plurality over the two democratic nominees seeking election.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."
—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

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Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

HERE'S THE ISSUE!

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, D. C.—"Industry is responsible for unemployment. Industry can give jobs. Politicians cannot do it. Workmen cannot provide jobs and, except where they are organized, they have no control over jobs. Industry must face its reponsibility."

So said President William Green, to International Labor News Service.

"We shall hold industry to the issue. There is too much effort to conceal and confuse. We insist that industry is responsible, that industry can end unemployment and that it shall not escape its responsibility."

Government-Supported Strikes

The workers' power to create wealth and perform service is their only title to a living. The employers purchase the use of the workers' labor power and realize it in the form of commodities and services which are sold for a profit.

In the final analysis the workers' ability to obtain decent remuneration rests in the right to refuse to sell their wealth-creating ability unless the employers agree to pay the wages fixed by the workers for its use. The word "strike" is used to describe the act of workers when they withdraw the use of their labor power from the employers.

Strikes and the right to strike have always been fought by employers and condemned by employer interests. To prevent the workers from striking effectively, employers mobilize all branches of the government. Policemen are ordered to club strikers. Soldiers are ordered to shoot strikers. Judges issue injunctions depriving strikers of their elemental rights as citizens. In short, it would be difficult to unearth a strike of the workers which had the support of either policemen, courts, or soldiers.

But there are strikes which do receive government support. Recently the oil well operators in Oklahoma and Texas were confronted with an overproduction of oil. The big oil purchasing companies took advantage of the situation and reduced prices to such a point that oil well operators were being ruined. Some of the operators saw the only way to secure a reasonable price was to restrict the output. Many of the operators agreed to do this. Other operators refused. The oil companies sided with the refusing operators and kept knocking prices down more and more. Some operators struck by refusing to pump oil. But enough other operators refused to strike so that prices went on tumbling.

Then something happened. The governors of both Oklahoma and Texas sent the state troops to the oil fields, forcibly locked the wells of the unpatriotic operators and established military picket lines to keep the wells closed. This was done to enable the operators to reduce the output so that the buyers would pay a reasonable price for oil.

There was very little if any clamor against the revolutionary action of the two governors. Indeed, the action was quite generally approved as being in the public interest. Sydney A. Hale, the conservative editor of the conservative "Coal Age," a mine operators' publication, in an editorial describing the closing of the oil wells as "a commendable strike," says:

"Strikes and lockouts are Hogarthian strokes in the industrial picture which generally draw little admiration from the critics of American business.

"Recently, however, the country was treated to the spectacle of a strike which merits whole-hearted approval.

"The scene was the southwest and the strikers were the producers of oil, who shut down their wells because ruinous competion had depressed prices to ruinous levels.

"There are many bituminous coal companies that might emulate such a strike with immediate profit to themselves and ultimate benefit to the entire industry.

"Continued long-time operation at prices which eat into the dwindling substance of the past and hypothecate all reasonable hopes of future profit is without economic or ethical justification."

Trade unionists in various parts of the United States are now on strike to prevent wage-cutting employers from reducing wages to a point where they would not represent a reasonable figure for the use of the labor power of the workers. The spectacle of a governor ordering the state troops to lock up the factories whose regular employes are on strike and picket the factories with soldiers would receive the wholesale condemnation of employers, their journalists, economists, judges and politicians from one end of the country to the other. But such an action would differ in no degree from the action of the governors of Oklahoma and Texas in ordering state troops to close and picket oil wells in the endeavor to assist the oil producers in their strike to prevent cuts in the price of oil.

It is evident that government support for strikes depends on whether they are strikes of employes to maintain decent wages or strikes of employers to maintain decent prices.

Hold Industry Responsible

Dividend and wage figures now current continue to show that there is no need and no vaild excuse for the nightmare called depression.

Dividends, it is true, are off from the flush period. But dividends of $350,000,000 have just been declared by a group of corporations that last year declared dividends of $500,000,000. That is no great penalty on the owners of industry for their stupidity and blundering.

During the ten-year period previous to the big crash dividends had gone steadily up, factory product had gone steadily up and employment had gone steadily down.

Workers have been getting it in the neck for the last decade. Investors of money have been reaping great profits.

The aggregate of dividends is still handsome. The aggregate of human want is appalling.

Demagogues yap about the responsibility of governments.

Industry is responsible.

HOLD INDUSTRY RESPONSIBLE!

The Banks "Have a Way With Them"

United States Treasurer Andrew W. Mellon, millionaire aluminum and power magnate, "the best treasurer since"—and all that—has borrowed for Uncle Sam's treasury an amount something in excess of one billion one hundred million dollars.

Banks will "absorb" the loan.

Taxpayers didn't pay to Uncle Sam enough money to run on, so he has to borrow this billion plus.

Uncle Sam didn't know how, it seems, to get that much money.

BUT THE BANKS KNEW HOW TO LEVY TAXES THAT WOULD GET IT—and so they have it to loan to Uncle Sam at 3 per cent.

MUNICIPAL STORE TO AID IDLE.

Hartford, Conn., is trying a municipal store to aid the unemployed. About 400 families will receive foodstuffs from the municipal store or from one of the four distribution depots selected by the public welfare commission, through the putting into effect of a program by which families needing aid will receive it directly from the city government.

To carry out the plan the city is divided into five districts. Each person will present a card which specifies the date on which he is to call at the store.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD ADOPTS FIVE-DAY WEEK

Elizabeth, N. J.—Around 1,800 of the regular force of 3,000 of the Elizabethport shop employes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, who were laid off several months ago, will be put back to work on a five-day week basis after Labor Day, R. W. Brown, general manager of the railroad, announced. This leaves 1,200 shop employes permanently out of work.

Brown explains that in making up the permanent force to be employed on the five-day week he has selected the older and more experienced men.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Students of the life and teaching of Jesus have too long glossed over the significance of the years at Nazareth where He spent His earliest years living at home and where He developed those qualities of mind which have preempted for Him a place at the head of the list of the world's great teachers that is secure for all time to come. The home life at Nazareth was typical of the best that home life could be in those days. Nurtured in all the godly ways of a pure life by a pious-minded mother and taught to use His hands by Joseph in making a contribution to the sustenance as well as comforts of the world, Jesus grew, as one New Testament writer says, in both "wisdom and stature." That means He grew mentally as well as physically, and this unobstructed mental growth was seen in those young days as clearly as was the wonderful fruition of His mental capacities seen in later life when He traveled back and forth over the plains and hills of Galilee.

WM. L. MOSS

It has been complained that the gospels give us nothing in a direct way worth commenting on concerning the early life of Jesus. This is true, but indirectly the writers of the gospels supply us with a great deal about the home at Nazareth. We know it was supported by a workingman's wages—and knowing this we need only to supply the details. Then we know that Mary at the time of her purification presented the required "pair of turtledoves or two young pigeons" permitted the poor instead of the lamb and one turtledove or young pigeon demanded by the Law of those who could afford the lamb. Thus we learn volumes concerning Mary's and Joseph's attitude toward religion. In those days it was no disgrace to wear patched clothes and from Jesus' own mouth (Mk. 2:21) we learn He knew exactly how the patching was done. The lowly houses of the poor were without windows—in some rare cases probably one—and the Master speaks (Lk. 15:8) of the lamp that must be lighted before the good housewife can sweep. His personal experience alone could make such an indelible stamp of so insignificant thing as this on His mind—undoubtedly the home at Nazareth itself had no window! The rich man and the poorer but energetic workingman would not permit themselves to be caught with an empty cupboard (Lk. 11:5) and be forced thereby to borrow bread from a neighbor. Only one who had come in contact with the practice among poor folk of that day of bargaining over the price of sparrows (which served as a food and has been called "the cheapest flesh food used.") His knowledge of this use of sparrows for food we gain from Mt. 10:29. That the family circle was closely encompassed in small quarters, with each day's housework going on with the children playing in the midst of it, we learn (Mt. 6:30) by the incident of the heating of the oven, the woman grinding meal, and by Jesus' exactness in referring to the hiding of the leaven in three measures of meal (Lk. 17:35 and Mt. 13:33).

PUDDLERS' RATES UNCHANGED.

Dispatches from Youngstown, O., report that for September and October tonnage rates paid puddlers and finishing hands in midwestern steel mills will continue unchanged, the average selling price of bar iron during the preceding sixty days having remained at $1.70 a hundredweight. There has been no change in wages in this branch of the industry this year.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

THE year 1834 is marked by an incident we must not fail to include in our chronicle of the beginnings of unionism in the United States. Numerous "trades unions"—more or less loosely affiliated—had sprung up by this year in cities of the east, such as Troy, Newark, Pittsburg, etc., and were composed of groups of different crafts in each city. These local "trades unions" (or "trades and labor councils" as we call them today) sensed the need for further and wider activity along the line of either consolidating all locals of a single craft into a national organization, or, the combining of all the "trades unions" throughout the country into a composite national body, which of course is what the American Federation of Labor is today.

Thus we can see that labor's best methods of organization today have been retained only after decades of trial and elimination, and their merits proven over a course of years before they were retained as the established practice of organized workingmen.

But to continue with our original line of thought. In 1834 the "National Trades Union" was organized and for three years (or until the panic of 1837) held annual national conventions. Almost paralleling this organization's existence was the effort to federate the unions of single crafts, which was first tried out by the cordwainers in 1835. In that year the cordwainers founded a "National Trades Union" to bring together their own scattered locals throughout the country. In 1836 their national trades union met in New York city. Then in rapid succession the combmakers, coopers, weavers and printers organized separate national alliances and still other organized crafts planned to do likewise.

By the year 1837 we see the beginnings of most of the characteristics of modern labor unions, and the characteristics will be summed up in the introduction to next week's editorial on this subject.

Desperate Conditions Of Textile Workers

Deplorable conditions attributable to wage reductions among southern textile workers are described in the September number of the American Federationist. The revelations are based on a first-hand investigation of three unnamed mill villages in which it is claimed the mills are owned and operated by a firm of northern bankers.

The mill people work 10 hours a day and 55 hours a week.

Wages are described as having been very low at the beginning of the year, with a wage cut of 10 per cent added in February.

The article says that in one town there had been fifty-two deaths this year compared with thirty-seven during the same period last year before the wage slashes and the installation of "stretch-out" methods. Nine of the deaths were among children under five years of age.

"With the pinch of low income families, and especially children," the article declares, "do not get proper nourishment and consequently there is a great deal of sickness."

The survey claims that workers whose tasks were increased by the "stretch-out" system received no extra pay and many of them complained their work was too much for them and caused them to lay off for a day now and then to rest up.

The report tells of heads of families working for from $9.30 to $11 a week of 55 hours. A survey of pay envelopes of 75 men and women showed average wages of $10.70 for the men and $8.81 for the women per week. Some of these were on part time work.

The survey estimates the minimum budget for a family of five in the textile villages at $17.16 a week, basing the estimate chiefly on figures compiled by the U. S. department of agriculture.

Safeguard Your Future by securing A College Education at the UNIVERSITY OF CHATTANOOGA

WHEN it is not possible for young men and women to secure remunerative positions the wisest and most sensible thing for them to do is to go to college. This has two advantages: First, they are engaged in a worthwhile occupation; second, they are better preparing themselves for the business, commercial and professional opportunities that will be open to them in the near future. The cost is well within the reach of every ambitious young man and woman.

The University of Chattanooga is a College of Arts and Sciences, offering courses of study leading to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Business Administration. The curriculum of the college includes the following general subjects: Art, Bible, Biology, Chemistry, Comparative Literature, Commerce, Dramatics, Economics, Education, English, Finance, French, German, Greek, History, Latin, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy, Psychology, Physical Education, Physics, Political Science, Public Speaking, Religious Education, Sociology, Spanish.

In addition to the courses leading to degrees in the University of Chattanooga, there are four special prevocational courses: The Pre-Engineering, the Pre-Law Course, the Pre-Medical and Pre-Theological. Students planning to study for degrees in Law, Medicine, Engineering or Theology can take the work for the first two years, as a general rule, in the University of Chattanooga.

The University of Chattanooga has the highest possible educational rating. It is an accredited member of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, and is on the list of Colleges approved by the Association of American Universities. Its credits are accepted by all institutions of learning in this country and abroad. The University maintains a high standard of scholarship in all branches of its curriculum.

The University's endowment of over one million dollars is a guarantee of stability of organization and administration as well as of a high quality of faculty leadership and instruction.

Fall Term Opens Monday, September 21

Freshman Registration Thursday, September 17

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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 1834
Before Kobe Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Chattanooga Transfer and Storage Company
(H. Grady Varnell)

In this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, a replevin notice having been served on goods in storage at the warehouse of the Chattanooga Transfer and Storage Co., belonging to said defendant, and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, Sept. 21, 1931, at 11 a.m., and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

This 27th day of August, 1931.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45862
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Eva Thomas vs. Niven E. Thomas

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Niven E. Thomas is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This rd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Raskin, Frazier & Roberts, Attys. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45861
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Lucile Burkhart Taylor vs. Charles C. Taylor

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles C. Taylor is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 3rd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
R. A. Bachman, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Theresa Reading vs. L. C. Reading

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that L. C. Reading is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 2nd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Hamel Butler, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 24888
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County

W. E. Long vs. Emma Long

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Emma Long is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying defendant to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 2nd day of September, 1931.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
By E. C. BRIDGERS, D. C. M.
Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45772
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

J. Hamilton Estes vs. Mary Estes

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Estes is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 21st day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
R. M. Fogo, Atty. 9-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45752
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Myrtle Morgan vs. Ralph Morgan.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Ralph Morgan is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 17th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Wilkerson & Wilkerson, Attys. 9-11

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45757
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

George R. Berry vs. Lillian Jackson Berry

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lillian Jackson Berry is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 14th day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
McClure & McClure, Attys. 9-11

BILIOUS
"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—W. O. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.
For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Proposals for destroying wheat, cotton and other property in an effort to bring better prices and restore prosperity are not arousing popular enthusiasm. Somehow the public doesn't take kindly to destroying food and clothing material while thousands are wretchedly clad and poorly fed. Men sense that destruction of property is not only wrong and futile, but dangerous. There is the feeling that in the words of Owen D Young: "If America burns her surplus wheat and cotton when men are hungry and underclothed elsewhere in the world, that fire will start a conflagration which we cannot stop."

* * *

"The reductions do not apply to unionized employes with wage agreements," says a newspaper dispatch telling of cutting of wages by the St. Louis-San Francisco railway.

"The new policy does not affect workers whose wages are covered by agreements with organizations of which they are members," says another dispatch, announcing wage cuts by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway lines.

The foregoing quotations are typical of many that have been appearing recently. They are telling arguments for trade unionism and say in so many words that the worker who doesn't belong to a union has little chance of maintaining his pay and standards of living in times such as these.

* * *

More than 100,000 boys and girls of 14 and 15 years of age received employment certificates and sought jobs last year that were needed by unemployed men and women, the United States children's bureau reports. This is a serious situation. It is hard enough to find work in times of depression without the competition of children. The report lends emphasis to the recent declaration of the American Federation of Labor executive council that "child labor is indefensible during prosperous periods and it approximates a moral crime during periods of industrial depression. . . . It seems most contradictory that children should be employed when millions of working men and women are forced into idleness because of unemployment."

The situation demands that every enemy of child labor line up and work as never before for legislation to take children out of industry.

* * *

The following uncredited tribute to the "unrewarded workers" is appropriate at this Labor Day season:

"As we glance through the record of past centuries we find in every land monuments to the glory of conquerors of earth, palaces, temples and tomb; but where are monuments to the workers who made these conquerors possible? Silent, unwavering they marched down the path of the ages carrying temple, palaces and tomb upon their backs. With sweat and blood they built what others planned. Their endless toil raised the vast walls of the Pharaohs, the mighty tower of Ninevah, and the accumulated millions of dollars. From the earliest dawn of civilization the unrewarded worker has grown man's food, fought his wars, built his temples, etc. We have raised a monument to the unknown soldier, why not one to that even mightier figure, the Unrewarded Worker, and upon the base of this monument should be carved the following: 'To the Unrewarded Worker of the ages whose ceaseless toil has created all the wealth, the power, the prosperity of the world.'"

* * *

Who said the days of feudalism were gone? Here's Henry Ford announcing that married men employed in his plant at Iron Mountain, Mich., must have vegetable gardens or lose their jobs.

"Next year every man with a family who is employed at the plant will be required to have a garden of sufficient size to supply his family with at least part of its winter vegetables," said Czar Ford. **"Those who do not comply with the rule will be discharged."**

If Ford's action is not pure despotism, worthy of a feudal lord, what is it? It is not merely suggested that his employes have gardens, but they are ordered to have them. Refusal means loss of a man's job and perhaps hunger and privation for himself and family. "I am boss and you must do as I say, or starve," says Ford, who acts as if he had never heard of democracy or the right of a man to do as he sees fit, provided he does not encroach on the rights of others.

* * *

Labor has sometimes expressed doubts as to the benefits of new machinery, but not so Wall Street, which has looked on new machinery as profitable and therefore altogether good. Now even Wall Street is beginning to have doubts about all new machinery, if a recent editorial in the Magazine of Wall Street reflects its view. The Magazine of Wall Street thinks that new machines are not always what they are cracked up to be, saying, in discussing "Will o' the Wisp Mechanization":

"'Keeping up with the Jones' is as much of a folly in industrial as in social life. Perhaps it has a lot to do with unemployment. It would be edifying to know just how much a lot of our mechanization has contributed to reduction of production costs. Perhaps if there had been more figuring on that item there would have been less of a tendency for plants to put in new machines because their competitors were doing so. We suspect that there are many wonderful machines in America that have added as much as overhead costs as they have saved in labor—overhead costs that go on even when the plant is shut down. Let us assume such a case. The machine has reduced employployment. It has also reduced dividends because of the money that went into its purchase and because of the added amount that must be carried to surplus to take care of interest charges. The general result is a reduction of purchasing power of both workmen and shareholders. The plant may be producing as much or even more than before the installation of the new plant, but it is contributing less to the pool of mobile funds from which in the end its products must be purchased. Instead of progress this machine represents regress. For all we know American industry may be littered up with mechanical 'improvements' that are really business and social evils."

* * *

During a recent municipal ownership campaign some of the defenders of an exploiting gas company declared that a certain advocate of municipal ownership was not even a taxpayer. Asked when the man had died, the stupid answer was, "Why, he isn't dead, but he isn't a taxpayer."

The truth is everybody who is alive pays taxes—and they pay rent and interest whether they are aware of it or not.

Every time a person buys food, pays rent, buys gasoline, takes out an insurance policy or goes to a theater, he automatically pays some of his money to the government. The old saying that death and taxes are inevitable is truer today than it ever was. And, as a result, tax reduction, far from being a matter that interests only the wealthy few, is a matter of tremendous personal importance to each of us.

It would not be far from the truth to say that the consumer pays all the taxes, for it is in the power of the big fellows to pass the impost on down and lay the burden on the back of the people.

No goods nor service are "just as good" except they are guaranteed by a UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Dear Cy:
I am enclosing my latest poem. Let me know at once whether you can use it, as I have other irons in the fire. —Forbes.

—

Dear George:
Remove irons; insert poem.
—Cy.

* * *

Foolish Questions.

How near is soon?
How close is nearly?
What is most likely?
How many is a few?
When is by and by?
How low is low down?
How far is over yonder?
How good is pretty good?
How high is up?
When I say I don't want any how many don't I want?

* * *

Casper—Have you ever had a lesson by correspondence?
Lennox—Yes, I never write to women now.

* * *

Gladys—Dick's clever. I wish dad would give him a start in life.
Brother—The next time your father finds him staying later than midnight, he'll need a head start.

* * *

Harry—Whenever I see you I think of Jones.
Sam—But I'm not a bit like Jones.
Harry—Yes, you are. You both owe me $10.

* * *

Windy Wolfe says, "One of the biggest kicks I ever got was when the doctor's assistant told me to look pleasant as he proceeded to take an X-Ray o' my liver."

* * *

They tell of a Scot's wife whose doctor told her that she needed salt air. She woke up next morning and her husband was fanning her with a herring.

* * *

When you observe the methods of parents and see how well the kids turn out, how can you keep from believing in Providence? . . . Fifteen per cent of school children are below normal mentally, we are told. That's too high. We don't need that many "economic experts." . . And then there was the timid freshman who preferred blondes because he was afraid of the dark. . . The more some young couples try to get ahead, the farther they get behind in their payments. . . Nothing will ruin an interesting intellectual argument quicker than the arrival of a pretty girl. . . When your own plans go wrong, it's touch luck. When another man's plans go wrong, he oughta knowed better.

* * *

Lord, suffer me to catch a fish
So large that even I
In talking of it afterward
Shall have no need to lie.
—Zeke Witt.

* * *

Mother—Now, Johnnie, I know thousands of little boys and girls who would be glad to eat that spinach.
Johnnie—Name three of them!

* * *

Catherine—I don't believe that gossip about Doris. Nor that little I've heard.
Margaret—Oh, Gee, I hoped you might have heard more about it.

* * *

Abie—Papa, vat is science?
Papa—My, how could you be so stupid? Science is dose tings vat say "no smoking."

* * *

The Answer.

What are the wild waves saying
As they lap the shores of our land?
Just this: "Your bathing suit, dearie,
Is shrinking to beat the band."
—H. F. B.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

United Leather Workers Union Label

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Hatters of North America Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Stove and Welsh Mountain Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Bookbinders' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Labels of Electrical Workers 161

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label 661

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels 161

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 161

Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Glove Workers' Union Label

Bartenders' Button

Waiters' Button

Card of Union Bartenders

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters 161

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Walter Cooley and wife, N. A. Cooley, dated Nov. 22, 1929, of record in Book "R," Volume 24, Page 64, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note, representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton county, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 8, block 14, Highland Park addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, Page 28 of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the south side of Dumesnil avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width 135 feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to note for $4,000.00 due Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, dated Feb. 9, 1926, recorded L-20-395, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 11th day of September, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

10-2

What Next!

Representatives of railroads and the Pullman company recently witnessed a demonstration of apparatus for cooling passenger trains by the use of the same steam which heats them, held at the plant of the Carrier Engineer corporation, Newark, N. J. A temperature of 106 degrees was maintained outside the train while within it the temperature was kept at 75 degrees.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 45880

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Grace Trantham vs. Harrison Trantham

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Harrison Trantham is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication by made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Thach & Thach, Attys. 10-2

Dr. L. J. Usher

Dentist

Plates as low as $6.00

Crown and Bridge Work, per tooth, as low as $3.50

Fillings as low as $1.00 Extractions $1.00

All other work as low in proportion

Gas administered for extraction if desired

OFFICE: Corner Market & Seventh St. Over Liggett's Drug Store

ENTRANCE 7½ E. Seventh St. Hours 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Delinquent City Taxes

On October 1st unpaid taxes pass into hands of delinquent collector.

Avoid this extra cost by paying now.

F. K. ROSAMOND,
Tax Collector.

"I'm glad we have a Telephone again"

A number of people who gave up their telephones during the stress of the past twelve months have told us that this proved to be false economy and they have had their service restored.

Those who have not had their service reinstalled, and those who may be hesitating about having a telephone of their own, are reminded that telephone service is no longer regarded as an expense, but is considered a necessary home convenience and economy.

No other money you spend can bring you more actual value. Thousands of telephone subscribers know the truth of this. They do not consider their telephone statement as a "bill," but rather as a reminder of pleasanter living and broadened opportunities.

Those who have previously enjoyed telephone service appreciate it more than ever; new subscribers wonder how they ever did without it.

Telephone service costs so little and the advantages are so many that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE and Telegraph Company

(Incorporated)

103,000 Children Hired in Place of Adults by Low-Wage Employers

Washington, Sept. 10.—During 1930 employers throughout the United States deliberately resorted to wholesale employment of children between 14 and 15 years old at lower wages than adult workers would be paid and are still keeping up the work, according to a statement by the U. S. children's bureau.

During the very period in which these employers were tossing adult workers into the army of the jobless by millions, they took 103,000 children between 14 and 15 years from desks and playgrounds and put them to work, often in the places of the fathers and older brothers who had been fired.

In many instances officials who granted the employment certificates stated the the reason given for the children going to work was to support the family because the adult members had been discharged.

In the meantime the president's organization on unemployment relief and similar organizations are urging parents to keep their children in school until the long-hoped for but evidently very remote end of the business depression and resumption of prosperity absorbs the 5,000,000 unemployed adults.

If the five-day week were adopted so that the unemployed fathers of the children who have left school to go to work could earn wages enough to keep their children in school, it would assist materially in reducing the number of working children.

KEEP CHILDREN IN SCHOOL, A. F. OF L. HEAD URGES

Washington, Sept. 10.—The president's organization on unemployment relief launched a nation-wide campaign to keep young people in school instead of taking jobs in competition with adults.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made the opening radio address.

"There are over 5,000,000 persons walking the streets looking for jobs," Green said. "There are approximately 5,000,000 more working part time. What stronger or more convincing argument can be offered why any boy or girl under 16 years of age having been given gainful employment should now be sent to school and the work they have been doing be performed by adults?

"Why have we committed this double folly of taking from an adult the opportunity to earn a living and giving it to a child and thereby depriving it of a child's heritage? Partly because we know not what we do and partly because we have not had the wisdom to establish and maintain the social and economic standards necessary to protect the children of the nation.

"We have permitted boys and girls to leave school in order to help the family when the bread-winner lost his opportunity to work. Such a policy leads to immeasurable social waste and enriches no one. If we would create real wealth we must first protect our children. We must give children a chance to prepare for the problems and responsibilities of life."

Green presented an impressive list of states whose child labor laws still permit young persons of tender years to take jobs and declared that the present unemployment problem "sharply discloses our failure to establish a far-sighted policy in restricting the age at which children are permitted to work in gainful occupations."

"Obviously, in addition to our back-to-the-schools movement we need to stop the movement of children into industry at its source and keep children in school," he said.

"Now that public opinion is freeing children from a mistaken sacrifice, activities should be mobilized to safeguard the children and to deal with the unemployment problem intelligently. There is an opportunity for all organizations interested in child welfare to join together in a constructive back-to-the-schools effort."

President Green insisted that many of the state child labor laws fixed the statutory age for the employment of children too high and in addition are partially nullified by exemptions and faulty administration.

"The experts for child welfare have been urging the need of child labor laws in states prohibiting gainful employment to children under 16 years of age and requiring work certificates for all under 18 years," he said. "Child labor laws supplemented by compulsory school attendance laws properly enforced would assure children opportunities for physical, mental and spiritual development.

"It is because labor believes that such fundamental legislation is indispensable to child welfare that we have urged and supported the ratification of the national child labor amendment. Now is the time to put the experience gained during this depression to constructive use. Surely we have learned a most valuable and impressive lesson as to why permanent protection should be accorded the children of the nation.

"As president of the American Federation of Labor I wish to urge all unions to join with other local groups to form a living barrier that will turn children from work back to the school and the playground.

"I urge each central labor union to appoint a committee to co-operate in the local effort to find out the facts and to make such adjustments in the home situations as may be necessary to assure the family the necessities of life. Employment for the bread-winner is the most constructive measure.

"This movement in the interest of child education and school attendance should appeal to all humane sentiments and should receive the support of all classes of people. We ought to understand as a result of the experience of this depression covering a long period of time that the employment of children in the mills, mines and factories of the nation serves to displace the father, the bread-winner and the idle worker.

"There is no valid, sound and convincing reason why children should be employed when millions of fathers and bread-winners are idle.

"Let us give the children a chance. Send them to school, so that two distinct and vital purposes may be served; first, relief of the unemployment situation, and second, the education and protection of the children.

"The appeal of this back-to-school movement is to parents, educational and municipal authorities, and in a wider and more comprehensive sense, to all classes of people. Let the efforts which are being put forth to send all children of school age to school this year, and to keep those who have reached the legal age when they would be permitted to accept employment in continuous attendance at school, be reflected in an increase of many thousands of children in the school rooms and upon the playgrounds of the nation."

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

WHY LAUGH?

Just Had a Peep Into

STAGMAIER & CO.'S PREMIUM CATALOGUE

There are so many nice PREMIUMS to be had with Coupons taken from

Up-To-Date Baking Powder

Catalogue will be mailed you free upon request.

Stagmaier & Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lutherans Ask Parents' Aid in Helping Jobless

National Council Urges Children Be Kept in School to Give Whatever Employment There Is to Heads of Families.

New York, Sept. 10.—The National Lutheran council here has issued an urgent call to Lutheran parents throughout the nation to keep their children in school rather than have them seek jobs in competition with heads of families.

The call was signed by the presidents of the six national ecclesiastical groups into which the Lutheran Church in America is divided, and will be read from Lutheran pulpits by the 7,500 pastors in this country on Sunday, Sept. 13.

The message, entitled "In Time of Unemployment; a Call to the Church," says:

"Believing that the church has a serious responsibility in the present emergency of unemployment, and a support of the efforts of the president's organization on unemployment relief, through the National Lutheran council, we urgently call upon congregations, pastors, colleges, schools, and inner mission agencies in our respective churches to urge the advisability of our young people continuing in school rather than seeking employment in competition with heads of families."

In an accompanying statement, the Rev. Dr. Ralph H. Long, executive director of the National Lutheran council, said in part:

"The reasons for endeavoring to keep our Lutheran young folks in school briefly stated are: First, self-improvement in preparation for future positions and for the enrichment of American life; second, the prevention of idleness among young people which generally results in mischief and crime; third, to give whatever employment there is to be had to those who are heads of families and supporters of dependents."

BUGHOUSE FABLES

By H. F. B.

Editor Labor World.

You know, I'm nothing if not scientific, and the idea that is occupying my remarkable brain this week pertains to heredity and environment. I am writing this to find out which of these influences you think exercises the greatest control over the lives and actual beings of the next generation? It seems to me that, as near as I can see, heredity has the stronger hold. You remember the old saying that "Bad blood will tell?" Do you really believe that a child, born of common stock, no-account parentage, if taken at birth—or we'll say, after the first year, during which it has been nourished by the mother at her breast, then placed into an atmosphere of refinement and culture, and reared to man or womanhood, with every care in the world and even actual love and consideration of its foster parents—is going to remain the same, cultured, refined and charming personage they succeeded in raising (if they did succeed), or is that person going to revert to original type in a reasonable length of time?

And do you believe that the child of a long line of cultured and refined parentage who might become transposed into the environment of the common stock, no-account class and reared amid sinners and wrongdoers, is going to ever be satisfied with such a life and not try to climb out to a higher, better plane of existence? I'm betting on heredity myself, but the deep contemplation of these two economic and biological problems has brought up before my mind's eye the horrible vision of the revolt of both heredity and environment combined in the children of one class of our present generation. Man! it's wonderful! Just think of what will probably be the result when the next generation comes up of the present-day, fourth-class jazz-hound morons, who never use their legs to walk anywhere, but sky-loot around to dances and late card parties, and so forth! They will, to begin with, have voices that are a combination of a bass drum and a clarinet in a derby hat, and their clothes will be of negligible quantity; but their chief plane will be that their natural mode of self-locomotion will be in a series of hops and slides with a few intermediate wriggles and twists! And have no natural sense of music whatever! Their parents of today have already begun to confuse racket and rhythm with music, and the end is not yet! It is very sad!

P. S. I'd also like to ask you, sir, who in Sam Hill is to blame for the outrageous mess that was made of my second paragraph of last week's effusion? It looks as if either the printer was drunk when he set it up, or the proofreader was crazy! There's no sense in it at all as it was printed and I've been asked if I was drunk when I wrote it! There are three errors in it. That totally destroys the effectiveness of it, and any darned printer ought to be able to read even my writing better than that! I enclose clipping properly marked for you to see the errors, and don't want it to occur again!

Yours, with bristles up,
H. F. B.

(Editor's Note—Printers don't drink, and all proofreaders are crazy.)

BEST EARNING AGE.

Earning power of the typical mechanical engineer is greatest at 55, according to a survey made by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The "maximum professional income" of one-half of the mechanical engineers of the country who were 55 years old last year was $7,600. A quarter of the group earned $12,500 and one-tenth more than $25,000 during the year. Salaries are lowest in the far west and highest in New York.

"Engineering earnings do not decline seriously with age," says the report.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

WATCH this section every week for Grocery Bargains. Make your Dollar do Double Duty. Patronize those who patronize YOUR PAPER—and save the difference.

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Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

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Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

FIFTY-TWO PATERSON SILK MILLS SIGN UNION CONTRACT

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 2.—There are 6,783 silk workers on strike here under the banner of American Federation of Labor unions, a statistical report by the unions says. The report says that more than 1,500 workers affiliated with the A. F. of L. unions have returned to work under union agreements signed by fifty-two shops.

Patronize our Advertisers.

MUSICIANS' OFFICIAL DIES.

William G. Dodge, assistant president of the American Federation of Musicians, passed away in New York City on Aug. 3. Funeral services were held from the Musicians' local headquarters in Boston, Mass., on Aug. 5. Dodge was assistant president in the Musicians' international office for eight years and served on the executive board of Musicians' Local Union No. 9 in Boston for twenty years. Fred W. Birmbo succeeds the deceased official.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 18, 1931 — Number 21

CENTRAL BODY URGES SUPPORT SCHOOL BONDS

Proposed $200,000 Issue Formally Approved.

"BIG TAXPAYERS" SIGNED PETITION

Vote Forced by Wealthy Citizens Not Interested in Workers' Children.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night went on record as favoring the proposed issuance of $200,000 in bonds by Hamilton county, for the purpose of erecting new school buildings at Red Bank and Tyner-Silverdale.

A resolution prepared by a special committee calls attention to the fact that the required number of signatures have been secured to demand a popular vote on the question, deploring this action as having been "promoted principally by wealthy citizens who have little or no interest in whether or not a workingman's children are given an education," and called upon trades unionists and their friends to go to the polls and register their protest against this action by casting their ballots in favor of the issue.

No mention is made in the resolution of the fact that many of the petition's signers, known to be among the city's wealthiest citizens, were shown by a printed list to be assessed at ridiculously low figures. This, it was said, will be taken up in due time.

The resolution also recalls that citizens of the communities where it is proposed to build the new schools have pointed out the crowded conditions of the present structures, and the great need for some relief in order that their children may receive instructions under proper surroundings. The fact that erection of the buildings now would mean a saving to the taxpayers and would provide employment for many heads of families is also brought out in the resolution, which follows:

Whereas, the required number of local citizens have signed a petition calling for a referendum on the proposal to issue $200,000 in bonds for the erection of grammar schools at Red Bank and Tyner-Silverdale; and,

Whereas, citizenship of these communities have earnestly urged the vital need of these schools, present enrollment being so great as to force the temporary occupation of rented buildings adjacent to the thoroughly inadequate structures now in use; and,

Whereas, erection of these much-needed buildings at this time would be a matter of economy, and would provide employment for many heads of families now in need; and,

Whereas, we believe that the movement to demand a popular vote on the proposed bond issue was promoted principally by wealthy citizens who have little or no interest in whether a workingman's child is given an education; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we go on record as lending every support to the issuance of said bonds, and we call upon all fair-minded, public-spirited citizens to go to the polls on the date set for this bond election, and register their protest against reaction by casting their ballots in favor of the issue.

ELECTRICIANS BACK SCHOOLS

Local 175 Approves Proposed Bond Issue for Red Bank-Tyner.

Local 175, Electrical Workers, at their regular meeting Wednesday night approved a resolution adopted by Central Body in support of the proposal to issue bonds for new school buildings at Red Bank and Tyner-Silverdale. A committee, consisting of E. E. Crosby, I. C. Patton and W. P. Howard, had been instructed to draw resolutions expressing the sentiment of the members, and this committee offered the position of Central Body as the proper stand. The Electrical Workers approved the expression unanimously, it was said.

CROSBY SAYS—

T. H. Lofty says bring on the hot weather, he can lay under a tree and keep cool, but can't do that and keep warm.

* * *

Here's some plans the wire-twisters won't have to twist any wire around: The Dawes plan, Young plan, and the Hoover plan, or moratorium.

* * *

I. T. Patton is reported on a trip up north to Soddy.

* * *

One thing sure, the fellow that isn't working won't have to take a reduction in wages.

* * *

No register, no vote. So be sure and do both for our schools.

* * *

Ed Carrol said just because he was carrying a suit case is no sign he was leaving town. Fine, Ed, stick around.

* * *

Grady McArthur says the new radio is keeping him up a little later than usual these cool nights.

* * *

J. C. Fournier reports a new boy at his home.

Lost Union Card

Andrew C. Wolfe, structural iron worker, reports the loss of his card in Chattanooga this week. Mr. Wolfe will appreciate its return to The Labor World office, if found. It is No. 117191, issued at Oklahoma City. Finder may phone The Labor World, 6-7562.

City Employes Of Hub to Get Five-Day Week

Mayor Curley Tells Labor Meeting 7,000 Will Begin Plan January 1 in Effort to Increase Employment.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—In a Labor Day speech before the Central Labor union, Mayor Curley announced that 7,000 city employes will go on a five-day working week beginning next January 1, in an effort to bring the shorter week to municipal workers in other cities and thus increase employment. The mayor said the five-day week here will add about 800 workers to the city pay roll.

Thirteen thousand employes in the Boston fire and police departments, the schools, city hospitals will not be included in the five-day week.

"The five-day week is here," Curley told the labor meeting. "We are going to institute it in Boston in January, and we hope the example set by the city may be generally accepted by every other community in America.

No Other Answer.

"There is no other answer if the inventive genius of the American nation robs the people of America of 3,000,000 opportunities for a livelihood in ten years. If, as the economists state, in the next ten years 4,000,000 more opportunities will vanish, there is only one answer, and that is the adoption of the five-day week.

"You increase the number of employes by 16 per cent, and you offset the vanishing job."

Mayor Curley praised the accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor in shortening the work day and week and in having passed labor legislation. He discussed how other countries have dealt with unemployment and declared that the five-day week is the answer to the problem. After pointing out how machinery is displacing men, the mayor said:

"It is a serious situation. Nobody wants the dole. But you have only two choices, either work and wages for the American people or the dole. And we believe in work and wages. I hope the president of the United States is listening in. I hope he realizes what we believe in. We are interested in America. We want it to prosper and are willing to die for it, but we believe it is the duty of our government to provide for this unprecedented situation that obtains in America.

Labor Must Be Helped.

"It is unfair to permit organized labor to continue planning for the entire 122 millions of people in America. It is too big a job. This job should be the concern of every individual in America. Religious, financial, labor and educational organizations should all come together with a common purpose, a single proposition, work and wages for the people of America.

"A $5,000,000,000 program is what is needed. We did not hesitate at $30,000,000,000 during the World war. We have an economic war here and during the two years it has been in progress we have not nationally spent one dollar to settle it. Let congress assemble and appropriate $5,000,000,000 so that no one will be out of employment during the coming winter."

PRINTERS PLAN ANNUAL MEET

Tennessee-Kentucky Conference Convenes at Knoxville Sunday.

Annual convention of the Tennessee-Kentucky Typographical Conference, scheduled for Sunday at Knoxville, will be one of the most important meetings of this organization since its organization more than eleven years ago.

A special session will be held Saturday night. Matters affecting the welfare of the membership of the local typographical unions of both Kentucky and Tennessee will be discussed during this session of one day, and recommendations pertaining to the unemployment situation existing in the printing industry will receive especial attention.

A short program of entertainment, ending with a banquet Sunday evening, will be intermixed with the business sessions, which will, as has been the custom for years, be short and to the point.

Labor officials from both Tennessee and Kentucky will be in attendance at the conference, as well as a representative number of delegates from practically every local typographical union in its jurisdiction.

Hon. Henry P. Hanson, of Memphis, president of the conference, has served in this official position since the body was formed, and Raymond Redd, of Lexington, Ky., has the distinction of having been re-elected as secretary for a like number of years, both officials serving so well that their election has been at all times unanimous.

Chattanooga Typographical union will be represented by W. L. Gardner, president of No. 89, T. R. Cuthbert and R. M. Cooke.

Small Output Given By Soviet Workers

New York.—Despite the use of the most modern machinery available, the production of women's clothing in the women's garment factories of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics lags behind American standards, declared David Dubinsky, general secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, on his return from an investigation of production methods and working conditions in the garment industry of the soviet union.

In the coat shops Mr. Dubinsky found up-to-date machinery with mass production on the Henry Ford plan in full operation. In a Leningrad plant employing 4,000 women the cloth is cut in layers by huge bandsaw cutting machines, and factory officials stated that each garment passed through 172 operations.

"The Leningrad factory, according to figures given to me on the premises," Dubinsky said, "yields 6,000 coats a day, about a garment and a half per worker. In the United States with such an equipment the output would be at least nine coats per worker.

"In the Kharkov factory I found the output somewhat higher, about three garments a day per worker, but even here production lags far behind American standards."

Dubinsky said the workers themselves "are hustling and doing their best because they are all piece-workers and seem to have an earnest desire to help in the progress of the five-year plan." He attributed their small output to inefficient management.

"In general the soviet factories impressed me favorably," Dubinsky concluded. "They are roomy and run on a big scale. I cannot frankly say that I noticed anywhere any outspoken dissatisfaction with the communist regime, though suffering and want are widespread."

PEOPLE TO VOTE ON QUESTION OF CONVENTION

Proposed Changes to Be Submitted.

WORKERS URGED TO SUPPORT CALL

Four Major Problems Make Up List for Delegates to Consider.

Next Thursday, Sept. 24, the people of Tennessee will vote on whether or not a constitutional convention shall be called to consider four major questions offered by resolution of the recent session of the general assembly. Under the resolution, the convention, if called, will be limited in its deliberations to consideration of these four proposals. Should a majority vote to call the convention, it will meet at Nashville on Monday, Nov. 16. Delegates will be asked to voluntarily pledge themselves, before election, that they will vote in the convention to submit the amendments to be voted upon separately by the people, for ratification or rejection, and that no one of the proposals rejected by the people shall become part of the constitution.

In the event the convention is called an election to select delegates will be held on Thursday, Oct. 29. The number of delegates to be selected shall be thirty-three, one from each of the thirty-three senatorial districts. Any person 25 years or over may become a candidate for delegate upon filing with the secretary of state his or her petition on or before Oct. 15, indorsed by not less than twenty-five qualified voters of his or her county.

Joint legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, after a thorough study of the situation, has indorsed the convention as proposed, and members of organized labor and their friends are urged to vote "for," and if the proposal carries, to vote only for progressives as delegates.

The four proposals, all of which, as stated above, have been indorsed, are as follows:

(1) To improve our system of taxation and assessment so as to conform to present-day economic conditions by an amendment of section 28 of article 2, classifying property for taxation.

(2) To restrict the general assembly to general legislation, and to relegate all legislation of a purely local character to the respective counties and municipalities.

(3) To make the compensation of members of the general assembly commensurate with services rendered and to prohibit any bonus or extra pay.

(4) To extend the term of office of governor to four years, and make him ineligible to re-election to an immediate succeeding term; and to provide for the election of a lieutenant-governor.

CARPENTERS STOP CAMPAIGN

Dance Will Be Given as Scheduled, Business Agent Announces—Regrets Publicity.

Following newspaper publicity of action taken by Central Body Monday night with respect to telephone ticket sales by promoters employed by Local 74, Carpenters, to put on a public dance for the benefit of the local, C. W. Smith, business agent, said Thursday the sale had been immediately stopped, but the affair would be given as scheduled.

Mr. Smith stated that the Carpenters contracted with the promoters in good faith, and instructed them to use only the name of the local in their solicitation, and to seek support solely on the merits of the affair. He said the local members regretted the publicity, and had taken the only action possible in stopping the campaign after the protest had been made.

Grim Reaper Calls Mrs. Robt. S. Barnes

Mrs. Mary Katherine Barnes, 25, wife of Robt. S. Barnes, of the News composing room force, passed away last Sunday afternoon at a local hospital following a short illness. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon from Greenwood church, near Harrison, the Rev. J. H. Hughes officiating.

The Labor World offers sincere sympathy to Brother Robert and other surviving relatives in their great bereavement.

Nurse (going off duty)—Is there anything else you wish, sir?

Patient—Yes, kiss me good night.

Nurse—I'll send in an orderly—he does the dirty work.

O'CONNOR NOW KNOX MAYOR

Trades Unionist Honored by Citizens of Neighboring Village.

HIZONNER HIMSELF

HON. JOHN T. O'CONNOR

Although it is difficult for a Chattanoogan with the proper degree of civic pride to realize that the people of Knoxville ever did anything right, local trades unionists are forced to break down and confess that the voters of the village to the north of us did themselves proud last Saturday when they gave to John T. O'Connor highest vote in a race between twelve aspirants for city councilman. The high vote, according to precedent, assures the mayoralty for the old-timer, and that he will fill that office with distinction and with credit to his home city is a foregone conclusion of those who know him best.

Mr. O'Connor is a member of the International Association of Machinists, and has served the labor movement in almost every capacity over a period of some twenty-five years. From president of his local lodge he went to the chief executiveship of the Knoxville Central Body, and later served three terms as president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor. He also represented the state body for a time as its legislative chairman. Although it has been some years since he occupied an official position with the federation, his advice and counsel is still sought and highly valued when major problems are under consideration, and a convention of the state body without his presence—well, it's just not the same.

Mr. O'Connor is a student of economics, with a fine philosophy and the intelligence to make it effective.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night instructed Secretary Gerlach to wire congratulations of local trades unionists, among whom the newly-elected official has numerous warm personal friends.

James A. Trent, now serving as mayor of Knoxville, will be forced to enter a run-off with three other candidates to decide the winners of two seats on the council.

Joe—You must have been out with that architect last night.

Floe—Why?

Joe—Well, I see blue prints on your neck.

* * *

She Had Pneumonia.

For her on the front door
They've hung a wreath,
She would wear naught above
And less beneath.

MAYOR RAPS PAY-CUTTERS

Texas Executive Flays Those Who Would Reduce Standards.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 17.—Employers who make any suggestions about cutting wages on city construction work are going to get themselves "told plenty," Mayor Chambers has announced in no uncertain terms, says a special correspondent of Labor.

The San Antonio Builders' Exchange—an organization composed of the city's "leading" contractors—has objections to the union scale being embodied in contracts awarded for public work.

It voiced those objections to the school board with a request that the pay of all skilled crafts be cut $2 a day.

Mayor Chambers was furious when he heard of this move.

"I don't know what the school board is going to do, but I do know what the city is going to do if such a request for wage reductions is made over here," he declared heatedly.

"We are going to tell these gentlemen that we believe wages are too low now—and that we are not only for a living wage, but are for the union wage.

"I have never heard of a builder, a contractor or an architect offering to reduce his own profit. Instead of that, they all want to jump away down the scale and make the laboring man take the 'rap' if there's any reducing to be done.

"These employers argue that two small school buildings can be erected from the money wrung from the dinner buckets of workers. Yes, they are right. They could also import workers from Mexico who would work for 30 cents a day, and enough money would thus be saved to build two or three large buildings."

Unemployment is becoming more critical every day, Mayor Chambers said.

"There are people in San Antonio living on nothing but clabber milk. They are suffering intensely.

"And yet there is a group of business men who would make matters worse by reducing wages. It's preposterous."

Wedding Bells Ring For Wade H. Patton

This depression apparently has no terrors for Wade H. Patton, member of the Intertype Composing company force, for on Sept. 11 Mr. Patton "took unto himself a bride," the lady being Miss Ophelia Adele Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Brown.

Mr. Patton came to Chattanooga some time ago from Philadelphia, while Mrs. Patton is a graduate of Central High school and Tennessee State Teachers' school at Murfreesboro.

The Labor World wishes for the young couple a long and happy voyage on the matrimonial seas.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Gadgett, proudly, "we can trace our ancestors back to—to—well, I don't know exactly who, but we've been descending for centuries."

* * *

Harry—I'm forgetting women.

George—So am I. I'm for getting a couple as soon as possible.

PREPARE FOR OPENING OF NIGHT SCHOOLS

Sessions to Begin Monday, Sept. 28.

FREE INSTRUCTION OFFERED TO PUBLIC

Wide Variety of Subjects to Be Included in 1931-32 Courses.

The free night school, "The People's University," will begin the 1931-32 sessions at the vocational school, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets, September 28. According to O. C. Kirkman, school director, indications are that a large enrollment will feature this year's session of the popular and ever-growing system organized under joint auspices of federal, state and city governments.

Night school sessions will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, with classes in the following subjects offered: Elementary and advanced fundamentals, high school, commercial, professional, technical, home making and others. Day classes will be conducted covering any subject needed by working people, at any hour between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., if as many as fifteen enroll in any one subject.

Prof. Kirkman said it was hoped that classes may be organized for Saturday morning sessions, and if sufficient numbers are interested these classes will be formed.

In addition to age limits, pupils must give evidence that they are qualified to succeed in the work which they undertake. These technical classes in night and day schools are for the purpose of supplementing daily employment or some allied trade.

Classes will be operated in outlying districts where a demand for such is evident. An enrollment fee of $2 is all the cost attached to the course, with the exception of textbooks.

The office on Chestnut street will remain open all next week, beginning Monday night, and Prof. Kirkman stressed the desirability for early enrollment, as only such classes which have enrolled the required number will begin sessions on the 28th.

Among those who may be helped by the adult education system are listed the following: Women who desire to prepare for the duties of the home; women who wish to solve the problems of the family; all whose early education was neglected; those who would supplement their early education with more culture; the foreign-born who would learn the language of America; aliens who wish to become citizens; men and women who wish to prepare for professions; those who wish to advance in their trade or profession; office workers and others who would enter or advance in the world of business; the ambitious who desire self-improvement in any line.

A brief description of technical courses offered follows:

Automotive Mechanics—Engine repair, chassis repair, motor block testing, carburetor work, ignition, starting, lighting, trouble shooting, and storage battery work.

Blue print reading, trade drawing, trade mathematics—as required of all skilled mechanics in the various trades.

Boiler Code—A study of the A. S. M. E. standard boiler code as applied to constructive operation and inspection of both low and high pressure boilers.

Cabinetmaking—Woodworking for cabinetmakers, bench workers, and machine operators, including designing, billing and wood finishing.

Drawing and Design—Commercial designing, figure drawing, sign painting, window display.

Home Making Courses — These courses are planned to meet home problems, related to the clothing, food and health of the family and are as follows: Food preparation and
Structural Design and Structural Drafting—Beginning and advanced classes. Principles of structural design, covering strength of materials, graphic statics, slide rule instruction, use of handbook, etc.
serving, food demonstration, nutrition, clothing selection, clothing construction, alteration of ready-made garments, home nursing, child development, millinery.

Mechanical Drawing—The underlying principles of all drawing will be taught. Open to anyone, whether trade worker or not. This course will be followed by special drawing courses such as mechanical and architectural drawing.

Practical Electricity — Electricity and magnetism, batteries, electrical machinery, electrical circuits, direct current generators and motors, inside wiring for light and power, meters and meter-testing, power plant operation, alternating current generators and motors, transformers, armature winding, house wiring.

Plumbing — Theory of plumbing, drawing for plumbers, mathematics for plumbers, plumbing practice.

Sheet Metal Drafting—Principles of sheet metal drafting and laying out of work open to all sheet metal workers.

Davis Denounces Wage-Cutting As a Blow to Business Revival

Washington, Sept. 17.—Vigorous opposition to wage cutting as a peril to industry was the keynote of an address by United States Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, at the Labor Sunday services at the Washington Cathedral.

He urged a reorganization of our economic system to enable the wage-earners and farmers to secure a more equitable portion of the national wealth.

"A bountiful nature and the ingenuity of man have built up high surpluses of food and commodities of every description," he said, "and yet in this great nation of ours, we find men, women and children who are hungry and unable to obtain enough food to keep themselves normally nourished. We find abject poverty stalking about in our country.

Wage-Cutting Condemned.

"What shall it profit if wages are reduced to such a low level that the wage-earners of our nation are barely able to provide themselves with fundamental necessities of life?" he asked.

"What substantial hope can be held for the revival of national prosperity if the buying power of wage-earners and our farmers is seriously curtailed through the medium of drastic wage reduction policies and cheap selling prices for their products?

"What will be the effect of such economic policies upon our American standards of living? And what menace do such unsound and economic policies bear toward the welfare and existence of our nation?

"One need not be an economist to analyze the vital questions. The answers are so obvious that they should be apparent to every thinking man and woman in our country.

"For instance, what does it profit industry to drastically reduce wages and salaries when the result often manifests itself in the creation of such woeful community conditions that this saving on industry's payrolls is often wiped out or neutralized by the end of the year in intensified appeals for aid sought by community chest, Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations?

Advises Revising System.

"Furthermore, realizing that our farmers and wage-earners constitute an overwhelming majority of our nation's population, it is logical to believe that national prosperity cannot be attained unless both classes obtain a fair and square share of the distribution of the wealth they produce.

"Every move made to curtail the buying power of our farmers and wage-earners further retards the sound revival of brisk business and industrial conditions. Hence, our economic system for the distribution of our national wealth sould be revamped, in compliance with the ethics of the 'golden rule,' so that our farmers and wage-earners can earn more, spend more, buy more and use more.

"Moreover, I believe that sound ways and means could be found for this revision of our economic system, entailing no real financial hardship upon the part of industry or its stockholders."

For Your Scrapbook

(An unfortunate typographical error in last week's issue destroyed the effectiveness of a featured statement by Judge Lusk, made in his opinion dismissing suit of County Judge Will Cummings against Sheriff Taylor and Criminal Court Clerk Clark to enforce wage cuts in the departments of these two officials.

We regard Judge Lusk's statement as one of the most reasonable, constructive, sane and effective pronouncements made by any of the hundreds of leaders in all walks of life respecting the present industrial collapse, and for this reason we are reprinting below the paragraph as it was originally written, in the hope that our readers will recognize and digest its full significance.—Editor.)

The whole economic history of mankind teaches us the folly of expecting efficient service from poorly paid help. The law of compensation works here, as everywhere, and we get what we pay for—no more. America has led the world in fixing wages and a consequent standard of living which gives dignity and decency in normal times to all who are willing to exchange therefor honest and intelligent effort. If possible to avoid it, no governmental agency should lead the way back to the inadequate pay, with its trail of ignorance and want, that cursed us in former times.—The Hon. Charles W. Lusk, Criminal Court Judge.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1931.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Cutting the budget of the Chattanooga Public library to such an extent that the board in charge of that institution is seriously considering the abolishment or curtailment of the branch libraries in the various high schools is looked upon with a great deal of concern by members of organized labor.

The working men and women of the city use the facilities of the library in greater proportion than any other group of our people and any impairment of the usefulness of the library will be felt keenly by them.

It is understood that a conference of the city commission and the library board will be held looking to a readjustment of the tentative budget, and it is hoped some method will be found by which the city commission may be permitted to continue the appropriation that the library has enjoyed in past years.

The Legion Acts

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Resolutions have been prepared for presentation at the annual convention of the American Legion at Detroit which opens Monday calling upon legionnaires to help break the backbone of Old Man Depression by giving employment to those without work.

On the surface this looks fair enough were it not for the fact that labor economists have been using literally tons of ink telling people industry and not individuals nor this or that organization must shoulder the blame for the present unemployment and that industry alone must seek a solution.

We must not assist industry—or capital, call it what you will—to throw up any kind of a smoke screen in its endeavor to hide from view the real cause for the present employment. No organization must take on itself the responsibility of bringing order out of the present economic chaos.

The American Legion is largely an organization composed of men who are wage-earners themselves. Those in a position to give employment to others and who are also members of the legion are a small proportion of its membership. The legion is not to blame as an organization for the last three years' unemployment—industry is to blame, and there no responsibility must remain. The legion's demand, therefore, for work to be given the unemployed should be made to industry—not its wage-earning membership!

Raise Wages, Filene Tells German Bosses

Leipzig, Germany.—German employers should systematically raise the wages of German workers instead of confining themselves to technical rationalization, Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, told German industrial leaders in an address at the Leipzig fair. The present economic crisis, he said, is caused by the impossibilty of the masses purchasng what is produced.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Machinery and Unemployment

Statistics compiled by the government of the United States show that the value of the commodities produced by the workers in American industries in 1929 was eight million dollars more than in 1919, although there were 675,000 fewer workers in 1929 than in 1919.

As a result of this increase in labor's commodity-producing capacity and business depression, the employers have discharged more than 5,000,000 workers, turning them over to charity funds for a living for themselves and their families, and placed 5,000,000 more on part-time work and earnings with a drastic lowering of living standards.

The underlying causes and social results of this catastrophe are being studied by a committee appointed by Secretary of Labor Doak to investigate "technological" unemployment and the effect of the displacement of workers by machinery.

Dr. Charles A. Prosser, former director of the federal board for vocational education and a writer on educational subjects, is chairman of the committee.

In explaining the work of the committee Dr. Prosser says it has divided the problem into two parts. It will endeavor to determine what effect technological improvement has on the volume of employment, and also what can be done to "conserve" the workers whom the employers discharge because fewer men working the same number of hours with semi-automatic machinery can produce more goods and services than more men with the old machinery.

Employer-economists claim that labor-displacing machinery does not in fact displace labor but increases the number of jobs. Labor-economists claim the machinery does displace workers and that employers use it to create the army of the unemployed. Dr. Prosser's committee will attempt to adjudicate the statistical truth of these conflicting views.

In commenting on the tremendous increase in the output of labor under machine production and the millions of workers now without jobs. Dr. Prosser said that technological unemployment may result in "sweeping economic and social changes."

He stated that the problem of "conserving" the worker displaced by machinery involved the problem of caring for all the unemployed, regardless of the cause.

"The committee will also make a report," he added, "regarding ways and means of safeguarding workers before displacement, at the time of displacement, and after displacement through improved placement and retaining services in states and local communities."

It is gratifying to know that the committee has included in its program the problem of "caring for all the unemployed, regardless of cause." The jobless millions have but little interest in scientific and microscopic explanations of the causes which have deprived them of the right to earn a living. What they want is work.

Vitiating Child Labor Laws

Vitiating labor laws by administrative processes is one of the methods by which protective labor legislation is deprived of much of its value. This is especially true of child labor laws.

A striking illustration of this defect is brought out in a recent study on certain features of the Illinois child labor law made by Savilla Millis Simons for the Illinois committee on child welfare. The study has not been published, but it is summarized in the American Child, the official organ of the national child labor committee.

The Illinois law prescribes that children who apply for work permits shall be examined to determine their physical fitness for work. The American Child says Miss Simons discovered that "on the whole, physical examinations for work permits were found to be perfunctory. Only three of the larger cities had school physicians to give the examinations. In two cities no physical examinations were given. Several cities gave no re-examination for subsequent permits, and in none were permits withheld pending correction of physical defects."

The Illinois law also designates legal employments for children, fixes the hours of work, and specifies the age at which work permits may be given. On the administration of these vital provisions the summary says:

> Little attempt appears to be made to check up on the nature of the proposed employment, and its legality, or on the number of hours' work expected. Only a few of the largest firms troubled to return permits upon the termination of the child's employment. Another loophole for employment without a permit is found in the practice of the free employment bureaus of Illinois which, although not placing any children known to be under 16, accept the statement of a child that he is over 16 without question.

In street trades studied in five cities Miss Simons found deplorable conditions for child workers. In Rockford, "children sold papers on the streets without restriction as to age or hours of work, and teachers reported that some of them began to work so early in the morning that they fell asleep in school." In Decatur the investigator found "a family of children ranging from 12 years down to 4 years all selling papers, and an 11-year-old girl who had been selling papers all winter aided by her 5-year-old brother."

An outstanding tragedy of the lax administration of child labor laws is the number of children killed and injured by the action of employers who illegally put them to work in occupations where the industrial hazard is very great. On this point the American Child gives the following summary of Miss Simons' report on accidents to young workers in Illinois:

> Almost 70 per cent of the children under 16 years of age injured by industrial accidents in Illinois during 1929 were illegally employed, and the present study shows that plenty of opportunity for illegal employment arises from the lack of uniformity in methods of issuing work permits and from lack of effectiveness in enforcing the compulsory school attendance law.

Illinois is not the only state where children of tender years are victimized by the antisocial and unpatriotic practices of low-wage employers and the laxness of administrative officials. There is nothing so sacred as children who can not protect themselves.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

THE year 1837 serves somewhat as a point of demarcation between the old pioneer stage of organized labor and what we might in a general way term its modern phase. This is true, not because no further changes took place in the general character of labor organizations following this date or because after 1837 labor conditions became static and did not advance beyond what they were at that time, but because in one sense or another most every characteristic of present-day labor unions had either taken root or were beginning to do so.

Several of the crafts which had been organized for several years held national gatherings of their representatives from scattered locals throughout the United States by 1837, and such "trades unions" which had not called annual conventions saw the wisdom of doing so and were making their plans accordingly.

The dues system in local organizations was now fairly well established and such national affiliations as had been established were receiving dues from local unions.

While the number of labor papers begun at this early date was not large those which had been started by enterprising laborists were laying the foundations of loyalty to the laboring masses of the country which a later and more numerous labor press have so magnificently upheld in the years that have gone by since the first labor weekly was founded.

Local "trades unions" were now holding weekly or monthly "lodge meetings," at which were discussed plans made for the endless series of strikes taking place throughout the country.

And lastly, unionists had awakened to the fact that long hours only served to stultify the workman and he must have, and there must be developed by workingmen themselves, some fair ratio of leisure hours to the number spent at daily labor, for hitherto the number of hours a workingman spent at work were all out of proportion to the number he was permitted to call his own.

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS.

Mangua, Nicarauga.—The Nicaraguan government has contracted with the Swedish match trust for 10,000,000 boxes of safety matches for use in connection with a government monopoly. The government will sell the matches at 2 cents a box, calculating a profit of $80,000 annually.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

If you will look closely at the narratives supplied us by the four gospel writers two important facts will reveal themselves. First, throughout the entire public ministry of Jesus we see Him living among the common, ordinary folk of His day as one of them, and mingling with them with a natural simplicity that elicits admiration. On the other hand what is also true? Exactly the opposite. We see Him hobnobbing with the cultured and opulent, always at ease among the great of the nation and moving about among the well-to-do as much at home as among the poor of the land.

WM. L. MOSS

Here we have the very essence of the secret of Jesus' greatness—He was all things to all men! To the poor He was rich in spirit—possessing that richness of spirit that makes one gracious, kind, sympathetic, forbearing, understanding. To the rich He was poor in spirit—possessing that quality of humbleness of spirit that makes one lovable, inclined to meet others half way, willing to do goodness for its own sake, broad-minded yet firm. This characteristic of being all things to all men can only be instilled in people who live in homes which are not of the poorest nor of the richest. Such a home had Jesus. The family were not able to make a grand spalsh at Nazareth yet at the proper season they were able to travel up to Jerusalem to observe the feast. The menfolk of the home were neither dependant on neighbors for the family's sustenance nor were they without a trade. Both Joseph and Jesus were carpenters, as were undoubtedly also Jesus' brothers. Jesus was no anemic weakling for carpentering in those days demanded muscle to work hard woods into staunch plows and ox yokes, furniture, and window and door frames. These of course had to be lifted here and there as they were turned from the misshapened raw wood into the finished articles.

Thus we see Jesus in His early manhood engaging in work useful to the community. At Nazareth He knew life, tasted life, lived life as life really is. He came to know and understand men and their problems. When the hour came when He was sent forth to do the Father's will Jesus did not from that moment have to begin to learn what life is like for He already knew. Nazareth had provided him with the schooling he needed in this respect. And He was conscious of the fact that He knew what life is—and not only that, but men could see that He knew, and knowing that He knew followed Him from place to place eagerly catching every word that fell from His lips.

What Next!

Experiments with aluminum paint on refrigerator cars are being made by the Canadian National Railways. Recent tests have shown that the outer temperature of a car-roof covered with aluminum paint is 10 degrees lower than that of a roof colored the usual "box-car red." Two new refrigerator cars have been painted entirely with the aluminum paint. Aluminum paint has been used to some extent on railroad passenger cars in the United States.

Special days for UNION LABEL agitation are good, but making every day a UNION LABEL day is much better.

Bargains for Saturday!

PINK SALMON No. 1 Tall, 3 for..... 25c
PREMIUM SODAS 1-Lb..... 12½c
PET MILK Small, 10 for 28c; Large, 5 for..... 28c
BUTTER Lb..... 29c
KRAFT'S ELKHORN
SALT MEAT Lb. 9c
STREAK O' LEAN
BACON Pound..... 25c
Rindless Black Hawk

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

SAUNDERS STORE
423-425-427 MARKET STREET
(INDEPENDENT OF ANY CHAIN STORE—HOME OWNED)

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Very Best Grade (4 lb. limit)—4 lbs..... 30c
PURE LARD Very best, "Laurel" (Limit 4 Lbs.—4 Pounds 35c
PINK SALMON No. 1 Tall, 15c Size, 3 cans..... 25c
SALT OR MATCHES Reg. 5c Sizes, Box..... 2c
CAMAY Regular 10c Soap, 3 Bars 19c and get 1 Ivory Snow..... FREE
"CALUMET" Baking Powder, Lb. Can 24c, and Nice Dish..... FREE
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

COMING
SEPTEMBER 21st AND ALL WEEK
FREE FESTIVAL AUSPICES VETERANS FOREIGN WARS
D. D. Murphy Shows
(INC.)
TITAN OF THE TENTED WORLD
14 THRILLING RIDES | 400 PEOPLE | 16 NEW FEATURE SHOWS
Traveling on 30 Double Length Railroad Cars
WARNER PARK SHOW GROUNDS
THE AMUSEMENT SPOT OF CHATTANOOGA
FREE ADMISSION! FREE PARKING!
A WEEK OF THRILLS AND AMUSEMENT

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

NIGHT SCHOOL
"The People's University"
Opens for Instruction on
Monday Night, Sept. 28
...at the...
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
Corner of Fourth and Chestnut
Courses offered:
Fundamentals — Home Making
High School — Commercial
and Technical Subjects
Building open for conference and enrollment on September 21, 22, 24, 25 from 6 to 9 p.m. No class will be organized until twelve to fifteen people enroll.
Be sure to enroll in advance
For other information call 6-3321
Classes for colored at Howard

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Delinquent City Taxes
On October 1st unpaid taxes pass into hands of delinquent collector.
Avoid this extra cost by paying now.
F. K. ROSAMOND,
Tax Collector.

A HIGH GRADE PRODUCT
....AT A LOW COST!
MINED IN TENNESSEE BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA
FENTRESS COAL
"100 Per Cent Union"
Buy Now at Summer Prices!
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
WALTER D. MOORE
T. F. WARE
PHONE 6-1183

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45918
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Omer B. Eubright vs. Omer B. Eubright
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that Omer B. Eubright is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause will be set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
10-9
Solicitor & Myers, Attys.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45898
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Nancy C. Thaxton vs. George T. Thaxton
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that George T. Thaxton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause will be set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
10-9
Solicitor & Thach, Attys.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45908
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Myrtle Irwin vs. Jake Irwin
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jake Irwin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause will be set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
10-9
Solicitor & Weatherford, Attys.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45880
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Grace Trantham vs. Harrison Trantham
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that Harrison Trantham is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause will be set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 8th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
10-2
Hunt & Thach, Attys.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 1824
John Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Chattanooga Transfer and Storage Company
(H. Grady Varnell)
It this cause it appears by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, a replevin notice has been served on goods in storage at the warehouse of the Chattanooga Transfer and Storage Co. belonging to said defendant, and returned to me, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, summoning the said defendant to appear before me at my office, 17 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Monday, Sept. 21, 1931, at 11 a.m., and make defense to said bill or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.
This 27th day of August, 1931.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45862
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Eva Thomas vs. Niven E. Thomas
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Niven E. Thomas is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 2nd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Samuel Butler, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 24888
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County
W. E. Long vs. Emma Long
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that Emma Long is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 2nd day of September, 1931.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
By E. C. BRIDGERS, D. C. M.
Sam H. Seymour, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45861
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Estelle Burkhart Taylor vs. Charles C. Taylor
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that Charles C. Taylor is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 3rd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. H. Seymour, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Theresa Reading vs. L. C. Reading
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that L. C. Reading is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 2nd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Samuel Butler, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45772
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
J. Hamilton Estes vs. Mary Estes
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Mary Estes is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 21st day of August, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. Fogo, Atty. 9-11

CONSTIPATION take

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. B. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. E-171

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Walter Cooley and wife, N. A. Cooley, dated Nov. 22, 1929, of record in Book "R," Volume 24, Page 64, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note, representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton county, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Hamilton county Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 2, block 14, Highland Park addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, Page 23 of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the south side of Duncan avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width 135 feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to note for $4,000.00 due Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, dated Feb. 9, 1926, recorded L-20-395, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 11th day of September, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-2

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Fannie A. Cawood, dated August 28, 1919, of record in Book "Y," Volume 15, Page 49, et seq., of the Register's Office, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Old Fifth (5th), Present Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to wit:

Lot No. Six (6), in Block No. One Hundred Seventy-four (174) in East End Land Company's Addition No. One (1), as laid down on Plat registered in Plat Book in Register's Office, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Paul A. Sloop and wife, Jean M. Sloop, dated October 7, 1930, of record in Book "L," Volume 25, Page 674, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931

between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. Twenty-five (25). J. T. Thomas' Re-Subdivision of Block No. Four (4). The Highlands, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 9, Page 5 of the Rigster's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to a first lien of $2,500.00 due the Administration and Trust Company, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. R. Lewis and wife, Elisabeth Lewis, dated June 7, 1924, of record in Book "T," Volume 25, Page 296, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Second (2nd) civil district, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Nos. twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), block number one (1), East Section of East Chattanooga Land Company, as recorded in Plat Book Number Three (3), Page thirty (30), of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.

THE ADMINISTRATION & TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, President. 10-9

Green Asks Labor to Support Gifford's Idle Relief Group

Labor throughout the United States should co-operate with the president's organization on unemployment relief, headed by Walter S. Gifford, through which it is planned to enable cities to meet their own needs this winter, said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement made public by the Association of Community Chests and Councils, which is the agency delegated by the president's organization to mobilize the collection of relief funds in 376 cities.

"Labor has made an excellent showing in Community Chest totals throughout the country," Green said. "Analysis of returns show that 22 per cent of the grand total is received in subscriptions of less than $25. This classification, of course, is largely made up of gifts from employed people. Another significant fact is that, as the number of subscribers from this group has decreased, their grand total in dollars has increased, showing that the employed man and woman have been looking out for their less fortunate fellow workers.

"I am concerned with certain fundamental changes in the economic and industrial system which I feel would tend to prevent a recurrence of the present deplorable state of affairs. For these changes I shall continue to argue, but the stern necessity for relief must be given instant attention.

"We cannot content ourselves with advocating methods of fire prevention while the fire is raging. Similarly, while giving consideration to permanently corrective measures, we must also do everything in our power to ameliorate present human suffering.

"I rejoice that the necessity for a widespread winter relief program is being recognized early, and I urge labor groups everywhere to co-operate whole-heartedly in the welfare and relief mobilization, as well as in other measures which may be undertaken by Mr. Gifford and his committee."

Roosevelt Asks $20,000,000 Work Fund for Jobless and 5-Day Week

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A five-day week on state and municipal public works, a $20,000,000 unemployment relief fund for next winter raised by a 50 per cent additional tax on personal incomes, and municipal authority to issue unemployment relief bonds, were the outstanding features of Gov. Roosevelt's jobless relief recommendations in a special message to the New York state legislature.

1. A relief administration of three members with an appropriation of $20,000,000 to be expended wherever possible on state public works, the balance to be apportioned between the counties and cities to be expended on work useful to the public.

2. An additional personal income tax of 50 per cent to provide the $20,000,000. One bill would apply the increase to this year's incomes; an alternative measure would make it retroactive and applicable to the year 1930 on the basis of returns already filed.

3. Authority for cities and counties to issue three-year bonds for relief of the unemployed, by means of public work wherever possible.

4. A five-day week in all contracts for state or municipal public works, except supervisory labor.

5. Payment of $548,000 to veterans who until the business depression set in had failed to apply for their state soldiers' bonuses.

Under Gov. Roosevelt's plan relief will be restricted to men and women who have been residents of the state for at least two years immediately preceding the date when the relief legislation becomes effective.

It is intended to spend as much of the money as possible to employ persons on public works for the state and distribute the rest to counties and cities so that the funds will assure the most benefit to the unemployed.

The official bill incorporating the governor's recommendations provides that wherever possible the money is to be used to pay wages for work useful to the public.

Where this cannot be done the local administrators of funds apportioned are authorized to purchase food, clothing and coal for distribution among the needy coming within the scope of the measure and also to pay rent where necessary. But no money must be turned over to any beneficiary, except in payment for work.

In this connection Gov. Roosevelt said in his message:

"Under no circumstances shall any actual money be paid in the form of a dole or in any other form by the local welfare officer to any unemployed or his family."

Railroad Clerks Fall Victims of Efficiency Moves

Big Four Employes Lose Jobs As Result of Division and Department Consolidations Within System.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—With winter—like "prosperity"—just around the corner, a large number of men and women in the auditing division of the Big Four railroad learned this week that the new efficiency will contrive to get along without them. The employes, all members of the Clerks' union, had made a valiant effort to stave off the blow for months, but corporation interests proved stronger than human principles.

Seventy persons have been notified their services will no longer be needed beginning this week. Fully twenty more clerical workers will be dismissed by the close of the year, bringing the total to nearly 100. It was made clear these jobs have actually been abolished, never again to be filled.

The drastic changes are one result of the consolidations within the Big Four system. Passenger and freight divisions are involved and entire departments have been moved about the system like chess men on a draught board. A group of 181 employes will be moved here from New York in the new set up. At the same time 154 persons, representing virtually the whole department of the auditor of freight accounts, will be moved to Cleveland.

Business firms along the principal lines of the system believe they see a fundamentally new industrial and commercial set-up in the drastic shake-up of the transportation facilities east of the Mississippi. Towns that are important in the transportation scheme will wake up to find themselves reclassed, while others, hitherto inconsequential, will become important as a result of the merged facilities either in their community or in adjacent cities. For the present it means fewer jobs and more problems for welfare groups.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Canadian Idle Paid $2.40 a Day on Roads

Toronto, Canada.—The Dominion and provincial governments of Canada are co-operating to complete the trans-Canadian highway from the west to the east coast as a measure to provide work for the jobless.

Six hundred miles of the highway are in Ontario. It is believed the construction of this section will absorb all of the unemployed who are physically strong enough to do the arduous work of road building.

The wages are $2.40 for an eight-hour day with 75 cents a day deducted for board and accommodation. The road workers will be housed in unemployment camps built and administered by the Ontario government.

Neither sale nor consumption of liquor will be tolerated in the camps, where something equivalent to military discipline will prevail. The road camps have been listed in the same category as bunk houses, which do not constitute private residences within the meaning of the liquor control act.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who is Holt Ross?
A.—President of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor.

Q.—What school in New York City is named after Samuel Gompers?
A.—The new Samuel Gompers Industrial High School for Boys, which will be finished in February, 1932.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

The Roundtowners of WDOD under the direction of Prof. John Patty certainly deserve a lot of credit when we stop to think that they're using only a five-piece combination when most of the radio bands we hear use from ten to fifteen.

• • •

We see where Miss Tommye Dodds furnished music for a recent banquet at the Patten. Will someone advise us if we are to congratulate Miss Lasster and Herman, and if so, why we weren't invited to the ceremony.

• • •

Uncle John Washburn tells us that for the past month or two he has been able to land all kinds of band jobs, but they are always so negligent about paying off.

• • •

Earl VanArsdale is offering various rewards to the person who will be able to tell him what ails his Packard. Buck Weaver advises him to take it to a horse doctor.

• • •

Copper Null, formerly of Jimmy Cox's Collegians, is filling an engagement in Murfreesboro.

• • •

We were glad to see John McGuire out again. A speedy recovery and a good band at McCallie would be a mighty good Christmas present for John. They say that John can get so much out of the McCallie boys that they ought to make him football coach.

• • •

Please excuse this column when it misses a week or two. It's the effort and the hot weather.

Patronize our Advertisers.

RUPTURE

E. J. MEINHARDI
OF CHICAGO IS
COMING HERE AGAIN

He will personally demonstrate his method without charge at the Read Hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., on Thursday only, September 24th, from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Only men are invited.

This method contracts the rupture opening in the average case no matter how large the rupture or where it is located.

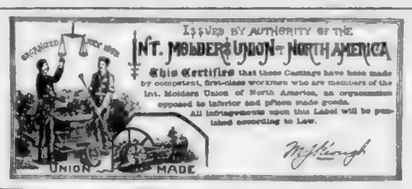
Rupture often causes Stomach Trouble, Backache, Constipation, Nervousness, and other ailments. Hundreds of deaths from rupture can be avoided.

(This visit is for white people only.)—E. J. Meinhardi, Home Office, 1551 N. Crawford Ave., Chicago.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen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This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, as opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to Law.
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Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

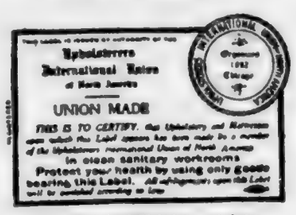
Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label


Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that Upholstery and Renovation upon which this Label appears has been made by a member of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America
in clean sanitary workrooms
Protect your health by using only goods bearing this Label.
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

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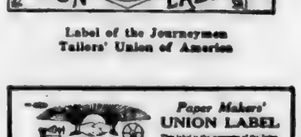
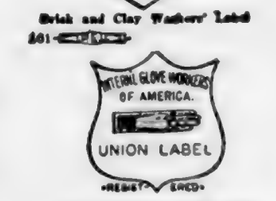
Bookbinders' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers



Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

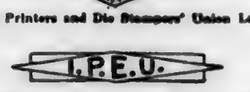


Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

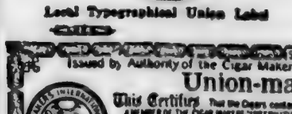


International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

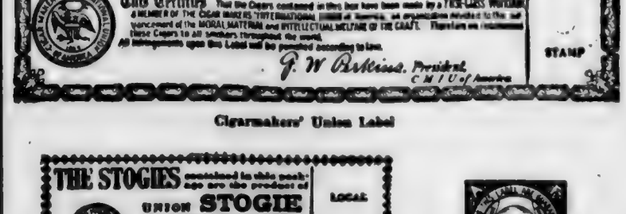
Local Pressmen's Union Label

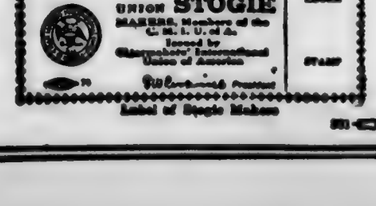
Allied Printing Trades Label



Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America


Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman
LOCAL
STAMP
J. W. Perkins, President, CMIU of America
Cigarmakers' Union Label

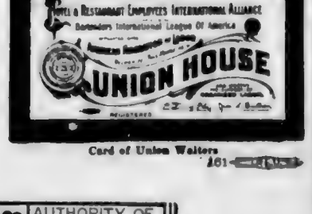


Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners



Card of Union Waiters

WHY LAUGH?

Just Had a Peep Into
STAGMAIER & CO.'S PREMIUM CATALOGUE

There are so many nice PREMIUMS to be had with Coupons taken from

Up-To-Date Baking Powder

Catalogue will be mailed you free upon request.

Stagmaier & Co.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

"Say it with Flowers"

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PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

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Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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718 E. Main 6-3163

HERE'S INTERESTING PICTURE OF THE MOVIE PROJECTIONIST

Radio Address Traces Progress of Industry and Gives Insight Into Vast Changes in Conditions Surrounding Present-Day "Engineers."

A picture of the present-day moving picture projectionist which is doubtless somewhat new to the general public, as well as decidedly interesting, is contained in a radio address delivered Labor Day by a member of Salt Lake City local of the International Alliance. Tremendous growth of this great industry in a comparatively few years, and transformation of the machines from a small, insignificant bit of poorly-developed mechanism into the highly-complicated, scientifically-constructed inventions of today are interestingly covered, incidental to the similar pace of progress set by the operators, and their elevation from a "crank-turner" to one of the highest-skilled mechanical engineers.

The address is reprinted below by courtesy of the National Advisory Committee, an organization of employers and employes who work jointly for the advancement of the industry in all its various phases. The radio speech, delivered by George A. Yeager, of Local 250, is as follows:

I have been asked by the Salt Lake Federation of Labor and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of Salt Lake City to give you some idea of what it means to be a motion picture projectionist. First permit me to make myself clear as to the terms moving picture operator and motion picture projectionist. In the early days of the industry, at the time the nickleodeon was so popular, no one cared what the projectionist was called and probably some of the names he was called would not look good in print or sound well on the air. Due to the simplicity of the equipment and the crude manner in which the performance was offered to the public, a man with little or no knowledge of the trade or profession, if you will, not only could but did man the projection equipment. The projectors were of the crudest and would hardly be recognized at this time. The film was allowed to run into a sack beneath the projector and the audience waited after it was run through the projector while the operator rewound it on the reel for the next showing. Only one projector was used and one operator. An accident to either meant a delay in the performance and no doubt there are many who can remember the old familiar slide which was flashed: "One moment, please, while the operator changes reels." However as the industry progressed—and by the way it grew faster than any new form of amusement had ever been known to grow—and as the early and crude projectors were replaced by better and more complicated mechanisms, the man in the projection room was forced to either learn the rudiments of the trade or step out in the interest of progress and make way for better equipped men. Then it was common to find men in the projection room who knew nothing of optics, mechanics, or electricity, while the present projectionist in addition to these subjects should know radio physics and the theory of vacuum tubes and photo-electric cells and many kindred subjects, including acoustics. In the early days of the industry no one thought of establishing a minimum wage scale and it was a common occurrence for the old-time operator to receive such a low wage that he was forced only too often to sleep in the theater after the performance was over for the day. Working conditions as we know today simply did not exist. The equipment, such as it was, was crammed into a booth which left very little room for the operator after the equipment was installed. No ventilation was provided and no sanitary conveniences were in evidence. This in spite of the fact that the men worked long hours in an atmosphere heavily charged with the fumes of carbon dioxide gas. How different today. The projection rooms are for the most part large and airy. Ventilation is provided for and in most cases sanitary conveniences provided. The layman may well ask: "What accomplished this great change?" The answer is organization. As better men came into the projection rooms of the country it became evident to them that some form of organization must come if conditions were to be bettered and wages raised and as a result today we have the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, a labor union that has grown from a few small locals in the early nineties to a large international union with over 700 locals throughout the country today. This change for the better was not accomplished in a day, a week or a year and there is still many things to do before the projectionist can sit back and say: "Well done." One of the greatest things accomplished for the employer is the stabilizing of the trade. In the early days of the industry too many men regarded the projection of motion pictures as a steppingstone to something better and consequently very few men worked at the trade long enough to become familiar with the equipment, to say nothing of learning the finer phases of the trade. Today it is common to find men who expect to devote their entire lives to the projection of motion pictures. The advantage of this to the employer is too evident to need further comment.

Before proceeding further permit me to explain the action of motion picture film when burning. The delusion that film will explode if ignited has long been prevalent in lay circles and has probably been the cause of innumerable parents keeping their children from the motion picture theaters, when actually there is no danger to the audience from fires in the modern theater. Film will burn, yes, but there can be no danger to the audience from it in the modern fireproof projection room. The danger of the audience comes from the likelihood of someone in the audience seeing burning film projected on the screen or smoke issuing from the crevices in the openings of the projection room, and by the simple act of calling "Fire" cause a stampede of the audience. Naturally if the audience should stampede there is going to be a loss of life, for people are always trampled in a stampede of any proportions. If you should ever be in a theater when a film fire occurs keep your seat and counsel those around you to do likewise until asked by the management to file out of the theater in an orderly manner. I do not want to convey the impression that burning film is not dangerous for the speaker has several projectionist friends who will carry to their graves the scars from burns received in film fires and one of the projectionists in a theater in Provo, Utah, received burns in a film fire two years ago from which he died. He gave his life to prevent a stampede in this theater. What greater service could any man give? The price of safety from film fires in a theater can be summed up in a very few words, namely, film in perfect condition, projection equipment in first class condition, and last, but by no means the least, two competent union projectionists on duty in the projection room at all times. If you value the safety of yourself and loved ones, keep them away from any theater where these conditions do not exist.

With the coming of sound pictures, the projectionists of the United States and Canada were confronted with an entirely new condition. New, and, in most instances, equipment of a radically different nature from anything ever used in the projection room before, was placed in his hands. That the rank and file of the projectionists of the country quickly mastered this equipment and presented the new type picture to the public in an artistic manner is a recognized fact. Mr. H. M. Wilcox, operating manager of Electrical Research Products, Inc., a subsidiary of the Western Electric company, who is responsible to them for the results obtained on their sound equipment, in a letter to the projection advisory council has this to say: "I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the co-operation which has been accorded us by the projectionists of the country in connection with the introduction of sound talking picture equipment in the theaters of the United States." In my opinion no higher compliment could be paid to the members of our craft than that just quoted, coming as it does from a recognized authority on sound and connected as he is with the Bell Telephone laboratories, contrary to the common belief of a labor union as exemplified by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, is not the cold-blooded mercenary organization that you may have been led to believe it is, and our union is always amongst the first to give both time and money to the furtherance of any worthy cause. Our services are always to be had, gratis, for any charitable enterprise and we pride ourselves in that we are reliable, substantial citizens of the community, ready at all times to co-operate with any enterprise for the good of the city, state or nation.

Pa. Provides Free Milk For Underfed Children

Harrisburg, Pa.—The state of Pennsylvania started its policy of providing free milk to undernourished children among the unemployed workers by opening three stations, Gov. Pinchot announced.

The stations are in Avella, Washington county; Kinloch, Westmoreland county, and Bernice, Sullivan county. The stations are under the supervision of the state department of health and are supported by funds voluntarily contributed.

"This work is undertaken because it is absolutely necessary," Gov. Pinchot said. "Conditions are graver than the average citizen imagines, and the happy smiles of professional optimists cannot alter them. Establishment of the stations is visible evidence that Pennsylvania proposes doing everything in its power to feed those who are hungry."

Sunday School Teacher—And when the prodigal son returned, what happened, Tommy?

Tommy—His father ran to meet him and hurt himself severely.

Sunday School Teacher—Wherever did you get that impression?

Tommy—It says so right in the Bible—that his father ran to meet him and fell on his neck.

FINCK'S
RED BAR
OVERALLS

2,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label. Union Men, ask your dealer.

Look for Red Bar on pocket.

W. M. FINCK & CO., Makers
Detroit, Mich.

W. R. CANNON, Mgr.
Southern Branch : Dalton, Ga.

Wagner Urges Two Billion Be Spent for Jobs

New York Senator Advocates Huge U. S. Building Program, Better Child Labor Laws and Dry Act Modification.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Demand that the federal government embark at once upon a building program to give work to at least one million men was voiced by Senator Robert F. Wagner in the principal Labor Day address at the New York State fair here. Senator Wagner urged a bond issue of $2,000,000,000 be floated to finance the proposed construction program.

Wagner advocated withdrawal of a "million children under 16 years of age who are holding jobs which ought to be filled by their fathers, their elder brothers and sisters," by strengthening legislation to keep the children in school and having industry itself realize the wrong done the child and the adult both by these children working.

Modification of the Volstead act within the limits of the constitution, with an expected substantial addition to employment, was cited as a third measure of relief, and "erection of a nation-wide system of employment offices conducted in co-operation with the states" as a fourth.

Emergency Here, He Says.

The $2,000,000,000 construction program, he said, should be the very minimum.

"These are not ordinary times; these are days of emergency," Senator Wagner said. "In 1917 we learned how to inject speed into planning. It is unlikely that we have already forgotten that lesson in 1931.

"There are highways to be repaved, widened and straightened. Hundreds of river and harbor projects are on the approved list. There are large federal zones which require reforestation.

Favorable Time for Borrowing.

"We shall be told that the federal government has not the money to engage upon this program. The federal government can borrow the money. Its credit is at the peak. Interest rates have rarely been lower.

"The banks are glutted with idle funds that ought to be busy creating employment. It would be a boon to the entire country to cause this frozen capital to flow freely once again in the channels of trade.

"Never in its history has our government had occasion to borrow more for more economic reasons and for loftier purposes.

Can We Let Idle Starve?

"We shall probably be told that the federal government cannot afford to spend that money. Let me ask in turn, can we let American men and women who are out of work starve? And since maintain them we must and we shall, can we afford to let the labor go irretrievably to waste? To permit that to happen would be the grossest form of national extravagance, the only course that we can not afford.

"The pith of the proposal is: That the federal government proceed at once to provide direct employment for at least a million men. It can and should be done."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

Notice is hereby given by the Commissioners of Election of Hamilton County that the Special Election provided for by Senate Joint Resolution No. 59, namely, to enable the people to vote on holding a Constitutional Convention, will be held in the various wards and precincts in said County on Thursday, September 24, 1931, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 7 p.m. The ballot will read:

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

FOR A CONVENTION
AGAINST A CONVENTION

Special attention is called to Officers, Judges, Clerks and Registrars that the law requires service and that the Election Commissioners will invoke the law against any official named who shall fail or refuse to appear at his or her proper precinct for service.

The following have been appointed to serve as Officers, Judges, Clerks and Registrars for said election:

First Ward, First Precinct—Officer, W. M. Nixon; judges, J. S. Hunt, Chas. J. Saffer, G. W. Stephenson; Clerks, Willie Sloan, Miss Edna Hodge; registrars, Dewey Vogt, Mrs. S. R. Hipp; assistant registrar, Mrs. Joe McCutcheon.

First Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, Fred Fox; judges, Mrs. George Ring, Mrs. E. W. Burns, N. P. Bacon; clerks, J. C. Stickney. Mrs. J. E. Watkins; registrars, Miss Allie Hunt, Mrs. T. J. Davis; assistant registrar, Miss Kate Williams.

Second Ward—Officer, W. J. Counts; judges, Thompson Allen, A. T. Park, E. M. Prigmore; clerks, J. G. Foster, Miss Effie McCullough; registrars, Frances Brennen, Mrs. Carrie Alexander; assistant registrar, Mrs. W. F. Rouff.

Third Ward—Officer, J. M. Alper; judges, John McMahon, Sam Butler, C. H. Crowe; clerks, Pearl Contor, Mrs. Butler Richardson; registrars, Chas. Contor, Maggie Smith; assistant registrar, Mrs. Sam Brock.

Fourth Ward—Officer, Ben Cash; judges, H. A. Winer, Y. L. Abernathy, Raleigh Crumbliss; clerks, Con Robinson, Gertrude F. Warren; registrars, Joe Cash, Leolola Miles; assistant registrar, Herschel Keith.

Fifth Ward—Officer, Lyttleton H. Richardson; judges, James H. Landis, C. A. Baker, George McPherson; clerks, Neil Lynch, Miss John McCullough; registrars, Miss Annie Nolan, Lola Bobo; assistant registrar, Mrs. Edith Worthy.

Sixth Ward—Officer, L. G. Wilson; judges, M. J. Robinson, Lila B. Kelly, A. L. Dodson; clerks, T. P. McMahon, Jr., John Childress; registrars, Louise Long, Dora Hodge; assistant registrar, Mrs. E. J. Crowe.

Seventh Ward, First Precinct—Officer, Isham McGee; judges, Lapsley W. Hope, J. P. Winn, O. J. Bubbuch; clerks, Ken G. Whitaker, Mrs. George W. Martin; registrars, Mrs. Alf Handman, Mrs. C. W. Lusk; assistant registrar, Mrs. W. W. Draper.

Seventh Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, Chas. S. Whitcomb; Judges, John McDaid, H. D. Huffaker, Elmer Rule; clerks, Mrs. D. A. Landress, Mrs. George Graham; registrars, Mrs. M. H. Joyce, Mrs. Gus A. Wood; assistant registrar, G. T. Grubbs.

Eighth Ward—Officer, C. R. Wallace; judges, Chas. J. Krug, S. W. McPherson, W. G. Slaten; clerks, Mrs. Willie Oehlson, Dewey Leonard; registrars, Mrs. Walter Lane, Mrs. Edith Rush; assistant registrar, Mrs. Geo. Freeman.

Ninth Ward, First Precinct—Officer, H. F. Wenning; judges, S. G. Simmons, J. Early Smith, B. H. McLaughen; clerks, Mrs. M. M. Morris, Mrs. B. H. McLaughen; registrars, Mrs. W. B. Crabtree, Mrs. Forest Lowery; assistant registrar, Mrs. Julia B. O'Brien.

Ninth Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, J. R. Horton; judges, W. A. Perry, Mrs. T. M. Marett, A. J. Ware; clerks, Miss Cora Perry, Mrs. Ben McGill; registrars, John Langford, Mrs. J. M. Petitt; assistant registrar, Mrs. J. L. Fox.

Tenth Ward—Officer, A. M. Gifford; judges, I. N. David, J. D. Cotter, G. B. Kelly; clerks, Mrs. W. E. Hallmark, G. W. Sutton; registrars, Mrs. George W. Fletcher, Miss Genevieve Ernest; assistant registrar, Mrs. J. E. Mosier.

Eleventh Ward, First Precinct—Officer, J. H. Campbell; judges, Carl Taylor, Mrs. Horace Fritts, Truman Hinch; clerks, Mrs. Carl Wilson, Mrs. J. E. Dare; registrars, Mrs. W. D. Espy, Mrs. O. E. Tobey; assistant registrar, Mrs. Clay E. Ivins.

Eleventh Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, A. E. Merriam; judges, Fred P. Kampschafer, Mrs. Sam E. Jones, W. S. Weatherford; clerks, Miss Bessie Kolb, C. S. Sharp; registrars, Miss Gussie Blanton, Mrs. Mueller; assistant registrar, Mrs. Leila M. Dudley.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Officer, J. C. Brown; judges, C. A. Eppersen, Miss Meta Lawson, R. H. Crox; clerks, Mrs. Mervil Crox, Walter Foster; registrars, Mrs. W. S. Biles, Mrs. A. H. Clark; assistant registrar, Mrs. John Rabun.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, R. E. Mosley; judges, John Cordell, J. W. Royal, C. Z. Taylor; clerks, Floyd Royal, J. W. Lowe; registrars, W. Blanton, Mrs. Mueller; assistant registrar, Jack McDonald.

Twelfth Ward, Third Precinct—Officer, Lee Burns; judges, Mrs. Fred Elder, P. L. Cate, John Tinker; clerks, Mrs. P. K. O'Neal, T. E. Thurman; registrars, Mrs. Barney Strickland, Mrs. R. R. Lee; assistant registrar, Mrs. C. T. Posey.

Twelfth Ward, Fourth Precinct—Officer, Sam Lawson; judges, T. E. Lawson, John O'Rear, O. T. Thatch; clerks, Mrs. Nettie James, W. J. Clark; registrars, Mrs. Marie Byers, W. A. Ware; assistant registrar, W. M. Crawford.

Twelfth Ward, Fifth Precinct—Officer, Clarence T. Jones; judges, Fred Bitler, Mrs. E. B. Seay, M. F. Valentine; clerks, Mrs. B. A. Delzell, Mrs. M. F. Valentine; registrar, Mrs. Sam Parry; assistant registrar, Mrs. Clarence T. Jones.

Thirteenth Ward, First Precinct—Officer, Paul Carothers; judges, J. E. Foust, Dave Keith, Pat Dowd; clerks, Mabel Meadows, Marie Dowd; registrars, Mrs. Paul Carothers, W. M. Stoner; assistant registrar, Mrs. G. W. Myers.

Thirteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, O. B. Pemberton; judges, J. M. Prince, W. B. Cummings, Mrs. Milta Mae Stoner; clerks, Frank W. Prince, Mrs. Anna B. Meier; registrars, E. K. Hollingsworth, Mrs. J. J. Anderson; assistant registrar, Mrs. D. F. Simpson.

Thirteenth Ward, Third Precinct—Officer, Larkin Brown; judges, J. E. McClain, Jess Gamblen, M. R. Woodall; clerks, Mrs. Chas. W. Clark, Mrs. H. H. Cook; registrars, Mrs. Maude Roberts, Mrs. G. R. Cochran; assistant registrar, Mrs. J. E. McClain.

Fourteenth Ward—Officer, M. L. Dillard; judges, W. A. Wilkerson, W. B. Jones, Judson Buchanana; clerks, Mrs. Harold Smartt, Mrs. L. V. Luckadoo; registrars, T. Rudd Lodor, Mrs. H. C. McCalla; assistant registrar, Mrs. F. W. Johnson.

Fifteenth Ward—Officer, Chester Gillespie; judges, Mrs. Chas. H. Weigel, Mrs. G. R. Fox, Boyd Dixon; clerks, Mrs. W. H. Norvell, Mrs. C. W. Duffy; egistrars, Mrs. J. Walter Gillespie, Mrs. Ralph Cameron; assistant registrar, Miss Bessie Jones.

Sixteenth Ward—Officer, S. E. Whitaker; judges, T. O. Selman, E. R. Betterton, John A. Patten, Jr.; clerks, Mrs. Tom Carothers, Mel Wight; registrars, Mrs. W. M. Richardson, Eleanor Wight; assistant registrar, Mrs. T. F. King, Jr.

Seventeenth Ward, First Precinct—Officer, John H. Allen; judges, John Wrinkle, Mrs. J. E. Bacon, H. W. Longley; clerks, Mrs. Sarah B. Sherrill, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler; registrars, Mrs. W. L. Gordon, Mrs. M. J. Askew; assistant registrar, Mrs. S. R. Roddy.

Seventeenth Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, H. W. Schoolfield; judges, David Knox, Ermie Walker, W. O. Mitchell; clerks, Mrs. E. A. Thrasher, Mrs. D. L. Kennedy; registrars, Mrs. Frank Dugger, Mrs. L. J. Martin; assistant registrar, Mrs. Fred Bennett.

Seventeenth Ward, Third Precinct—Officer, Joe L. Dobbs; judges, Cam Thompson, Robert Murphy, W. L. Wergen; clerks, H. R. Alge, Mrs. Gannaway; registrars, Mrs. C. G. Pullen, Mrs. W. L. Wergen; assistant registrar, Mrs. C. F. Alge.

Eighteenth Ward, First Precinct—Officer, Burnet Sizer; judges, Frank Netherly, W. B. D. Chambers, Horace Humphreys; clerks, Mrs. Dorothy Wescott, Mrs. Robert Humphreys; registrars, Dan Shirey, Mrs. O. L. Hayes; assistant registrar, Mrs. J. M. Byers.

Eighteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, A. M. Rollins; judges, William Millsaps, O. H. Allgood, Fred Boryles; clerks, Mrs. D. L. Coffey, Wallen Ashburn; registrars, Mrs. Bert Elliott, Miss Grace Hester; assistant registrar, Atlee Hudson.

Nineteenth Ward, First Precinct—Officer, H. M. Camp; judges, C. F. Alread, G. W. Rowland, John McGraw; clerks, Mrs. J. V. Robinson, Mrs. N. G. Cowan; registrars, Mrs. E. C. McCormick, L. H. Delaney; assistant registrar, Mrs. Pat Cohen.

Nineteenth Ward, Second Precinct—Officer, Claude Cappley; judges, George W. Jackson, Joe Selby, Dave McKinney; clerks, Catherine Leonard, J. S. Searcy; registrars, Hulda Nite, Miss Becky Friedman; assistant registrar, Miss Estelle Brown.

SECOND DISTRICT

Amnicola—Officer, W. M. Delzell; judges, W. O. Bankston, Donald Shoemate, Bob Griffith; clerks, Mrs. Ida Desha, May Griffith; registrars, Mrs. W. M. Delzell, Mrs. Pauline Stowe; assistant registrar, Wilma Denham.

Bartlebaugh—Officer, J. T. Cooper; judges, Tom Shirley, W. C. Champion, V. M. Monger; clerks, Miss Avalyn Anderson, Miss Daisy Riddle; registrars, D. W. Lamon, Mrs. Mary Leaman; assistant registrar, Frank Conner.

Chickamauga—Officer, Benton White; judges, C. M. Netherlands, M. P. Cusick, A. C. McMillan; clerks, Mrs. W. D. Conner, Mrs. L. H. Quarles; registrars, Mrs. F. M. Cornelison, Mrs. Bessie Madison; assistant registrar, P. H. Fitzgerald.

Eastdale—Officer, S. M. Varnell; judges, Ben Heiskell, Mrs. Sarah Elrod, E. McElhaney; clerks, Mrs. A. T. Morgan, Mrs. W. A. Brown; registrars, Mrs. W. H. Kinslow, Sr., Mrs. F. A. Genung; assistant registrar, Mrs. J. W. Wilson.

East Ridge—Officer, Fred Spriggs; judges, T. C. McDonald, Wess Williams, Milo Merrill; clerks, Miss Mattie Lee, Mrs. Charles Miller; registrars, Charles Lerch, Mrs. Lon Harlow; assistant registrar, Mrs. N. P. Smith.

King's Point—Officer, J. M. Poe; judges, John Lightfoot, J. P. Webb, Bill Rogers; clerks, E. W. Wyatt, W. A. Roy; registrars, H. Moss, Mrs. G. Tallant; assistant registrar, George Gardenhire.

Tyner—Officer, R. E. Holbert; judges, W. R. Moore, Mrs. Lala Friar Smith, J. H. Johnston; clerks, Mrs. R. W. Browning, M. R. Gibson; registrars, Mrs. L. S. Roberson, Mrs. Cofer; assistant registrar, J. C. Torbet.

Worley—Officer, Samuel Julian; judges, W. T. Worley, T. S. Dudley, T. M. Walker; clerks, Mrs. C. C. Coffey, H. O. Joyner; registrars, John Davidson, Mrs. T. M. Walker; assistant registrar, Mrs. Lula Julian.

THIRD DISTRICT

Bakewell—Officer, Floyd Varner; judges, William Oyler, R. B. Gross, Elmer Gray; clerks, Mrs. Cleo Ziggler, Mrs. Arthur Smith; registrars, Charles Clift, Ida McGill; assistant registrar, Joe Hutcheson.

Daisy—Officer, John Cox; judges, Andy West; Charles Sparks, L. E. Tilly; clerks, Mrs. Mae Blacker, Mrs. George Hensley; registrars, D. R. Lovelady, Miss Maude Smith; assistant registrar, Mrs. Detta Lowder.

Fairmount—Officer, Tom C. Conner; judges, J. M. Vance, A. R. Hatfield, John A. Kell; clerks, Miss Emily Weatherford, Mrs. Earl Brown; registrars, Nettie H. Conner, W. W. Woodhead; assistant registrar, Mrs. J. H. Brown.

Falling Water—Officer, A. S. Moody; judges, R. E. Pitts, J. W. Smith, John Venance; clerks, John Pitts, Winnie Jackson; registrars, Mrs. C. L. Thatcher, Mrs. Will Gann; assistant registrar, Mrs. E. H. Barker.

Flat Top—Officer, Luther Young; judges, R. B. Hughes, Murphy Green, Oscar Young; clerks, J. F. Young, Mrs. Tom Bowman; registrars, Tom Bowman, Mrs. Lontella Young; assistant registrar, Miss Mary Young.

Gann's—Officer, E. W. Dent; judges, W. B. Hixson, M. J. Higgins, George Miller; clerks, Mrs. W. S. Hixson, Mrs. George Miller; registrars, Mrs. Alta Rogers, Mrs. George Raulston; assistant registrar, Mrs. T. H. Cox.

Gold Point—Officer, Sidney Allison; judges, J. H. Robertson, Z. T. Raulston, G. W. Varner; clerks, Mrs. Ida Bailey, Mrs. W. H. Raulston; registrars, Cowart Hixson, Ethel Penny; assistant registrar, Mrs. W. T. Keith.

Grandview—Officer, Mrs. Marion Perkins; judges, Charles Rolston, J. T. Whittenburg, Charles Minnis; clerks, Mrs. W. A. Banks, Mrs. J. B. Friedel; registrars, John Thomas, Mrs. S. E. Gunn; assistant registrar, Mrs. Nellie Rolston.

Hixson—Officer, J. N. Thomas; judges, B. Potts, Henry Lee, Perry Phipps; clerks, Walter Burkhart, Mrs. Gertrude Elliott; registrars, Annabelle H. Messick, Mrs. Jim Riddle; assistant registrar, Grace Rogers.

Jones Store—Officer, Bob Clift; judges, Charlie Jones, Hill Masterson, Alonzo Gann; clerks, John Igou, Jessie Bice; registrars, John Jones, Mrs. F. O. Gann; assistant registrar, W. R. Jones.

Lookout Mountain—Officer, H. L. Harbin; judges, J. B. Ragon, Sr., C. C. Brand, Gus A. Wood, Jr.; clerks, Marvin Massey, Mrs. Gus A. Wood, Jr.; registrars, Mrs. Hollis M. Caldwell, Mrs. J. H. Anderson; assistant registrar, Mrs. Lee Colbert.

Lupton City—Officer, L. M. Hise; Judges, J. J. Tolbert, T. E. Wilker, J. B. Angel; clerks, H. O. Sebastian, Walter Smith; registrars, Miss Parnett Higgins, L. H. Weatherford; assistant registrar, Miss Lena Burdette.

Midvale Park—Officer, J. C. Farris; judges, A. J. Oberhausen, A. Garris, Tom H. McPhail; clerks, Mrs. J. H. Hixson, Hobart Martin; registrars, Mrs. Mary Blevins, Mrs. D. B. Musgrove; assistant registrar, Mrs. Emma Lingenfelter.

Mowbray—Officer, Adam Millsaps; judges, L. H. Hatfield, J. O. Hatfield, Adam Millsaps; clerks, Melvin Hatfield, J. P. Grant; registrars, Ernest Smith, Mrs. Winifred R. Millsaps; assistant registrar, J. S. Johnson.

Red Bank—Officer, W. H. Burchart; judges, William Crerar, E. Crosby, R. C. Vandergriff; clerks, Mrs. H. D. Porter, L. C. Train; registrars, Mrs. C. V. Hunt, Mrs. S. Gilbert; assistant registrar, Mrs. C. Batey.

Sale Creek—Officer, C. W. Bryan; judges, S. G. Hutcheson, O. A. Rogon, Joe Rogers; clerks, Mrs. Florence Coulter, Mrs. Fred M. Burton; registrars, Mrs. Eliza Eldridge, Mattie Davis; assistant registrar, M. E. V. Hunt.

Signal Mountain—Officer, Sam Behm; judges, F. F. Hamilton, Tom Stanfield, Dave Walker; clerks, Mrs. C. B. Adams, Miss Davie Waller; registrars, Mrs. H. L. Buchanan, Mrs. John H. Early; assistant registrar, Mrs. Franklin Harris.

Soddy—Officer, C. D. McKee; judges, Lee Hale, George Dyke, Tom Hackney; clerks, Bill Eldridge, Fred Clift; registrars, Mrs. Henry Davenport, George Branham; assistant registrar, Mrs. Bob Armor.

Siveley's—Officer, D. W. Brown; judges, J. W. Outlaw, R. M. Sivley, Alvin Harris; clerks, Mrs. Minnie Standifer, Mrs. Frank Rogers; registrars, Roy E. Brown, Mrs. Sam Walker; assistant registrar, Mrs. Mollie Brown.

Wauhatchie—Officer, J. B. Collins; judges, Mrs. William Fryar, Tom Hall, Rufus Massey; clerks, Gladston Manning, Mrs. Robert Tinker; registrars, Mrs. Tom Dover, Mrs. Rufus Massey; assistant registrar, J. Arrant.

Woodland Station—Officer, W. Dyche; judges, A. J. Wilder, J. Hammond, T. L. Fine; clerks, Mrs. Katie Coulson, John Roberts; registrars, Mrs. J. C. Wilder, Will Hodson; assistant registrar, Mrs. Durham.

FOURTH DISTRICT

Apison—Officer, E. L. Murphy; judges, J. G. Johnson, Eli M. Chenutt, D. A. Goins; clerks, Mrs. Claude Knauff, Ada Longley; registrars, L. Poe, Jess Davis; assistant registrar, Mrs. Sam McGhee.

Birchwood—Officer, Charlie Moore; judges, Milton DeFriese, Joe H. Conner, N. W. Roark; clerks, Charles Conner, Bill Harris; registrars, John Jenkins, Mrs. W. R. Randolph; assistant registrar, John F. Hall.

Howardville—Officer, F. A. Tarsersley; judges, A. L. Howard, W. Critchfield, J. S. Marshall; clerks, Cynthia Hall, R. H. Bramlett; registrars, Ruth L. Tankersley, Gladys Marshall; assistant registrar, G. O. Tankersley.

Maddox—Officer, D. L. McCamish; judges, Ben Crox, R. T. Wilson, D. Brumby; clerks, Mrs. Bessie Cross, J. A. Ramsey; registrars, P. L. Rogers, Mrs. W. E. Lowe; assistant registrar, C. W. Evitt.

New Union—Officer, W. J. Gooner; judges, E. K. Brown, R. Stephenson, Ed Gamble; clerks, J. Shelby, Tom Smith; registrars, Mrs. Joe Goodner, Mrs. Luck Gross; assistant registrar, John Hall.

Ooltewah—Officer, J. H. Pope; judges, Oscar Acuff, Luther Sylvester, W. H. Robinson; clerks, Marie Robinson, Mrs. Plant; registrars, Mrs. Nettie Plant, Ralph Lovell; assistant registrar, Mrs. Floyd Knowlin.

Salem—Officer, J. W. Roark; judges, Berry Roark, J. W. B. Hixson, R. C. Dunnegan; clerks, S. Roark, Riley Dunnegan; registrars, Marce Smith, Mrs. W. H. Hixson; assistant registrar, T. J. Roark.

Snow Hill—Officer, H. H. Hughes; judges, W. H. Taliaferro, Tom Hooder, J. P. Padgett; clerks, Mae Hooder, Virgil Kerr; registrars, Myrtle Taliaferro, Claude Davis; assistant registrar, Henry Moore.

White Oak—Officer, J. J. Carson; judges, Thomas Ryall, J. McKenney, H. B. Knauff; clerks, Mrs. John R. Clyde Tallent; registrars, Mrs. H. Knauff, Mrs. J. P. Mosier; assistant registrar, Bob Knauff.

Work—Officer, J. W. Davis; judges, G. T. Friddell, A. G. Moon, D. Malone; clerks, Mrs. J. W. Davis, Jesse Pearson; registrars, T. Moon, Mrs. Laura Moore; assistant registrar, Miss Eva Thach.

This September 12, 1931.

PEABODY HOWARD,
GUY LANDIS,
TOM CRUTCHFIELD,
Commissioners of Election

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER 25, 1931 — Number 22

CHAMBER HEAD WARNS AGAINST TOO MUCH AID

Prevent Starvation, But No More, Says Strawn.

LARGE TAXPAYERS MUST BE PROTECTED

Government Action Deprecated as "Unwarranted Burden on Wealthy."

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The statement that the millions of unemployed should be given enough pauper relief to keep them from absolute starvation and nothing more, a defense of the owners and managers of industry for their failure to do anything tangible to remedy unemployment, an attack on the American system of representative government, and a brief for the rich in their concentration of the most of our national wealth in their own hands and inferentially of the methods by which they have brought about the wealth concentration, were the outstanding features of a nation-wide radio address by Silas Strawn, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

On the question of the jobless millions, who are unemployed because the business men who control and manage our industrial life have demonstrated themselves wholly incapacitated for the task, Mr. Strawn took the usual attitude of reactionary employers that keeping the 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 out-of-works just above the starvation point is all the jobless should expect and all society should be asked to do.

To insist, as labor does, that the owners and managers of industry, who possess the right to employ workers, should adjust working time so as to put all the jobless to work, and thus enable them to provide a living for themselves and their families above the starvation line, was of course not within the range of Mr. Strawn's philosophy, and government action to provide either work or relief for the unemployed was deprecated as an unwarranted burden on the taxpayers.

"We of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States realize full well the serious problem of unemployment," he said. "We American citizens cannot permit the unfortunate to starve in a land of plenty.

"On the other hand, we must not, by the exercise of our usual liberality, encourage vast numbers of the unemployed in the belief that we are about to establish a system of doles, either private or governmental.

"I am in favor of doing everything possible, but we must not be wasteful."

The business establishments of the United States were controlled and administered by the business men when the depression first showed its head in 1929 and have been controlled and administered by the business men right down to the depression present.

During this period, the wage-earners have suffered billions of dollars in decreased earnings decreed by business men. From 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 workers whom business men have discharged are dependent on pauper relief for themselves and their families. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are unable to meet interest payments on farm mortgages. Hundreds of thousands of depositors have lost their savings in closed banks.

Despite these facts, and representing those who own and administer industry, Mr. Strawn declared that "the business men of this country are more capable of dealing with existing conditions intelligently, wisely and courageously than are the politicians who exercise governmental functions."

By the phrase "the politicians who exercise governmental functions," Mr. Strawn evidently meant the congress of the United States, composed of representatives and senators directly elected by the citizens. Nevertheless, when business men see opportunities for added profits in shipping subsidies or aviation subsidies or a tariff to benefit manufacturers, Mr. Strawn and his associates take a limited special trip to Washington and demand help from the same "politicians" whose ability and will to assist in remedying existing conditions "intelligently, wisely and courageously" he attacked.

He denied the accuracy of statistics which show that 4 per cent of the population owns 80 per cent of the wealth and supported his denial by a lot of figures on the number of automobiles owned, telephones used and labor-saving devices in operation. These figures were formerly worked off in a radio address by Myrle Thorpe, editor of the "Nation's Business," the official journal of the chamber of commerce, of which Mr. Strawn is the president.

In conclusion, Mr. Strawn found nothing wrong in the present concentration of wealth, and characterized as "bolshevistic propaganda talk about a few rich owning the country or failing to do their duties as citizens." He emphatically opposed all efforts to impose additional taxation upon the wealthy.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Top row, reading from left to right—First Vice-President Frank Duffy, Carpenters; Secretary Frank Morrison, Printers; President William Green, United Mine Workers; Treasurer Martin F. Ryan, Railway Carmen; Second Vice-President Thomas A. Rickert, United Garment Workers.

Bottom row, reading from left to right—Third Vice-President Matthew Woll, Stereotypers; Fourth Vice-President James Wilson, Patternmakers; Fifth Vice-President John Coefield, Plumbers and Steamfitters; Sixth Vice-President Arthur O. Wharton, Machinists; Seventh Vice-President Joseph N. Weber, Musicians; Eighth Vice-President G. M. Bugniazet, Electrical Workers.

BROWN 'CUTS UP' IN HOME TOWN

Ancient Pipe-Fixer Gets Editorial Mention in Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

BIG FROG

"HANDSOME HAL"

H. F. Brown, local pipe-fixer known to scores of friends as "Handsome Hal," is given honorable mention in a recent issue of the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun, which quotes the venerable Chattanoogan at quite some length, everything considered.

One of Mr. Brown's fellow-craftsmen explains it this way: He declares Brown recently visited Columbus, his old home town, and loudly proclaimed that since coming to Chattanooga he has grown and prospered even as the bay tree, and in fact has become one of Chattanooga's most prominent and leading citizens. The editor of the Sun, obviously a gullible chap, quotes the yokel (that drunken printer again; the word was written "local") as follows:

Here is the red tag that the Chattanooga police place on visiting cars: "Welcome, Visitor! Chattanooga extends to you the glad hand and hopes you will return early and often. This card entitles you to park your car as long as you please in Chattanooga. Never mind the time limit. (But please be reasonable.) Please do not park in safety zone or near fire hydrant."

* * *

Hal F. Brown, former Columbus citizen, now a resident of Chattanooga, sends in the above card. It makes a most agreeable impression on tourists. In this connection Mr. Brown writes: "It seems that every time I come to Columbus I see where you are overlooking a good bet. I know the old town is doing as well as could be expected, if not better, but while on my recent visit I saw only one car of tourists on

(Continued on Last Page)

BIG BUSINESS REVELS IN CARNIVAL OF EVER-MOUNTING PROFIT WHILE JOBLESS BEG FOR RIGHT TO WORK

Earnings of Industry Little Hurt by Depression—Burden of Carrying Losses of Hard Times Loaded Onto Labor and Small Business Men—Representative Corporations Show Big Increases in Financial Returns.

(Mr. Wright's article is given added significance by the announcement that several great corporations, headed by Steel, have decided to cut wages generally. Big Business, like the proverbial drunken sailor, continues to hold high carnival over the remains of its victims, reveling in ever-increasing profits and ever and anon adding another punch to the worker and his family while its paid propagandists fill the daily newspapers with sophistry and shed crocodile tears over the future of the dear workingman.—Ed.)

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Washington, Sept. 24.—This is a poor man's depression. It has clamped down on working people and little businesses.

Big business, in the main, knows no depression and in a large measure is placing itself in position to reap enormous gains when the turn comes.

Profits go on, as usual, in a large section of the big business world.

Since Jan. 1, this year, there have been more than 1,000 bank failures, but the failed banks are not big fellows of Wall Street. They are mostly in the hardest hit industrial regions, though the total of 1,098 failures up to Sept. 15 carried deposit liabilities of $764,000,954. Mostly poor people are the victims, typified to some extent by a report coming from Chicago involving three American Legion members who deposited their bonus money in a bank which failed the following day.

Corporate Profits Grow.

But corporate earnings have continued to show prosperity for a great section of the big business world, regardless of the state of unemployment for wage earners.

Corporate earnings figures are just available. A list of 260 representative corporations, compiled by houses specializing in the field of checking industrial earnings, shows an average gain for that list of 28.7 per cent over 1930, the figures being for the second quarter of each year. Here are 260 representative corporations that increased their earnings, making bigger profits than before.

Furthermore, it is shown that a list of twice as many industrials which do not report quarterly, but report semi-annually, record gains as great.

Big Business Little Affected.

How little big business as a whole has felt the depression is shown by the statements of a list of 923 corporations having aggregate earnings of $1,029,998,912 for the first half of this year. The same corporations had aggregate earnings of $1,625,890,327 for the same period last year, lopping off some 585 millions, but leaving the billion and more intact. This group of 923 includes 126 industrials, 103 telephone companies, 90 other utilities and 33 finance companies other than banks.

Railroads were hardest hit. Industrials gained or made small losses. Utilities gained or held their own. Telephone companies made profits. Textiles lopped about a million dollars off its aggregate deficit.

Bond Holders Lose Heavily.

Aside from railroads the blow of depression has fallen hard on speculative endeavor. Bond holders have taken and will take enormous losses. Much of this loss falls on wage-earners who have been able to buy a $100 or $200 bond. The bonds now in default total $1,500,000,000, a figure too big for most persons to comprehend in terms of dollars. Not long ago a secret meeting of bankers was held at the White House in an effort to devise some method of protection for at least some of the holders of these bonds. Enormous amounts of these bonds are held by banks. Many of the defaulted bonds, if not most of them, are real estate mortgage bonds, widely distributed. But other bonds have suffered decreased prices, the fall going to a point where it is felt banks must not be required to write off the entire loss, but may "write down" 25 per cent so that published statements will not look worse than necessary, even though many bonds have dropped to a point where their selling price is next to nothing and their potential value very little.

Little Fellows Worst Hit.

Losses that have fallen on big business are so minor in relation to volume and to income that from every angle of examination the depression reveals itself as a depression loaded onto the wage-earners and the small business men, though not all lines of small business are suffering. Many are holding their own with last year, or so nearly holding their own that the question is one of slightly reduced profits, but not of suffering.

With great masses of wage-earners the question is one of total loss of income and for millions of others a reduction of small incomes. For business and finance in the higher brackets it is one of positive gains in a great section of the field and of reduced profits in others, leaving profits in other sections, leaving the actual losses to railroads and to speculative lines, to state the situation in general terms, with the admission that there are generous exceptions in all directions. The exceptions that must be made, however, do not challenge or change the fact that the overwhelming, crushing weight of the depression of today falls upon the poor, while out of the most of the small end of this funnel of misery there trickles an ever-growing number into camps and "jungles" of unemployed whose last connection with the accustomed method and standard of living has gone after months of unemployment.

PROFITS!

Representative companies showing higher profits for the first half of this year than for the corresponding period of 1930

	Earned Per Share 1st Half 1931	1st Half 1930
Bohn Aluminum	$2.62	$1.95
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet	1.74	1.57
Endicott Johnson	2.51	2.12
Hershey Chocolate	8.04	6.85
Monsanto Chemical	1.56	1.52
J. C. Penney	1.46	1.44
Perfect Circle	3.04	2.26
Standard Brands	.63	.57
Trico Products	3.08	3.05
Waldorf System	1.28	1.24
Sears, Roebuck	1.31	1.24
Safeway Stores	2.61	2.15
Kroger Grocery	1.25	.12
Drug, Inc.	3.04	3.01
Warren Foundry and Pipe	1.05	.68
Adams Millis	2.49	2.15
Auburn Auto	12.09	4.79
Bigelow Sanford	1.91	1.41
Consolidated Cigar	2.65	2.49
Devoe & Raynolds	.57	.32
Household Finance	3.01	2.56

Representative companies showing higher profits for the second quarter of the year than in the first quarter

	Earned Per Share 2d Quarter	1st Quarter
Air Reduction	$1.28	$1.21
Allis-Chalmers	.40	.33
American Chicle	1.28	.97
Atlas Powder	.40	.04
Beechnut	1.43	1.20
Borg-Warner	.57	.21
Canada Dry	1.30	.91
American Rolling Mill	.07	Deficit
Childs Company	.90	.31
Chrysler	.78	Deficit
Commercial Solvents	.25	.21
Corn Products	1.05	.78
duPont	1.22	1.01
General Amer. Tank Car	1.56	1.48
General Cigar	.81	.76
General Motors	1.22	.61
General Railway Signal	1.63	.47
Inland Steel	.64	.53
Johns Manville	.78	.12
Kimberly Clark	1.01	.97
Loose Wiles	.88	.32
Mack Truck	.16	Deficit
Mathieson Alkali	.51	.39
National Cash Register	.75	Deficit
Studebaker	.58	.36
United Biscuit	.95	.73
United Fruit	1.24	1.06
Westinghouse Electric	.33	Deficit
Western Union	2.93	1.22

UNEMPLOYMENT CAN BE CURED

O'Connor Says Capital-Labor Conferences Will Find Remedy.

RE-ELECTED

HENRY P. HANSON

Capital and labor hold jointly the key to a solving of our present economic crisis, yet a deaf ear is turned by industry to appeals for co-operation by President William Green and others, in seeking conferences to devise ways and means to end the depression.

Such was the claim of John T. O'Connor, who if precedent is followed will be the next mayor of Knoxville, having received the highest vote in the recent councilmanic election.

"Seven million persons are pounding the sidewalks, vainly seeking employment," said the former state labor official, "and something must be done. Our banks have millions of surplus money. Crops were never better, and our granaries are bursting with grain. There is plenty of everything, yet stark poverty stalks abroad. Representatives of labor and capital could find a remedy for this situation, but President Green's appeals for conferences go unheeded."

Mr. O'Connor's address featured a banquet closing a two-days meeting of the Tennessee-Kentucky Typographical conference, which met in Knoxville Saturday and Sunday. The affair was staged at Gatlinburg, Sunday night, following a trip through the Great Smoky Mountains National park, a courtesy to the delegates by the Knoxville union.

Mayor James A. Trent presided, and introduced several prominent speakers, including representatives of the Knoxville newspapers.

The conference discussed unemployment and other economic ills and reviewed proposed relief measures, particularly as such concerned members of the Typographical union.

The Tennessee-Kentucky conference was organized eleven years ago, and the same president and secretary have served since its formation. Henry P. Hanson, Memphis, president, was re-elected Sunday, as was Raymond Redd, secretary, Lexington, Ky.

Next year's meeting will be held at Louisville, Ky.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

LIGHT BREAKS THROUGH GLOOM OF DEPRESSION

Slight Signs of Improvement Are Reported.

SEASONAL GAINS IN SEVERAL LINES

Business Week and A. F. of L. Survey Find Some Cause for Optimism.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Some rays of light have begun to pierce the business gloom, but it is too early yet to say whether they are really significant.

The Business Week reports that slight but belated signs of the expected autumn acceleration of business activity appeared the week before Labor Day. Railroad movements of merchandise freight at last turned upward after a depressing period of persistent decline and building contracts also improved from the disappointing August level, the Business Week reports, with the result that its weekly index of business, after touching new lows in the middle of August, rallied a little.

Reports received by International Labor News Serfvice indicate a quickening of industry in New England, with shoes, hats and textiles leading in the revival. Shoes and hats are especially active. Some New England shoe factories have orders to keep the plants busy for three months with a full force of operatives. Hat factories in Danbury, Conn., are reported working overtime. Textile plants are doing more business and taking on workers.

Cotton and Wool Gain.

The cotton cloth manufacturing industry shows increased activity in August by comparison with July in reports collected by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Gains were recorded in new orders, shipments and production.

The wool branch of the textile industry is steadily developing a sharp advance from the low point to which it plunged in 1930 as a result of the depression. Woolen manufacturing plants in some sections are approaching 24-hour activity. Consumption of raw material by mills for the first seven months of 1931 has broken all previous records except those of 1929 and 1927, according to data received by the U. S. census bureau.

"Fundamentally reassuring are the relative stability of commodity prices in the face of burdensome surpluses, and the progressive weakening of the successive waves of reaction to unfavorable news in the security market, while the forces of deflation wear themselves out," the Business Week says.

Europe the Bogeyman.

Both the Business Week and the American Federation of Labor monthly survey of business agree that while the immediate emergencies of the European situation have been taken care of, with the financial aid given Germany and Great Britain, Europe is still the big factor in the business situation.

Business men and financiers are apprehensive as to what may happen when the debt holiday ends next June, the A. F. of L. survey says, adding that this destroys the basis of confidence necessary for business recovery. "International financiers realize the need of revising war debts and reparations, but are not yet ready to move," the survey says.

The labor survey says that the foreign crises have delayed recovery here and remarks:

"Business at home is under the shadow of catastrophe abroad. The September upturn has been delayed and forecasters now believe that revival will not begin this fall. . . . Business declined further last month, so that August was probably the lowest point of the depression."

Hoarding Delays Recovery.

One cause of the continued depression, the labor survey points out, is that beside the decline in workers' income, thousands are hoarding their earnings for fear of unemployment. "Hoardings of workers and others are estimated at from $800,000,000 to $1,000,000,000," the survey says. "If the 20,000,000 wage-earners who will probably be employed from November through March were sure of their jobs from October on, we estimate that at least $300,000,000 could be released for purchases, and workers could undertake instalment purchases amounting to about $700,000,000 more, making a total increase in buying of $1,000,000,000. This is one way to build confidence, the crying need of business recovery."

ASKS ARMS CUT.

The Woman's Trade Union League of New York has begun a campaign to get the signatures of at least 10,000 women on a petition for the "bold reduction of every variety of armament," which is to be presented to the international disarmament conference at Geneva next February. Mrs. Maude Swartz, vice-president of the league and secretary of the New York department of labor, is in charge of the campaign.

THE LABOR WORLD
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1931.

Ho, Hum!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Instead of shortening the working day (the obvious thing to do) we go on giving all the leisure to an increased and increasing number of parasitic people.—George Bernard Shaw.

If everybody works for a committee, that is "communism." If they work for a board of directors, that's "capitalism."

[illegible] that you spend it on [illegible] own living.—Sir John Simon.

An Oklahoma farmer stole one chicken and was sent to prison for three years. If he had stolen 1,000,000 [illegible] have had a better [illegible] not gone to prison.—Sam D. [illegible] nion.

The railroads have refused to join with the bus drivers. About the only place they seem to get together is at the passenger station.

American [illegible] more time-saving [illegible] and less time than any people in the world.—Thomas A. Edison, Inventor.

A good many men would give up [illegible] if they had to work as hard to get [illegible] as they do to get [illegible].—Wanda Hale.

Germany Protects Idle From Food Profiteers

Berlin, Germany. [illegible] pressure to curb profiteers and force down prices of food and commodities at their source and at distributing points for the protection of the jobless was announced by the ministry of agriculture as an essential part of the government's program for unemployment relief this winter.

The Prussian government has decided to reduce the teaching staffs of secondary schools. In Berlin alone 500 assistant and part-time teachers will be dismissed, and the number throughout Prussia will reach 2,500.

This method of government retrenchment is emphatically opposed in public circles.

PATERSON SILK STRIKERS WIN 52 WAGE AGREEMENTS

Paterson, N. J. [illegible] are 6,788 silk workers [illegible] under the banner of the [illegible] Silk Workers and the United Textile Workers, declares the latest report issued by the American Federation of Labor unions. The report states that [illegible] workers [illegible] the [illegible] unions have [illegible] under union agreements [illegible].

[illegible] employers refused the employees [illegible] to deprive the workers of their right to picket, distribute [illegible] and similar strike activities.

Judge J. W. Freeman in the criminal [illegible] acquitted 14 workers [illegible] "loitering" at the Henry Doherty Silk mill. Charges were also dismissed in the [illegible] against seven other strikers for [illegible] handbills.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE but it is simply awful how [illegible] ists do not do this important thing.

At The Change
A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.
"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.
My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.
"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*
Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.
E-176
CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Letting the Rich Escape

Unemployment will not be met by employment, during this coming winter. Unemployment will have to be met, therefore, by relief.

And unemployment relief is a question of money. Where is the money to come from? That, for months, has been the problem.

Mr. Walter Gifford has been appointed for the purpose of seeing to it that this question is kept on the basis of local action. This means: not state resources, but city and town resources. The assumption is that Mr. Gifford is one of the class that has the money. And that he will be able to see that the money is forthcoming. The fact is, that Mr. Gifford's class has hitherto very successfully sidestepped such burdens and responsibilities. That is the reason why they have the money, now. Can a leopard change its spots? Rather, did you ever hear of a leopard that wanted to change its spots? That breed of leopard is rather proud of its "spots."

* * * *

Why this insistence, that unemployment relief must be local? Be assured, it is not because of the superior quality of such relief. Local administration of relief is, of course, efficient. But local sources of relief funds have proven to be hamstrung before they get started.

The present federal administration—Mr. Mellon, Mr. Hoover et al.—are committed to a politico-economic program of as little taxation as may be. This with an eye—two eyes—on the coming national election. To secure the money, from the places where the money is definitely known to be, means very simply: income taxation in the higher brackets. Mr. Gifford lives in the higher brackets. If the money comes at all—if there is adequate relief—and does not come from these high brackets, it will come from the lower brackets. Largely, it has been coming from below the place where the brackets are. There have been some notable exceptions: Count them!

* * * *

Now, it so happens that most of the votes in this coming national election are going to come from the place below the brackets. The managers of this unemployment relief fund, on the other hand, know that their campaign funds must come from the brackets—way up. They are planning to use the money in the campaign fund—from the brackets—to hypnotize the voters—down below the brackets, into forgetting about the "local relief" for the unemployment—that is not going to "relieve."

It is rather difficult to fool the fellows up in the brackets. But it has usually been possible to fool the fellows below the brackets. And anyhow, somehow, after all, it is rather expected that by the time we get around to November, 1932, there will not be so much unemployment, and the administration—Mr. Mellon, Mr. Hoover et al.—will be able to "point with pride" to the unemployment that was—formerly.

* * * *

It may be, however, that organized labor will have an organized memory of what took place in the winter of 1931-1932. In either case—in any case—both of the old parties will have had their campaign contributions from the upper brackets. Otherwise, there will be no campaign worth talking about. Unemployment will be off the front page by that time. At least, we all hope so.

* * * *

We all seem to be in better health, anyway, on account of our dieting. That is what the public health service told Mr. Hoover. And nothing is going to be done that will jeopardize the public health.

* * * *

Labor puts the blame for unemployment upon industry and those who have looted industry through low wages and huge profits drained off either through superimposed financial structures or some other fancy device of which there are many. But unemployment relief is being dragged into politics, not by one party, but by both. Those who make of this issue a political football are likely to suffer from the rebound, if there is an organized memory.

The relief program is being filled with ballyhoo and hokum. "Local" relief is going to let out the higher brackets in more ways than one. Wall Street and LaSalle Street can be asked to help relief work in New York and Chicago, but not in any other place, though the responsibility of these two great financial marts may reach to the ends of the earth—and does.

THESE ARE GREAT DAYS TO KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

OUR AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

The tragedy of the part-time worker who has a family to support is poignantly revealed by C. J. Freund, a social worker, in an article in the Commonweal describing distressing economic conditions in Milwaukee.

According to Mr. Freund, the Family Welfare Association of Milwaukee [illegible] as the minimum [illegible] monthly budget required for the support of a family of five, [illegible] parents and three children of [illegible] age. Here is the budget; Food, [illegible] clothing, $18.90; rent, $25; [illegible] 70; light and water, $1.75; [illegible] supplies, $5; household [illegible], $10; insurance, $2; car [illegible], $4.

Mr. Freund points out that this "is [illegible] a relief budget, and does not [illegible] medical and dental attention, [illegible] expenses, activities, recreation, and other items required for a [illegible] American life."

It is apparent that on this basis a worker who earns 50 cents an hour and works full time, eight hours a day for the six day week, with earnings of about $100 a month, is compelled by even a small reduction in his working time to give his family a living below the charity standard established by the welfare association.

Nor is the common laborer the only one whose family standards are destroyed by part-time employment. The skilled mechanic with his 80 and 90 cents per hour and up is also compelled to lower the living standard for his family. Mr. Freund tells the tabloid story of one skilled worker hit by part time:

> **Recently I investigated the case of a family whose monthly requirements for the bare necessities of existence were $97.50. The father's earnings had averaged $39 per month for three months. His wage rate had not been reduced. He was merely working on a short schedule of hours because of the depression. And any social worker will testify that this is by no means an unusual case.**

Mr. Freund also punctures the favorite sophism of certain owners and managers of industry and their economists who claim that dividend reductions and 10 or 15 per cent decreases in pay for high-salaried executives are the equivalent of part-time work and wage cuts for workers:

> **"I don't know why you make such a fuss about the men," a manufacturer complained a few days ago. "They are making 65 per cent of their best earnings, and my income is less than 38 per cent of what it used to be. They are better off than I am."**
>
> **This is a familiar and fallacious line of reasoning. When the manufacturer's income is reduced it means that he cannot afford a contemplated trip abroad or to Bermuda or Alaska, or that he cannot make an investment or buy a new car or build a country home, or he may even have to give up some of his club memberships, but there is enough to eat and to wear for himself and his wife, and for his children, if he has any.**
>
> **But as soon as the workingman's pay is reduced, he and his family must get along with less meat, vegetables, butter, milk and bread.**

An economic system which produces 5,000,000 or more workers totally unemployed and compelled to support their families entirely on pauper standards devised by charity organizations, and which develops another 5,000,000 workers placed on part time with the consequent reduction in living standards, cannot expect to receive for long the social sanction of the American people.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first declare against the sales tax?

A.—In 1921, when the convention held that year vigorously denounced sales tax proposals and declared opposition to any tax on consumption. President William Green, of the federation, has just announced that organized labor will use all its influence to prevent the enactment of sales tax legislation.

* * *

Q.—How long has Frank Morrison been secretary of the American Federation of Labor?

A.—Since January, 1897.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Editorial writers point out that Labor Day addresses show that the people are thinking about unemployment, its causes and its remedies.

It is also pointed out that Labor Day speakers emphasized the need to prevent such depressions as we are now experiencing. The feeling seems to be growing stronger every month that this depression was unnecessary and its repetition must be prevented at all costs. This marks progress.

Also, Labor Day speakers from the ranks or organized labor and some others struck a new note of militancy. It was asserted that the workers have been patient long enough and that the time has come for them to demand the putting into effect of the sound and constructive American Federation of Labor program for the prevention of depressions. John P. Frey was one of those who strongly stressed this view.

* * *

Taking a crack at Henry Ford for his ukase that workers at one of the Ford plants must have gardens or lose their jobs, the Magazine of Wall Street remarks, "We do not look for any loud outburst of applause of this idea from the farmers," and adds:

"Industrialism has given us an abundance that was undreamed of two hundred years ago. We still have to work out a method of dividing up the pie. In former times the problem was to have a pie to divide."

The Magazine of Wall Street puts its finger on the problem. The pie is not being divided equitably. A few are getting too much, while the great mass is getting too little. This condition caused the depression, a fact which is slowly but surely sinking into the minds of the people.

* * *

The federal trade commission has succeeded in obtaining agreement of Utah's soft coal operators to abandon false advertising, defamation of competitors, bribery of competitors' employes to obtain information on competitors' business, and bribery of common carriers' employes to induce business.

It is quite evident the Utah coal operators have been guilty of all sorts of chicanery and cheating. Operators in other states probably haven't been any better. The kind of tactics which the Utah operators have now promised to stop undoubtedly have had something to do with the plight of the soft coal industry. And yet some of the coal operators profess not to know what the trouble is or what can be done to remedy it!

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

It is my purpose before undertaking an extended discussion of the actual social ideals and teaching of Jesus to present readers of these articles with a connected study of the real Person of the Master which will throw light on the environment in which He grew up, trusting that the information thus gained will help my fellowmen understand Him better and lead them to make an effort to discipline their lives according to His precepts.

WM. L. MOSS

In two of the preceding articles we learned Jesus came from a family neither rich nor poor. Now we shall dismiss consideration of His home surroundings and give our attention to His Person. The garments He wore were not of the conspicuous sort; He did not affect in His clothes any of the badges of social distinction, that is, He did not wear the long, flowing robes embroidered with purple. These embroidered robes were worn only by those with means above what the average person possessed. Nor did He wear the coarse camel's hair garments of the extremely poor, which also was the clothing of religious fanatics. He wore a white robe-like outer garment (Mt. 9:20) around the lower edge of which was only the customary border (Lk 8:44) prescribed by both Palestinian custom and Jewish law for males, while underneath this top garment Jesus wore a seamless tunic (Jn. 19:23), the modesty and simplicity of His clothes suggesting a home endowed with only the material necessities of life and no more, a home conducted along the prevailing standards of everyday, self-respecting folk of that time.

The attire of Jesus might seem mean and unpretentious when we compare it to the rich dress of the Scribes and Pharisees, the great merchantmen and land-owners of His day if we did not remember in those days it was as true as it is today that the quality of a man's clothes do not indicate the quality of his mind.

Jesus' raiment clearly reflected the home of His infancy, youth and early manhood. For thirty years (Lk. 3:23) this home and the industrious man and modest woman at its head exercised a wholesome influence over Him. From its simple but respected threshold He went forth to do the Father's bidding trained as any other normal, well-trained Jewish youth of His day was trained. Then through a strenuous ministry culminating in the vicarious event on the Tree of Life atop Golgotha He continued to unconsciously show the effects of that wonderful but simple home training.

Next Week: Chapter II, The Thought Trend of Jesus' Mind.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

ONE of the earliest lessons learned by the labor unionists was that their organizations, no matter how imperfectly they were then organized, must be inclusive and all-embracing. Inclusive, in that they could not offer protection to or fight the battles of members of the same craft who were not members of a union, and all-embracing to the extent that unionists demanded that all who worked beside them must either belong to their union or else they or the non-union worker must get off the job and stay off. Rapidly therefore it became the fashion of unionists to apply such epithets as "scab," "rat" and "fink" to those who did not belong to any labor organization and yet who persisted in attempting to work at a trade in which there were organized craftsmen or who displaced organized workers following a strike or other break in the relations between the organized workers and their employers.

As the strike fever began its spread during the 1830's places of employment under ban by the unionists because of a strike or other cause began to be systematically picketed. Sharp warnings were issued either in the form of posters, mailed letters, passed on by word of mouth or, as was generally the case, broadcast in the form of handbills. The following is a typical example of such a warning:

"We would caution all strangers and others who profess the art of horseshoeing that if they go to work for ——— under the above prices they must abide by the consequences."

The "consequences" were of a most salutary nature, being of two kinds generally: a fine imposed on union workers who violated the warning, and if the strikebreakers were not members of a union, a broken head or other bodily injury.

At this period (the 1830's) the boycott was being effectively used against prison labor. We think campaigns against prison labor goods something that has originated within the last few years, but this is a mistake. As early as 1834 to 1837 the New York stonecutters agreed they would not "either collectively or individually purchase any goods manufactured" by convicts nor would they "countenance" merchants who handled such articles of merchandise.

CELEBRATES 68TH BIRTHDAY.

"Uncle Arthur" Henderson, a former Methodist lay preacher who became foreign minister and replaced Ramsay MacDonald as leader of the British labor party, celebrated his 68th birthday on Sept. 13.

He is a native of Glasgow and was once apprenticed as a molder at Newcastle. He has been a labor member of parliament longer than any one else, having been elected first for Bernard Castle, Durham, in 1903. His first cabinet post was as a minister without portfolio during the war.

NIGHT SCHOOL
"The People's University"
Opens for Instruction on
Monday Night, Sept. 28
...at the...
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
Corner of Fourth and Chestnut
Courses offered:
Fundamentals — **Home Making**
High School — **Commercial**
and Technical Subjects
Building open for conference and enrollment on September 21, 22, 24, 25 from 6 to 9 p.m. No class will be organized until twelve to fifteen people enroll.
Be sure to enroll in advance
For other information call 6-3321
Classes for colored at Howard

Delinquent City Taxes
On October 1st unpaid taxes pass into hands of delinquent collector.
Avoid this extra cost by paying now.
F. K. ROSAMOND,
Tax Collector.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**
2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**
3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
J. W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
A. E. WALLACE — W. E. WEBER
H. A. PARR — C. W. BRADLEY
R. R. FLURER — J. J. HARRISON
R. W. RAWLINGS — RAY SEAGLE
R. L. WALTERS — H. M. JUDD
R. L. BROOKING — J. M. JARVIS
H. S. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
H. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45918
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Otey E. Enbright vs. Omer B. Enbright

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Omer B. Enbright is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 15th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. S. Myers, Atty. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45898
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Nancy G. Thaxton vs. George T. Thaxton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that George T. Thaxton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 15th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Jno. Hallberg, Atty. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45908
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Myrtle Irwin vs. Jake Irwin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jake Irwin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 15th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Miller & Weatherford, Attys. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45880
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Grace Trantham vs. Harrison Trantham

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Harrison Trantham is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 8th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thach & Thach, Attys. 10-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45862
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Eva Thomas vs. Niven E. Thomas

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Niven E. Thomas is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 3rd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Chadwick, Frazier & Roberts, Attys. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45861
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Nellie Burkhart Taylor vs. Charles C. Taylor

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that Charles C. Taylor is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 3rd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Sam A. Barkman, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45851
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Theresa Reading vs. L. C. Reading

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that L. C. Reading is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 2nd day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Conrad Butler, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 24888
State of Tennessee, Chancery Court of Hamilton County

W. F. Long vs. Emma Long

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Emma Long is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying defendant to appear at the next October rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in October next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 3rd day of September, 1931.
SAM ERWIN, C. & M.
By E. C. BRIDGERS, D. C. M.
R. Seymour, Atty. 9-25

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45937
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Gracie Hartman vs. John Hartman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Hartman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Thos. T. Thrasher, Atty. 10-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45939
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jackie Guider vs. Robert Guider

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Guider is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. D. Fletcher, Atty. 10-16

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by David J. Jones and wife, Annie Jones, dated October 22, 1927, of record in book "Y," Volume 21, Page 591, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: A lot located on the Southwest corner of West Sixth Street and Cross Street and beginning at the intersection of the South side of West Sixth Street with the West line of Cross Street, running thence Westwardly along the South line of West Sixth Street one hundred (100) feet more or less, to the property formerly owned by the Roane Iron Company, thence Southwardly with the East line of said Roane Iron Company's property one hundred (100) feet to a stake; thence Eastwardly and parallel with the South line of West Sixth Street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the West line of Cross Street, thence Northwardly with the West line of Cross Street one hundred (100) feet to the beginning. Being the same property that was conveyed by Harry Jones, single, to David J. Jones, by deed registered June 22, 1927, in Book "U", Volume 21, Page 386 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-16

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Walter Cooley and wife, N. A. Cooley, dated Nov. 22, 1929, of record in Book "R," Volume 24, Page 64, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note, representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton county, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 3, block 14, Highland Park addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, Page 23 of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the south side of Duncan avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width 135 feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to note for $4,000.00 due Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, dated Feb. 9, 1926, recorded L-20-395, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 11th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-2

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Fannie A. Cawood, dated August 28, 1919, of record in Book "Y," Volume 15, Page 49, et seq., of the Register's Office, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Old Fifth (5th), Present Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to wit:

Lot No. Six (6), in Block No. One Hundred Seventy-four (174) in East End Land Company's Addition No. One (1), as laid down on Plat registered in Plat Book in Register's Office, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Paul A. Sloop and wife, Jean M. Sloop, dated October 7, 1930, of record in Book "I," Volume 25, Page 674, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931

between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. Twenty-five (25), J. T. Thomas' Re-Subdivision of Block No. Four (4), The Highlands, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 9, Page 5 of the Rigster's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to a first lien of $2,500.00 due the Administration and Trust Company, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. R. Lewis and wife, Elisabeth Lewis, dated June 7, 1924, of record in Book "T," Volume 25, Page 296, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Second (2nd) civil district, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Nos. twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), block number one (1), East Section of East Chattanooga Land Company, as recorded in Plat Book Number Three (3), Page thirty (30), of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.
THE ADMINISTRATION & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, President. 10-9

Special days for UNION LABEL agitation are good, but making every day a UNION LABEL day is much better.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The Commendable Young Lady of Ghent.

There was a young lady from Ghent,
Who was absent, wherever she whent;
Whether by rail or by ship
She went in a clip,
And arrived where'er she was shent!

She took a short trip into France
To purchase her boss man some pance,
Where she met a young gent,
Who was also from Ghent,
And married the man in a trance!

Which peeved the boss man in Ghent,
To wed her himself he'd mehnt;
So he fired her flat,
Without even her hat,
And she's out both a job and a gent.
—H. F. B.

* * *

Neighbor—Have you seen the new play that I wrote about the man and wife who were always quarreling?

Mr. Perkins—No, but I heard you and your wife rehearsing it.

* * *

Suitor—Do you ever peep through the keyhole when I am sitting in the parlor with your sister?

Small Brother—Sometimes, when mother ain't there.

* * *

The woman in the flat above
Takes vocal—how we curse—
And every day in every way
She's getting worse and worse.
—H. F. B.

* * *

Miss Rayner—I hope you'll dance with me tonight, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones—Oh, rather! I hope you don't think that I came here merely for pleasure!

* * *

It may have been an apple that caused Adam's downfall, but these days men fall mostly for peaches. . . A nervous breakdown seems to be a luxury in which only the rich indulge. . . The man who is only a follower can't see where he is going for the dust in his eyes. . . Perhaps every man at one time makes a fool out of himself over a woman. The lucky ones are those who do it early in life and get it over with.

* * *

A magician said to his youthful helper: "Now, are you sure there is nothing in the silk hat?"

"Positively," replied the urchin, "the rabbit you put in before the shoe got away!"

* * *

Evolution.

Age six—father gives little Willie roller skates.

Age twelve—father gives Willie bicycle.

Age eighteen—father gives Willie college education.

Age twenty-three — father gives Willie diploma.

Age twenty-four—father gives Willie job.

Age twenty-four years, three days —father gives Willie up.

* * *

The battleship was in port, and visitors were being shown around. The guide was exhibiting a bronze tablet set in the deck.

Guide—Here is where our gallant captain fell.

Old Lady—No wonder. I nearly tripped over it myself.

* * *

Foreman—Do you know that I began life as a barefoot boy.

Fireman—Well, I wasn't born with shoes on, either.

* * *

Diner—Have you any wild ducks?

Waiter—No, sir; but we can take a tame one and irritate it for you.

* * *

Jack—Say, Mary, are you going to the party tonight?

Mary—I'll say I am, Jack! I'll be there with bells on!

Jack—Okay, I'll ring you later.

* * *

One reason for so many divorces, says H. F. B., is that so many fool people insist on getting married. . . A girl sings this defiant refrain: We will be better off when the brain instead of the pocketbook creates our opinions. . . Most of us forget the lucky breaks and remember only the bad ones. . . It must be terrible to have money to burn and not be able to start a fire. . . A good many shrewd women have discovered that alimony is a much more profitable enterprise than matrimony. . . Men don't mind marrying a flapper—if she's a pancake flapper.

* * *

Judge—Do you mean to say that such a physical wreck as your husband gave you that black eye?

Plaintiff—Your honor, he wasn't a physical wreck until he gave me the black eye.

* * *

Tommy—Ma, do I have to wash my face again before dinner?

Mother—Certainly, dear.

Tommy—Aw, gee, why can't I just powder it over again like you do yours?

* * *

Wife—John, is it true that money talks?

Husband—That's what they say, my dear.

Wife—Well, I wish you'd leave a little here to talk to me during the day. I get so lonely.

What Next!

Announcement was recently made in London of a new stamping and pressure machine which it was declared would "revolutionize British industry." The Daily Mail said that the machine could be used in stampings of every sort from watch mechanisms to motor car bodies, and for making nails, bricks, composition materials and the manufacture of furniture and pulverized wood.

Patronize our Advertisers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Robert Street and wife, Emma Street, dated May 1, 1931, of record in book "R," Volume 25, Page 572, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being the South 86½ feet of Subdivision of the Jennings Tract, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, Page 14, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of lot fronts 86½ feet on the West Side of Dodson Avenue (formerly Harrison or Miller Street) and runs back westwardly, of uniform width, 150 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to Robert Street and wife, Emma Street, by James Dillard Colston, by deed registered in Book E, Volume 8, Page 454, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to a prior lien of $600.00 dated December 5, 1930, due The Administration & Trust Company, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-16

Job Stabilization Plan Makes Labor Pay for Unemployment

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 17.—The so-called employment stabilization program adopted by the California State Chamber of Commerce is primarily designed to make labor stand the costs of unemployment, although the employers are responsible for it.

It urges putting workers on part time with part-time pay, extra vacations without pay, and suggests that employers provide workers with the maximum amount of employment "consistent with production schedules and sound financial practice," which every business concern does whether business is good or bad.

The plan also includes giving wage earners now at work "every reasonable assurance" of the safety of their jobs. The use of the adjective "reasonable" clearly implies that the job security is a fragile thing subject to withdrawal whenever the employers believe business conditions and profits make it an unreasonable guarantee. Nevertheless, the sponsors for the plan claim this "reasonable" assurance makes the workers with jobs good spenders so that their wages quickly pass back into the employers' hands with added profits on the turnover.

A unique feature of the plan is the stress it lays on radio propaganda to impress the workers with the fiction that the employers are doing something wonderfully altruistic in reducing the working time and consequently the earnings of their employes by the devices which cost the employers nothing.

Despite the fact that the workers of California in common with the workers of the entire country have increased their output 42 per cent since 1919, the California employers' program for employment stabilization does not even mention, much less advocate, the five-day week, which should be accorded the workers as a matter of elemental justice.

The program contains nothing to provide work for any of the 6,000,000 now unemployed.

Instead of calling it an employment stabilization program, it should be called an unemployment stabilization program—a scheme to keep in the army of the jobless the 6,000,000 unemployed now pounding the pavements looking for work and ending their fruitless journey in public and private bread lines and soup kitchens.

Selah Chamberlain, chairman of the stabilization committee of the state chamber of commerce, says that California business men are sponsoring the program "in order to prevent what may become far-reaching and unsound encroachments upon the proper and logical functions of private business enterprise."

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RED BAR
OVERALLS

2,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label. Union Men, ask your dealer.

Look for Red Bar on pocket.

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Detroit, Mich.

W. R. CANNON, Mgr.
Southern Branch : Dalton, Ga.

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Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

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Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

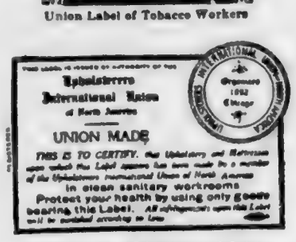
Coopers' Union Label

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

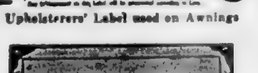


Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

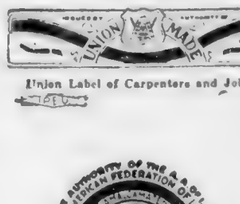
United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers



Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label



Card of Union Waiters

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

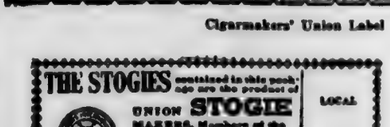
Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Local Typographical Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Cigarmakers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

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REAL WESTERN STEAKS
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INDIGESTION

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"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
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WORLD OWES 15 BILLIONS TO AMERICAN INVESTORS

Debts to United States Citizens Total $15,675,000,000 in Addition to Obligations of Foreign Governments to Treasury Amounting to $11,640,000,000---American Investments Largest in Canada.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The world owes approximately $15,675,000,000 to private American investors, according to a study just completed by the U. S. department of commerce. This figure is a maximum. Owing to difficulties in computation, the total may be actually $14,900,000,000. The study shows a possible range of error of $775,000,000.

The debt to private investors is in addition to obligations of foreign governments to the U. S. treasury, which total $11,640,000,000. Short term capital loans are not included nor are investments in foreign countries by missionary and educational institutions.

The private investment represents the sum of direct investments abroad by individuals and corporations plus so-called portfolio investments. The last item stands for the value of bonds and stocks publicly offered and sold in the United States by foreign corporations and governmental agencies. Direct investments amount to $7,841,000,000 and portfolio investments to $7,834,000,000.

Private American investors have a stake of $4,929,000,000 in Europe of which the greater part, $1,421,000,000, is invested in Germany. The next largest amount is in Great Britain, which has $641,000,000. France has $471,000,000 and Italy $401,000,000.

Canada, with American investments totaling $3,942,000,000, had more United States money than any other single country.

Shipstead Attacks Wage Cutters; Hits Leaders' Do-Nothing Policy

Washington, Sept. 17.—A militant protest against wage reductions to protect the interests of investors and speculators from the economic consequences of the business depression was voiced by United States Senator Henrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, in a radio address broadcast from coast to coast.

"The clamor for wage reductions goes on throughout the world," Senator Shipstead said. "The theory seems to be that because the cost of living is alleged to have declined, the wages of labor should automatically decline.

"The basis for this belief, of course, is the assumption that wage-earners have no inherent right to aspire to a higher relative standard of living than they can obtain in periods of depression.

"This assumption is again based on the orthodox principle that the income in capital, even though such capital structure be heavily inflated, must be maintained at all costs, and capital losses are therefore transferred to labor by reduction of wages."

Senator Shipstead said farmers are unable to meet interest or amortization payments on farm mortgages, depositors are unable to draw deposits from closed banks, 7,000,000 workingmen are out of employment, ships are lying idle in harbors, and business is going bankrupt.

In the face of this great crisis, "financiers and industrial and political leaders," instead of doing something tangible to remedy the situation, issue statements charged with the idea that the depression is "psychological and due to a state of public mind," he declared.

"Such leaders have no mind at all," he said, "and should not confuse the public mind with foolish statements, given weight and attention simply and only because of the fact that these persons who have made them occupy positions of prominence and power.

"Such men must bear the responsibility of a do-nothing policy that leads to further chaos, as is becoming increasingly apparent to people everywhere."

Confronted with the evident determination or inability of financial and industrial leaders to do anything material to remedy the situation poignantly emphasized by employers refusing to employ millions of workers and reducing them and their families to a precarious existence on pauper relief. Senator Shipstead said he believed President Hoover should call a special session of congress at the earliest possible date.

Senate Hearings on Jobless Insurance Will Be Held in Washington, D. C.

Washington.—Hearings of the U. S. senate select committee on unemployment insurance, originally planned for a number of industrial centers throughout the country, will be held exclusively in Washington

The resolution authorizing the hearings was introduced in the senate by Senator Wagner, of New York. The committee consists of Senator Wagner, Senator Hebert, of Rhode Island, and Senator Glenn, of Illinois.

Following the usual procedure, it was expected that Senator Wagner, the author of the resolution, would be chairman of the unemployment insurance committee. But in compliance with, it was said, a demand from the White House, the customary procedure was scrapped and Senator Hebert chosen to head the committee.

Senator Hebert recently returned from Europe, where he made a study of unemployment insurance in England, Germany and Italy. He made the statement that in England unemployed workers whose application for unemployment insurance is disallowed by the officials designated by law to handle the claims use political influence reaching to the secretary of the treasury, who sees to it that the applicants are paid unemployment insurance whether they are entitled to it or not.

Industry Fails To Help Jobless, Green Charges

Leaders Offer No Program for Dealing With Unemployment Emergency, A. F. of L. Head Tells Carmen's Convention.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.—Charging industrial leaders with failure to meet the unemployment situation, President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, told the biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes that the only constructive proposals for dealing with the emergency have been made by organized labor.

"Those who have expected the depression to pass have been disappointed," Green said. "The unemployment situation is more and more widespread, blighting all sections of the United States and other nations. Among the captains of industry there does not seem to be a realization or appreciation of the seriousness of the situation.

"I charge them with failure to meet the urgent needs of the situation. There has been nothing whatever done collectively by those who own and manage industry to relieve the situation.

Leaders Make No Move.

"I have asked them to point to a single instance where they have collectively announced even a program. Notwithstanding our appeal for concerted action and co-operation, or even a declaration of policy, there has been no response whatever. They are seemingly hoping that fate or some unseen power will restore normal conditions."

Labor demands that President Hoover call an immediate conference between the leaders of labor and industry, President Green said. He declared that labor would co-operate to the fullest at such a conference.

William D. Mahon, president of the carmen, concurred with President Green in declaring that "enactment of relief measures and not commissions for surveys is what the country needs."

He offered a resolution asking President Hoover to call a special session of congress to consider a relief program.

No Definite Program Devised.

Mayor James M. Curley urged the convention to go on record in favor of the special session.

"September will mark the end of the second year of depression," the mayor said, "and yet no definite program, other than passing the hat, has been devised to meet the most extraordinary and unprecedented situation in history."

President Mahon's resolution followed comment on the appointment of Walter S. Gifford as the head of a commission to study and co-ordinate unemployment relief. Mr. Mahon urged the carmen to serve notice as a unit on President Hoover that they wanted no more commission reports.

Mr. Mahon asserted that the only relief to be obtained for the thousands of hungry unemployed during the coming winter must come from government funds as private relief sources have been exhausted.

Member Local 80 Dies at Nashville

Members of Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians, were shocked this week to receive news of the passing, at Nashville, of George Miller, who was well known here as a former member of the Bijou orchestra and other local musical organizations. He was a leader of the Shrine band at Nashville, and had a large number of pupils.

Mr. Miller expired suddenly following a brief illness. He is survived by his widow and one child.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

GERMAN POSITION BAD.

Addressing Catholic workers at Nuremberg, Dr. Adam Stegerwald, labor minister of Germany, said that not until genuine peace had been established in Europe could Germany's acute labor problems be satisfactorily solved.

"Labor's position is admittedly bad," Dr. Stegerwald said, "but it cannot be improved in an unstable Europe."

Attempts of victor nations to transform their political demands into commercial demands and to impose these upon private business and enterprise, he said, have failed and will continue to fail under the present private capitalistic system in the world.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT FIGHTS LABOR BROKERS

The insular legislature and the governor-general's office in the Philippine islands have combined efforts to end the form of racketeering responsible for sending Filipino laborers to Hawaii and the American west coast without provision for their employment. A thorough investigation has been demanded by the legislature.

MORE ABOUT

HANDSOME HAL

(Continued from First Page)

your streets during my stay. Of course Columbus is not so rich in historical associations and scenery as Chattanooga is, but with the paved roads you now have, and the naturally beautiful scenery about the city, I should think that more tourists would be attracted to Columbus.

* * *

"Our chamber of commerce secretary," continues Mr. Brown, "tells me that each tourist that enters the city spends from one to ten dollars before he leaves. Chattanooga has thousands of tourists in the course of the year. Columbus, I am sorry to say, seems very little known to tourists." Mr. Brown advises advertising, of the right kind and in the right quarters, to create a growing tourist interest in Columbus. His old town he considers one of the beauty spots of the south. That it will make a hit with tourists, he does not doubt.

Carpenters Renew Dance Ticket Sale

Sale of tickets to the benefit dance sponsored by Local 74, Carpenters, has not been stopped, as was reported, but will be continued by a committee from the local, who assumed charge of the sale following retirement last week of promoters employed by the union to conduct the campaign, C. W. Smith, business agent of the local, announced this week.

Mr. Smith said that the dance will be held, as scheduled, on Wednesday night, Sept. 30, and efforts to dispose of tickets will be continued until that time.

Tickets may also be had, Mr. Smith announced, at Eckerd's.

Tom Turner Lands A "Regular" Job

According to the gossip in certain local barber shops (or maybe it should be shop), Tom Turner, well-known barber, has recently become Mr. Thomas Turner, tonsorial artist.

It is explained that Tom sought for some time, in vain, for regular and sustaining employment. Now the bunch at the Broadway shop declare that all he needed was a reputation, and the proprietor of the Broadway, with his well-known generosity, agreed to allow Tom to operate a chair there for several days as a sort of advertisement for Tom.

Mr. Hester says immediately it became known Mr. Turner had worked in his shop, successfully, bids for his services began to come in, and after looking over a few, Tom decided to locate in the Times Building shop, and is now permanently employed there.

"There's nothing like getting yourself a reputation," says Hester.

"I guess that's right," says Tom.

JUST BROWN

Dear H. F. B.: If you're such a bear for science, and so blamed smart, will you kindly tell me how to get all the tooth paste out of a tube without placing it on an asphalt paving and running over it with a road-roller? I've tried many schemes in vain. Hopefully, O. O. M.

Answer: This is an easy one, and odd as it may seem, I remember, not long ago, seeing, in a well-known daily column, by a writer whose initials are "O. O. M.," that he was perturbed because he never had found any "gadget" to squeeze out all the tooth paste. The longer I live the more colossal ignorance I seem to run up on!

To get all the tooth paste out of the tube while using and not be mussy about it, you simply hold the tube with your finger on the spout and roll it up tightly from the bottom, keeping the upper end of it full, and squeeze out as needed, then roll up more of it! I thought even a newspaper man had that much sense!

* * *

Dear Fixer: You being a scientist of note and authority on "signs," will you please inform me if by any chance you have seen any hopeful sign that this infernal hot summer may eventually pass? R. M. C.

Answer: Well, this weather ain't nothing to what you may expect in the next world! But as I don't believe in double punishment for even the most heinous sins, I will tell you that I have seen three very good signs of approaching cold weather. First, on Monday morning of last week at 5:40 a.m., when I trotted out to get my morning paper, Pine street from my home, half way the block to West Sixth street, was literally black with blackbirds, probably ten thousand of them, after the water, as the street had just been flushed. On Tuesday I saw the autumnal equinox, a thing of rare beauty you see only once in twelve months! It was especially lovely this year! And also on Tuesday, late in the afternoon, I saw thousands of chimney sweeps circling to enter the Tivoli chimney preparatory to their annual migration south. All three of these signs, I can assure you, are "sho' signs" you read about! Absolutely infallible and relible. So if you will just sit on a block of ice a few days longer, I am sure you will obtain some relief from this balmy Chattanooga climate. If you can't stand it that long, I'd advise a trip down to Miami or Havana, Cuba, where you can either keep cool or quickly get into such a condition you won't mind the heat.

* * *

H. F. B. will be glad to answer burning questions upon receipt of 50 cents and a self-addressed and stamped envelope, at least until further notice.

The teacher was examining the class in physiology.

Teacher—Mary, you tell us, what is the function of the stomach?

Mary—The function of the stomach is to hold up the petticoat.

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COCOMALT Large Can 39c; 25c Size 20c; 10c Roll Lunch Paper FREE.
SUGAR XXXX Powdered, or the Browns, 10c size 1-lb. carton, each 7c
CAN PEAS "Tip Top," Size 1 Tall Can, Extra Quality—2 Cans 15c
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Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE
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MADE

Buy—
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Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Need Old Friends be Soon Forgotten?

The loss of old friendships is probably most often due to friends moving to other localities. Keeping up a correspondence is bothersome and even irksome to many of us, so that these friendships once dear to us are gradually lost.

But this need not happen to you. Thousands of people now know from experience that their telephone is the tie that keeps friendships alive. Your friends, wherever they may be, are as close to you as your telephone. A call now and then to your out-of-town friends will keep these old and dear friendships alive, affording much happiness to you and to them. The cost is negligible. You can talk a distance of 150 miles for as little as fifty cents when using Night Station-to-Station service after 8:30 P. M.

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THE LABOR WORLD

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"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 2, 1931 — Number 23

STARVATION PAY ON FEDERAL JOB BRINGS PROTEST

Public Indignant at Contractors' Methods.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Postoffice Contract Discloses Low Scales Paid to Common Laborers.

Disclosures of starvation wages paid to laborers on government contracts have recently been the cause of increasing indignation on the part of citizens in all walks of life, and the contention of organized labor that employers in many lines are taking advantage of the desperate condition of the unemployed are fully borne out in stories which are gradually leaking out of alleged profiteering at the expense of the unfortunate.

Representatives of an outside contracting concern which has begun razing old buildings on the site of the new Chattanooga postoffice was quoted by Friday morning's Times as defending a wage scale of 15 cents per hour by stating that he was swamped with requests for men who were willing to work for 10 cents per hour. A workday of nine hours was also defended, the official holding that his company was not violating the law in compelling laborers to work more than eight hours per day.

This particular job, contracted by a Chicago wrecking company, has had the attention of the United States employment service, and the wage scale and hours worked have been reported to Secretary of Labor Doak at Washington.

New statute passed by the congress last April provides that the prevailing scale of wages shall be paid on all government construction work, and in many cases the organized workers have charged violation in various parts of the country. It was recalled Friday morning that only recently a New York contractor was compelled to pay the union scale of wages to painters on a government job at Washington.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council a short time ago referred to Washington reports that a contractor on the Missionary ridge road had a wage scale in effect of 10 cents per hour, and later rumors of a similar situation on a state job are being investigated.

Chicago Wrecking company's representative was quoted in the Times as "citing wages paid by the city and state, averaging 15 cents per hour." Mayor Bass Friday morning flatly denied the accuracy of this statement, and declared the city payrolls will show the rate of compensation of laborers is 25 cents per hour. Marion T. Mason, assistant director of the local office of the United States Employment Service, is said to have advised the Chicago concern's spokesman to pay 25 cents per hour, and upon refusal of this request the matter was referred to Maj. Campbell, state director, and by him to Secretary Doak.

Alleged local scales have not as yet affected directly the organized crafts, but trades unionists hold that if the new law is violated with respect to unskilled labor contractors will attempt to pay a similar ratio to skilled workers, and it is declared such efforts will be combatted to the limit by the local organizations.

750,000 UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK CITY

New York.—Lawson Purdy, a director of the Charity Organization society, estimates the number of unemployed in New York City reach 750,000 or more.

He declared that the combined relief agencies of state, county and private enterprise could not possibly meet the need arising from the unemployment emergency this winter. "All we can do," he said, "is to see that much of the need we can meet. The emergency unemployment relief committee must care for those persons who are destitute and who cannot be helped by city or state."

DU PONT RAYON PLANT ADOPTS FIVE-DAY WEEK

Richmond, Va.—The du Pont Rayon company has adopted the five-day week in its Richmond plant. Willis Shackleford, plant manager, said the new plan will give jobs to from 150 to 200 additional workers. The Richmond plant has from 1,300 to 1,400 men and women on its pay roll at this time, Shackleford said. These workers have been on a 49-hour week and will now go to a 40-hour week. The new policy is not general throughout the du Pont system as yet.

Union Wage Suggested For District Work

Secretary Doak Advises That Organized Workers' Scale Be Held "Prevailing" on D. C. Municipal Projects.

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, Oct. 1.—Adoption of the union wage scale as the "prevailing scale" to be paid by contractors on municipal construction in Washington, D. C., has been suggested by Secretary of Labor Doak.

Secretary Doak's suggestion was made in reply to a letter from the District of Columbia commissioners, asking him to advise as to the proper scale of wages to be paid by contractors under the provisions of the Bacon-Davis act. This law provides that contractors on federal government work pay the wage scale prevailing in the community in which the work is being done.

In suggesting the union scale as the "prevailing scale," Secretary Doak followed his recent action in ruling that the "prevailing wage" for painters in the district should be $11 for an eight-hour day, which is identical with the union scale. The decision was made to settle a dispute on the painting contract for the new internal revenue building.

Key State Labor Asks $50,000,000 For Unemployed

Private Charity Is Unable to Cope With Relief Problem and All Citizens Must Be Assessed, Conference Says.

(International Labor News Service)

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 1.—A special conference called here by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor approved the decision of Gov. Pinchot to summon a special session of the legislature to deal with the unemployment situation and pledged co-operation with the governor in his efforts to meet the problem.

Raising of money by the state to aid the unemployed was indorsed, the conference saying:

"It becomes more glaringly obvious each day that the theoretically 'voluntary' collections by private charitable societies are now utterly insufficient for the widespread want that prevails. Therefore, it becomes absolutely necessary to assess all citizens of the commonwealth, in proportion to his or her ability, to contribute to a universal levy for relief purposes through the conventional channels of taxation. No fair minded citizen who is able to enjoy any sort of normal income will object to paying a small additional amount to prevent the entire economic fabric of this nation from being seriously undermined. The provision of adequate relief for the needy is as much a matter of elementary self-protection for society as a whole as it is a humane deed undertaken to prevent the suffering of individual citizens."

Industrial Congress Proposed by Woll

Silver Bay, N. Y.—Economic planning by an industrial congress was recommended as containing a possible solution for the ills that afflict us by Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the conference on industrial relations held under the aupices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Woll described his proposal as the "beginning of a permanent industrial legislative structure within industry, for industry and the whole people, which shall commence a democratic industrial structure comparable to our democratic political structure."

The congress, Mr. Woll explained, would be composed of representatives of organizations devoted to practical and not propaganda purposes. "It is manifestly impossible," he said, "to procure authorized spokesmen for groups that are not organized." It would have under its jurisdiction industry, trade, transport, agriculture, labor, extraction of raw materials, credit and financial channels and service equipment. Agreements reached would be voluntary.

"I have proposed," Mr. Woll continued, "that the principal aim should be to begin the task of building a great national structure that can function in accord with the fundamental principles of democracy for the purpose of bringing about a better service to humanity on the part of American industry, using that term in its very broadest sense, for the purpose of finding and removing the maladjustment that has caused our present national suffering, and for the purpose, in brief, of making things work as well as may be humanly possible."

Mr. Woll expressed the fear of a revolution by the workers unless something tangible is done to remove economic distress and suffering.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

WAGE SLASHES DEAL TREMENDOUS BLOWS TO RETAIL BUSINESS

Merchants Lose When Purchasing Power Drops Over Four Billion Since 1929—Wage Totals 39 Per Cent Below Two Years Ago, Due to Unemployment, Part Time and Pay Slashes, U. S. Figures Show.

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, Oct. 1.—Recent wage reductions will this week begin to tighten the strangling grip on thousands of retail counters, the first step in the process of back-firing clear to the heart of production, speeding up the turn of the vicious circle out of which depression is made.

The terrific strength of this strangling grip is revealed in a study by International Labor News Service of bureau of labor statistics figures on the cost of depression to date.

It is shown that, prior to the sweeping wage-cut in steel, the buying power of the 14,000,000 workers normally employed in manufacturing industry had dropped $4,454,000,000 from 1929, a drop of 39 per cent of 1929 total wages, the combined cost of unemployment, part time and wage reductions.

Tremendous Trade Losses.

That is the amount of money taken away from the merchants of the nation, through chiseling away the earnings of workers. This astounding fact is perhaps the most dramatic lesson yet brought forth of the extent to which merchant well-being depends upon worker well-being. Because of unemployment and wage reductions, the merchants of America—the butchers, grocers, clothing dealers, landlords, etc.—have had their sales cut four and a half billion dollars a year without taking into account the further effect of the wage cuts just put into effect by steel and surrounding industries.

The buying power of 14,000,000 manufacturing workers and their families suffered a progressive decline since the middle of 1929, as shown by the reports of the bureau of labor statistics. These reports are in the form of index numbers, indicating the (1) total manufacturing industry employes, (2) total of payrolls, and another index showing the cost of living.

Wage Drop 39 Per Cent.

Comparing June, 1929, and June, 1930, it is evident that there was a decline of 39 per cent in the total payment of wages, and a net displacement of workers amounting to only 26.9 per cent. It is clear from this that the reduction of wage rates was not as great as the displacement of labor, but amounted to a differential of approximately 12.1 per cent, in the actual reduction of wage rates, in that period.

This seems to indicate that the effort to prevent the cutting of wages has had an effect—a very considerable effect, in fact.

But in considering the reduction of buying power, there are the two classes to be considered: (1) those completely displaced, which was accomplished by part time unemployment, to some extent, but which represented total loss of buying power for that unemployed period; and (2) those who remained at work, but received the relatively lower wage rate as shown by the index. Those who were unemployed—well, they lost all their previous buying power, so far as income was concerned. The others had on the average a reduced buying power of about 12.1 per cent less.

Displacement of Workers.

The total wages paid in 1929 amounted to $11,421,000,000, as shown by the census of manufactures figure given for the averages of such data. The net displacement of workers amounting to 26.9 per cent would reduce the number of workers by 2,353,000 in manufacturing only. The total reduction in wages paid would be 39 per cent of the 1929 total, or $4,454,000,000.

Glassblowers Lose A Veteran Official

Branch 92, Glass Bottle Blowers' association, lost a valued officer and a loyal friend in the passing of Robert Elmer Carmin, who died recently at his home in Alton Park.

Mr. Carmin had served continuously as financial secretary of his union for the past eighteen years, and ten years ago the position of treasurer was added to his duties and he had also held that post since that time.

"Bob," as he was known to scores of warm personal friends, had endeared himself to his associates by his pleasant disposition and an untiring desire for helpfulness to others. His loyalty to his organization and his fellowmen was an accepted fact which endeared him to all with whom he came into contact.

A wife and son survive to mourn his loss.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in extending to the bereaved family sincere and heartfelt condolences, and joins with the Glassblowers and other friends in mourning the passing of this staunch trades unionist and good citizen.

"Woodrow" Wilson At Climax Shop

J. A. "Woodrow" Wilson, well-known member of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, has accepted a chair at the Climax, 18 West Eighth street, and is prepared to serve old friends and new with his usual expert handling of the scissors and razor.

Longshoremen Refuse Wage Rate Reduction

New York.—Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's association, told the representatives of transatlantic shipping lines that his organization would insist on the present wage rates of 85 and $1.05 an hour for straight and overtime labor and maintenance of a 44-hour week in the new contract with the shippers.

In their argument for a reduction in the wage rate by 15 and 25 cents for straight and overtime work, respectively, the shipping men said the longshoremen were paid 30 cents an hour in 1912, and suggested the 1912 rate should be taken as a basis with cost of living adjustments to date. Mr. Ryan replied that longshoremen were not sufficiently organized in 1912 to demand a higher wage.

"The fact that they were paid 30 cents an hour," he said, "does not mean that they were paid a fair wage nor that they were satisfied with their wage. They took that wage because they had to. They are organized today and in a position to demand a fair wage."

CHURCH BODY RAPS CONCERNS WHICH CUT PAY

Declare Wholesale Slashes Unjustified.

SAYS CORPORATIONS ACTED AS DICTATORS

Have Consistently Opposed Intervention to Solve Labor Problems.

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, Oct. 1.—United States Steel and other great corporations are condemned for cutting wages, in the seventeenth of a weekly series of articles on the Encyclical of Pope Pius XI, issued by the National Catholic Welfare conference. "Recent wholesale wage cuts seemed unjustified when measured by the encyclical," says the conference, which declares the great wage-cutting corporations acted like dictators in ordering the reductions.

To satisfy the encyclical, the wage-cutting concerns will have to prove that they could not avoid the cuts by better management, or greater enterprise, or improved methods, the conference says. It continues:

Encyclical Is Quoted.

"They will have to prove that they took organized labor into their counsels to overcome presumed obstacles to a just wage.

"They will have to prove that they have asked the government to help them and their organized employes to overcome the presumed reasons for wage cuts. They will have to prove that the income of their concerns would be unjustly distributed and that labor would get too much if wages were not cut.

"The pertinent passages of the encyclical are as follows:

"'The condition of any particular business and of its owner must also come into question in settling the scale of wages; for it is unjust to demand wages so high that an employer cannot pay them without ruin, and without consequent distress amongst the working people themselves. If the business makes smaller profit on account of bad management, want of enterprise or out-of-date methods, this is not a just reason for reducing the workingmen's wages. If, however, the business does not make enough money to pay the workman a just wage, either because it is overwhelmed with unjust burdens, or because it is compelled to sell its products at an unjustly low price, those who thus injure it are guilty of grievous wrong; for it is they who deprive the workingmen of the just wage, and force them to accept lower terms.

Co-operation Urged.

"'Let employers, therefore, and employed join in their plans and efforts to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, and let them be aided in this wholesome endeavor by the wise measures of the public authority.'

"The great wage-cutting concerns have not acted democratically but like dictators in deciding upon and ordering the reductions. If their move was the right one, they have no means of knowing it, for they have not taken their employes into counsel and they have not asked for the co-operation of government in such union-management bargaining and co-operation. They have consistently opposed intervention to solve the labor problem. They are non-union concerns and have long fought free organization of labor. They are of the type that the encyclical described when it said 'with criminal injustice they denied the innate right of forming associations to those who needed them for self-protection against oppression.'"

Large Crowds See Big Indian Fair

Great crowds which enjoyed the novel program staged at Engel stadium Friday gave indication that the Indian fair sponsored by the local Boy Scouts organization will be well attended throughout the three-day session, grown-ups and "kids" being loud in their praises of the unusual entertainment offered.

Planned events contemplate enjoyable features for all ages, as well as comprising educational features which are at once entertaining and profitable for those who attend.

More than thirty full-blooded Cherokee Indians, it is said, take part in games and feats of skill which are peculiar to the race and which are seldom offered for public entertainment in this section.

The fair will be continued through Sunday, and school children are especially urged to take advantage of the unusual opportunity offered. A small admission fee is charged.

RUBBER CO. GRANTS 5-DAY WEEK WITH WAGE CUT

New York.—F. B. Davis, Jr., president of the United States Rubber company, presented the company's employes with a five-day week with a reduction of one-eleventh in wages and salaries. The cut applies to everybody from laborers up to the president. The corporation employs about 25,000 people.

No Fall Gain In Employment, A. F. of L. Says

Number Out of Work Has Been Steadily Increasing Since Last Spring, According to Monthly Reports.

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, Oct. 1.—The usual fall gain in employment has not occurred this year, figures on trade union employment gathered by the American Federation of Labor show. In normal years, unemployment among trade unionists has usually reached its lowest point by August or September but the number out of work this fall, according to the latest A. F. of L. figures, is still well above the spring level.

Commenting on the A. F. of L. report, President William Green said:

"Our final figures for August show more out of work than in July, although preliminary reports had suggested a possible improvement. And the preliminary figures for the first half of September show another slight increase in unemployment. Industrial unemployment has increased steadily since May. Our weighted figures since the spring low point are as follows: May, 17.1 per cent unemployed; June, 18.2; July, 18.8; August (final), 19.2; September (preliminary), 19.5.

Winter Prospects Serious.

"Without the usual fall gain in employment, prospects for the winter are even more serious. There is little hope for further improvement this year.

"Farmers also laid off some of their help in September with the end of summer harvesting, so that in agriculture and industry unemployment has increased by about 350,000 from July to September and we estimate that nearly 5,600,000 in the United States are now without work.

"Some trades, however, show seasonal improvement. In clothing trades 45 per cent of those unemployed in August are now back at work, although 15 per cent of the membership are still unemployed. A few other trades showed very slight gains—food industries, manufacturing, service industries, street transportation. But unemployment increased in building, metal trades, on railroads and in water transportation, counteracting the gains in other industries.

Building Hard Hit.

"Some trades are suffering especially. In building unemployment has been increasing since June and 52 per cent are now out of work. The water transport trades, longshoremen and seamen, have 33 per cent out of work. in metal trades 31 per cent are unemployed and in manufacturing 30 per cent. In printing there has been as yet no change for the better.

"The report for cities shows unemployment increasing in thirteen, employment better in ten and no change in one.

"The situation is reported as especially bad in Chicago. Jersey City, Cleveland, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit and Birmingham."

Railroad Unions To Ask Congress To Help Jobless

Twenty-one Organizations Announce Legislation to Shorten Work Day and Work Week Will Be Sought.

(International Labor News Service)

Cleveland, O., Oct. 1.—Twenty-one railroad labor organizations will ask congress to pass legislation shortening the work day and work week as a measure of unemployment relief, D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, has just announced. Action will be sought at the coming session.

Robertson, who heads a special committee of the twenty-one groups, said the specific plan to be presented to congress will not be made until a national study of the railroad labor situation now in progress has been completed.

Mr. Robertson explained that the decision to take the relief program to congress was the result of refusals by railroad officials to discuss the problem with the brotherhoods in joint conference.

"We have made no decision as to what effect shorter hours should have upon wages," Robertson said. "We wanted to thresh that matter out in joint session with the railroads, but they were unwilling to meet us, and so the wage question remains unsettled.

"All of the twenty-one organizations are agreed, however," Mr. Robertson said, "that shorter working hours and a shorter working week are the only means by which the unemployed railroad men can be put back to work." He estimated the number of the brotherhoods' unemployed at 350,000.

A further contributing cause to the decision to taken an unemployment relief program to congress, he said, was the rapid depletion of the brotherhoods' relief funds.

The survey now being made will attempt to obtain every important bit of data available to show the results of the present situation and the possible outcome of tentative relief plans.

AYMON SEES BETTER TIMES IN NEAR FUTURE

Labor Official Sounds Optimistic Note.

SAYS TRADE UNIONS MAKING PROGRESS

Points to Activities in Various Localities and Predicts Organization Wave.

A note of optimism in the midst of a time of uncertainty and pessimistic predictions was sounded Monday night by Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and special representative of the American Federation, in an address delivered to delegates to Chattanoona Trades and Labor council Monday night.

Mr. Aymon's duties call him into the industrial sections in all parts of the south, and he is in as close touch, possibly, as anyone else with affairs concerning the workers. He characterized as remarkable the continued strength in numbers and effectiveness of the organized labor movement in the face of the most trying conditions which labor has ever faced. Mr. Aymon declared that with few exceptions the local unions, central bodies and state federations are intact, and pointed out numerous instances where great progress had been made in organization work in spite of a deplorable industrial situation.

The labor official expressed confidence that the coming months will bring relief from the acute unemployment problem, and predicted that with a business revival will come the greatest organization movement ever witnessed among workers of old and new industries.

Church Group Asks New Economic System

Buckhill Falls, Pa.—Nothing short of a new economic system designed to conserve human values will meet the social crisis brought into sharp relief by the millions of jobless workers whom the owners and managers of industry refuse to employ, was the conclusion of the conference of sixty Protestant leaders, religious editors and social workers from thirteen states who met here to discuss unemployment and related topics.

"The present economic crisis comes both as a spur and a rebuke to the Christian church operating within and supported by the present social order," the round table on long-range economic planning said in its report which was adopted by the conference.

Declaring that "the human fact outweighs the property fact, the ecclesiastical fact, the traditional fact and the institutional fact," and insisting that "the community exists to provide the free abundant life for all its members," the report recommended "the replacement of our present policy of unplanned, competitive individualism by a planned social economy aiming at the conservation of human values."

The report especially stressed the necessity of systematic economic planning by industry or otherwise to "assure regularity of employment," with the abolition of economic uncertainty from the minds of the workers.

The report also urges shorter hours without wage reductions, unemployment and sickness insurance and old-age pensions, the abolition of child labor, long-range planning of public works, and "the turning of public income from the economic waste of the building of armaments."

Rev. Dr. W. Beaven, president of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity school, presented the program, which will be submitted to the churches as suggestions for immediate unemployment relief. It will also be presented to President Hoover's organization on unemployment relief.

$106,000 WAGE CLAIMS COLLECTED BY CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Calif.—Six hundred and ninety-two wage claims against two Sacramento concerns, reaching a sum of $26,191.88, were recently settled by the California division of labor statistics and law enforcement. The money was turned over to the employes making the claims. During April 2,792 wage claims were filed and a total of $80,217 collected.

N. Y. BANKERS SET UP IDLE RELIEF COMMITTEE

New York.—Rich bankers of New York City have sponsored an emergency unemployment relief committee and appointed Mrs. August Belmont chairman of the women's subcommittee. It is not stated how many of the bankers are back of the propaganda for wage cuts that periodically crops out in New York financial papers.

THE LABOR WORLD
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1931.

Political Sugar

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

The moment American organized labor enters politics it must resign itself to accept the fortunes of political war, and when this is done its fight for a living wage and shorter working hours will become subordinated until they are side issues.

The tribulations of the labor party in Great Britain ought to be a lesson to American organized labor. Under the leadership of their MacDonalds, Snowdens and Hendersons English labor rode into political power on the crest of a momentary socialistic movement in which a small yet influential section of Britain's present-day statesmen took part. When these individual politicians fell English labor descended with them.

That now means a complete reorganization of the labor party, and English labor unions. It also means labor must re-establish its ideals and program in the minds of the people of the English nation. The recent collapse of the British labor party simply meant the undoing of decades of hard work by workingmen to elevate labor in the eyes of the English nation.

Does American organized labor want to go through this needless obliteration of its ideals and wrecking of its accomplishments? If it does not, it must not permit itself to become the political football of "friendly" politicians who offer it political sugar.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "Support of the labor press is one of the chief duties of workingmen, and all should see that this powerful means of educating the laboring masses as to their rights and duties is sustained and encouraged in every way possible?"

A.—This is from a declaration of the American Federation of Labor in 1882.

* * *

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first take action on the Mooney-Billings case?

A.—In 1917, when the convention held that year expressed belief that Mooney and Billings were convicted on prejudiced evidence of complicity in the San Francisco Preparedness day bombing of 1916. The convention asked that Mooney and Billings be given a new trial.

RABBI CONDEMNS HOOVER'S JOBLESS RELIEF SCHEMES

Buckhill Falls, Pa.—"Those who stand at the head of our government have been notoriously blind and derelict at facing the full implications of the unemployment problem," said Rabbi Edward L. Israel, chairman of the central conference of American Rabbis and of its social service commission, in addressing the Protestant conference on unemployment, lawlessness and disarmament here. "They have failed to understand that this is something more than a problem of social relief, but one of fundamental economic justice that must be changed and corrected."

He termed economists "mere statisticians drawing us graphs," and said that most business men were "either blind or helpless."

Rabbi Israel is also chairman of the Baltimore employment commission.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years.

E-170

Take CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

ABOUT MONEY—WHO HAS IT?

We are taught that money is a medium of exchange.

Under our banking system, money has become a commodity in the markets of the world, with stocks and bonds, subject to combines, pools and corners—and today 6 per cent of the people own or control 90 per cent of the medium of exchange.

Right now five billions of dollars in gold is in storage. And nine-tenths of the credit of the country is housed in the great banking centers. When money is static, standing still, hoarded by individuals or great banking corporations, wealth is static and depressions occur.

To facilitate this control of money, international bankers have forced nations to adopt the gold standard—making a gold basis of value for all money, regardless of its source of issue or redemption basis, because it can be easily controlled and manipulated.

Think of the picnic our wheat growers would have if all other commodities had to be redeemed in wheat.

A recent statement issued by the Federal Reserve bank based on the volume of business transacted through clearing houses in one day indicated that every dollar in actual circulation turned over ninety-nine times and each time carried a charge of interest for use or discount.

Business pays the cost of use of money for 365 days per year, twenty-four hours each day—a total of 8,780 hours per year, but really uses it less than 3,000 hours, making the capital cost at least 18 per cent. This cost is eventually loaded on the backs of the ultimate consumer.

Our national wealth is estimated at 260,000 millions, but against this wealth, billions of outstanding liabilities, national, state, county, municipal and individual, must be charged. Interest payments by the people of the United States on public and private debts practically equals the entire income of the people.

Because of this condition the older financiers are entailing their estates in trust companies, removing their money from the realm of active industry. Governor Norman, of the Bank of England, predicts that if this policy is continued there will be no money in another generation—it will be private property.

Money is a subject little understood by the average man. He has left it to the banker. The unparalleled number of bank wrecks with tremendous losses to depositors show that money is little understood by many of those engaged in juggling it.

Depression Was Inevitable, Frey Tells Convention

Slump Certain as Wage Volume Feell Steadily, While Output Soared, Ohio Federation of Labor Convention Hears.

(International Labor News Service)

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1.—"We cannot escape the conviction that the depression came principally because the total volume of wages began to steadily fall, while the value of our manufactured products continued rapidly to increase," John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the metal trades department, American Federation of Labor, told the Ohio State Federation of Labor convention here.

The foregoing statement came as the conclusion of an analysis by Mr. Frey of the causes of the depression. Presenting government figures to show that while American industries were enormously increasing the volume and value of their products, there was a decreasing volume of wages being paid, Mr. Frey said:

"It does not require an economist or other technically trained mind to grasp the economic fact that, if the value of manufactured goods increases but the volume of wages remains the same, the wage earners are less able to buy what is being produced. It is in this self-evident economic fact that we find the nub, the core, the very center of the principal reason for the present depression."

Outlines Labor's Remedy.

The remedy for the situation, Mr. Frey said, is to be found in the economic basis for wages adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City in 1925. He continued:

"That convention deliberately scrapped the previous pronouncements relative to wages. It abandoned former declarations relative to a so-called fair wage, a living wage or a saving wage. The convention declared that unless the workers' real wages, the purchasing power of their wages, increased in proportion to industry's increasing capacity to produce, industry and commerce would be seriously injured.

"This economic basis for wages has since then established itself among economists and those who have given careful study to the major industrial problems. Had our captains of industry, commerce and finance accepted this principle in 1925, the depression would not have occurred. If there had been a slight recession due to world-wide conditions, it would not have affected industry and commerce as has the present depression, for the purchasing power of the mass of the people could have been maintained.

"Unquestionably, there will never be stable prosperity, prosperity which is safe and sound, until the wages paid bear a much closer approach to the annual volume of wealth being created by industry than they have in the past.

"An immediate measure of relief is the establishing of a shorter work week and a much shorter work day. Those now employed must be saved from discharge by dividing up the available work within the plants where they are employed. A material reduction in the number of hours worked per week is, in addition, a long-time necessity."

WHO SHOULD GOVERN?

By JOHN P. FREY

There have been two conflicting points of view relative to industrial relations. Those who believe that employers should have the entire voice in determining terms of employment and conditions of labor, and those who believe that labor has as much right to fix the terms of employment as the merchant or manufacturer has to determine the price at which he will sell his goods.

These two conflicting points of view have been expressed ever since our nation was founded. It was a live issue immediately after our federal constitution was framed in 1787. Shortly afterwards, the famous federalist, John Jay, said:

"Those who own the country ought to govern it."

The modern John Jay says, in effect, that "those who own the industries have the sole right to determine industrial policies."

The point of view did not originate in America. It is as old as history. It was the position of the absolute monarch; it was the attitude of the baron toward his serfs. It underlies the belief which, unfortunately, so many men have held, that the mass of the people exist for the convenience and the profit of a favored few. It is a point of view which is in direct conflict with trade union principles and policies. It is something which clashes with the conviction that all men are created free and entitled to equal rights. In practice it is a policy which must be destroyed if wage earners are to be free men in reality.

There is not a scrap of human experience which justifies the thought that those who own a country or its industries ought to govern it. Wherever and whenever they have, it has brought disaster to the privileged few as well as the majority who were being exploited. In our country it has been evident for some time that a number of those who owned the major wealth of the country believed that they should govern. They endeavored to accomplish their purpose through the rules and regulations, the wage rates, the hours of labor, and shop conditions which they arbitrarily determine.

They endeavored to govern through the influence of their enormous wealth and the political power which this gave them. Then endeavored to determine who the candidates for public office should be, and then endeavored to elect them, so that the men they selected would sit in legislative bodies and on the judicial bench.

They have succeeded at times in setting up the theory that those who own the industries should also have a property right in labor—should own labor—so that we would have the astonishing spectacle in America of men who were politically free, yet at the same time industrially serfs or slaves.

There is a world of difference between those who own a country governing it, and those who are the nation's citizens governing it. Our trade union movement exists, among its other purposes, to assure wage earners that they will have an equal voice with the owners of wealth in determining all of the conditions which affect their opportunities in life so that there will be democracy in establishing standards in industry, in the same manner that free men through their political action establish their standards and opportunities as citizens through legislation.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter I.

PART III: THE THOUGHT TREND OF JESUS' MIND

We have now reached what I am sure all will undoubtedly agree is the most interesting phase of the study of the person of Jesus. As far as space will permit we will for an issue or two look rather closely at the subject of the thought trend of Jesus' mind.

WM. L. MOSS

In the beginning let us set forth this question before us and delve deeply into the records as they stand in the New Testament in seeking the most satisfying and comprehensive answer to the question our ability permits.

"What was the thought trend of Jesus' mind as revealed in His teaching, words and actions that still draws men so irresistibly to Him?"

1. A Paradox. Jesus did not seek out those with whom He wished to associate because they thought as He did. He mingled much with the rich and powerful yet an outstanding note in His teaching warns against both these classes of men. Even John the Baptist, at whose hands Jesus sought baptism on the banks of the Jordan, and John's personal followers as well lived in a manner different from the way of the Master, and so different was this way of life between Jesus and the Baptiser and his group that the two methods were at times contrasted (Mk. 18:22). Still Jesus never once reproved the Baptiser and his followers, but on the other hand publicly associated Himself with them and permitted His name to be spoken in the same breath along with that of John. The answer to this is that Jesus believed motives were of no more importance than acts. He did not ask that men change their personalities. He asked that they change their hearts.

2. Luxury and Want. There was never any hesitancy on the part of Jesus to eat at the rich man's table or to be seen in rich men's company. Matthew, Zacheeus and Nicodemus, to mention only the three best known, were all rich or politically powerful men, and He has permitted His name to stand until time shall be no more closely linked with theirs! On the other hand, there is the Samaritan woman at the well, the once fallen but redeemed and beloved Mary, as well as a majority of His disciples whom we cannot but do otherwise than list as from the ranks of the common people. Why did not Jesus either choose His companions and disciples from either the rich or the poor, or, is there any indication tending to reveal the thought trend of His mind in the fact that He did not do so?

MINIMUM WAGE FOR FOOD AND FUR WORKERS

Standards of a minimum wage for female workers in the food and fur industries have been fixed by recent orders of the minimum wage board of Nova Scotia and Quebec, respectively. A wage of $11 was the amount specified for experienced food-trades workers on a weekly hour basis of not more than 44 nor less than 40 for all cities and towns of 17,000 population and over, and $10 in all towns under 17,000. A minimum wage was fixed at $12.50 for a 44-hour week for fur workers in the city and island of Montreal and within a radius of ten miles around and beyond the island, and at $10 for a 50-hour week elsewhere in the province.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Public officials and industrial leaders, at least many of them, are still hoping against hope that in some mysterious way business will suddenly revive. They are hoping that the cloud of depression will soon lift—so that for another seven years they can forget about unemployment.

In the interest of the general welfare—in the interest no less of private business—those in positions of leadership should not be permitted to forget about the continuing disgrace of involuntary joblessness. But experience teaches that the vast majority will quickly forget if there is failure to adopt a comprehensive public policy looking toward the prevention and mitigation of unemployment.

For a number of years advance planning of public works as one instrument for meeting depression problems was pressed for legislative action. Although reported from committee the plan was held up at Washington until the nation was in the midst of another business crisis. Now, belatedly, the necessity of planning public works long in advance has become painfully apparent. The legislation should have been adopted years earlier. Advance planning would then have come more quickly in the states and cities.

It is of course necessary under present conditions of unpreparedness to endeavor through private and public charity to relieve extreme suffering. It will be a great tragedy, however, if after all of the years of sad experience the importance of constructive action for the future is again ignored. Is it too much to expect that under the importunities of giving for charity intelligent people will also wish to direct some portion of their effort and support in the direction of permanent constructive accomplishment?

* * *

Strange ideas of what constitutes a good citizen seem to prevail in California, if reports of a Lake county naturalization case are true. Jakob Hullen, Santa Rosa poultryman, has been denied naturalization by Judge Ben Jones, of Lake county, on the ground that he is "not attached to the principles of the constitution." This ruling was based on Hullen's opinions voiced in court that public utilities should be owned and operated by the government for the people's benefit, and that some day even the farms would be publicly owned.

Hullen's attorney pointed out to the judge that such beliefs were not unconstitutional, and that Hullen was not an enemy of organized government. The court's decision will be appealed.

* * *

On the 21st birthday recently of Fraulein Inge Blaaman, only daughter of the German steel king and wealthy industrialist, she was given by her father a special train, consisting of a parlor car, a sleeper and a baggage car.

While Fraulein Blaaman was rejoicing over her kingly birthday present, millions of Germans were on the verge of starvation, dependent for existence on private charity or government doles.

The contrast between the state of Fraulein Blaaman and the state of millions of her fellow citizens is startling and indicates that Germany, despite her extensive experiments along social and welfare lines, has failed with the rest of the world to solve the problem of an equitable division of the products of modern civilization.

What Next!

A successful test of air conditioning of a railroad coach by the use of ice is announced by engineers of the American Ice company. The coach, of standard design, except for the addition of the conditioning equipment, was hauled by the Boston & Maine between Boston and Troy, N. Y., and temperatures 12 to 16 degrees cooler than the outside air were maintained throughout the trip. Costs of operation are apparently very favorable and indicate a new field of ice consumption. Additional tests on other roads will be made to confirm these results.

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Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

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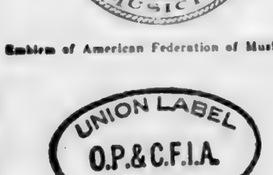

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Union Label of Tobacco Workers

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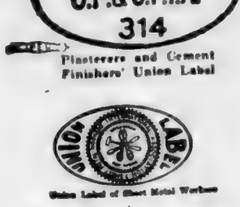

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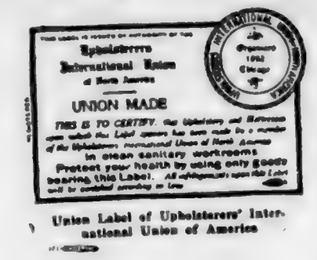

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Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

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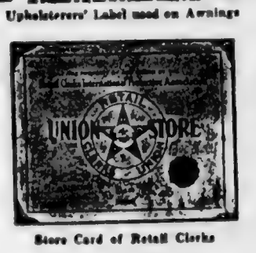

Store Card of Retail Clerks

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Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

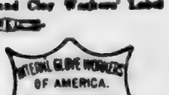
Union Labels of Electrical Workers 161

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label 561

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label



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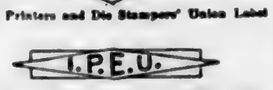

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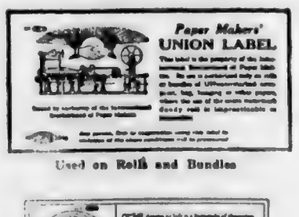

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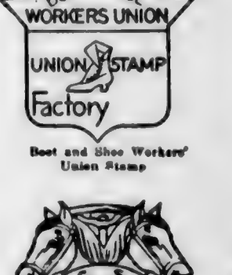
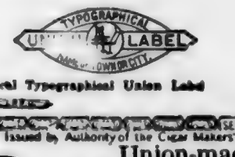
Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels 161



Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp



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Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Card of Union Waiters 561

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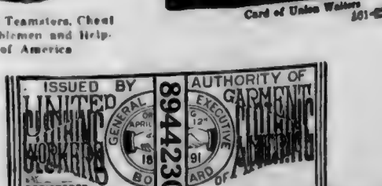
UNION STOGIE
MAKERS, Members of the L. M. I. U. of A.
Issued by Cigarmakers' International Union of America
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label



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C. L. BROOKING — J. M. JARVIS
R. B. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
H. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45918
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Guy E. Rubright vs. Omer B. Rubright

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Omer B. Rubright is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
S. Myers, Atty. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45898
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Nancy G. Thaxton vs. George T. Thaxton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that George T. Thaxton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
John Hallberg, Atty. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45908
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Myrtle Irwin vs. Jake Irwin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jake Irwin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November term of said court, to be held at the court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk
Miller & Weatherford, Attys. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45880
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Grace Trantham vs. Harrison Trantham

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Harrison Trantham is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 8th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Black & Thach, Attys. 10-2

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45986
Albert E. Golden vs. Icy Golden

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Icy Golden is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 30th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45987
Dahlia Perry vs. Andrew F. Perry

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Andrew F. Perry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 28th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
R. M. Fogo, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45986
Edward Tolliver vs. Louise Tolliver

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Louise Tolliver is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 28th day of September, 1931.
R. M. Fogo, Atty. 10-23
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45982
Callie Etheridge vs. William A. Etheridge

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William A. Etheridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 28th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
J. F. Atchley, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45937
Gracie Hartman vs. John Hartman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Hartman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Lillian T. Thrasher, Atty. 10-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45939
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jackie Guider vs. Robert Guider

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Guider is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. D. Fletcher, Atty. 10-16

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by David J. Jones and wife, Annie Jones, dated October 22, 1927, of record in book "Y," Volume 21, Page 591, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness), the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: A lot located on the Southwest corner of West Sixth Street and Cross Street and beginning at the intersection of the South side of West Sixth Street with the West line of Cross Street, running thence Westwardly along the South line of West Sixth Street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the property formerly owned by the Roane Iron Company, thence Southwardly with the East line of said Roane Iron Company's property one hundred (100) feet to a stake; thence Eastwardly and parallel with the South line of West Sixth Street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the West line of Cross Street, thence Northwardly with the West line of Cross Street one hundred (100) feet to the beginning. Being the same property that was conveyed by Harry Jones, single, to David J. Jones, by deed registered June 22, 1927, in Book "U", Volume 21, Page 386 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-16

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Walter Cooley and wife, N. A. Cooley, dated Nov. 22, 1929, of record in Book "R," Volume 24, Page 64, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note, representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton county, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 8, block 14, Highland Park addition No. 1, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, Page 28 of the Register's Office of Hamilton county, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the south side of Duncan avenue and extends back southwardly, of uniform width 135 feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to note for $4,000.00 due Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, dated Feb. 9, 1926, recorded L-20-395, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 11th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-2

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Fannie A. Cawood, dated August 28, 1919, of record in Book "Y," Volume 15, Page 49, et seq., of the Register's Office, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Old Fifth (5th), Present Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to wit:

Lot No. Six (6), in Block No. One Hundred Seventy-four (174) in East End Land Company's Addition No. One (1), as laid down on Plat registered in Plat Book in Register's Office, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Paul A. Sloop and wife, Jean M. Sloop, dated October 7, 1930, of record in Book "I," Volume 25, Page 674, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931,

between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. Twenty-five (25), J. T. Thomas' Re-Subdivision of Block No. Four (4), The Highlands, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 9, Page 5 of the Rigster's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to a first lien of $2,500.00 due the Administration and Trust Company, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. R. Lewis and wife, Elizabeth Lewis, dated June 7, 1924, of record in Book "T," Volume 25, Page 296, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1931,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Second (2nd) civil district, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Nos. twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), block number one (1), East Section of East Chattanooga Land Company, as recorded in Plat Book Number Three (3), Page thirty (30), of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 18th day of September, 1931.
THE ADMINISTRATION & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, President. 10-9

Special days for UNION LABEL agitation are good, but making every day a UNION LABEL day is much better.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Two business men who were partners discovered an office boy tampering with the petty cash. One of them wanted to send for the police, but the other took a more humane view.

"No," he said, "let us always remember that we began in a small way ourselves."

* * *

Girl—Was your father bashful?

Boy—Was he? Why, mother says if father hadn't been so darn bashful I'd be four years older.

* * *

Sue—What made you quarrel with Claude?

May—Well, he proposed to me again last night.

Sue—Where was the harm in that?

May—My dear, I had accepted him the night before.

* * *

The railroads say they must have increased income. But it can be safely said that they have no monopoly on such a desire. That's what we all want.

* * *

The fellow with a deep coat of tan nowadays is in the height of fashion. In the old days, the fellow who was sunburned was just a "hick." . . . A lot of people can always be found who will dance provided some one can be found who will pay the fiddler. . . .

I would rather be able to enjoy things that I cannot have, than to have things that I cannot enjoy. . . . The three R's of the modern youth's education have changed to rantin', ravin' and rarin'. . . . Wicked movies won't hurt the morals of those who haven't any. . . . No man's opinions are entirely worthless. Even a watch that won't run is right twice a day. . . . Too many people seem to expect the bread they cast upon the waters to return in the shape of a frosted cake. . . . Those who send vacation postcards don't care two cents for you. . . . No woman is ever satisfied with the way another woman arranges the furniture.

* * *

"This letter from John is very short," said a mother recently. "So is John," said the father, "or he wouldn't be writing."

* * *

Mother—Does mama's itsy baby want a drink?

Infant—Sure, wadjer got?

* * *

The flaming youth in the neighboring flat
Plays radio till four;
We stuff our ears with cotton bat
And sleep despite the roar.

* * *

The imperative colonel, while inspecting the army kitchen, stopped two soldiers who were carrying a soup kettle.

Colonel—Here, you, give me a taste of that.

The colonel was used to being obeyed so he received the desired taste without question or explanation. Then he spat and sputtered.

Colonel—Good heavens, man! You don't call that stuff soup, do you?

Soldier (meekly)—No, sir, it's dishwater we was emptyin', sir.

* * *

A teacher was trving to develop the word "sleigh." "Now, Jamesie," she said, "what is it that comes along on runners?"

"Rum," answered the five-year-old New Yorker.

* * *

Jones—Ever buy anything at a rummage sale?

Rayles—Huh! I always have to buy my Sunday pants back every time our church gives one.

* * *

Edith (sighing)—How grand it would be to go to Spain and meet some big, handsome, dark Spaniard.

Fred—Why not go to Africa—they are bigger and darker there.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**

2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**

3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**

4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**

5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**

6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease produetion at the expense of labor.**

7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**

8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**

9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**

10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

Labor to Fight Sales Tax Plan, Green Declares

A. F. of L. Head Strongly Denounces Proposal, Declaring It Scheme to Make Poor Carry Burden of Taxation.

(International Labor News Service)

Washington, Oct. 1.—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has issued the following statement regarding the propaganda being spread broadcast in favor of relieving the well-to-do from taxation and placing the burden upon those least able to bear it:

"The American Federation of Labor is opposed to the imposition of a sales tax.

"It will exercise all influence at its command to prevent the enactment of sales tax legislation.

"It is unfair and unjust that a tax of this kind should be imposed upon the masses of the people, particularly at a time when it is impossible for them to bear any additional burdens of taxation.

"The theory upon which our tax structure has been erected provides for the imposition of taxes upon the wealth of the nation and upon those who are best able to pay.

Rich Should Pay Most.

"The ability to pay taxes rather than the opportunity to collect should govern our legislative bodies in the enactment of tax legislation.

"The cost of government should rest more heavily upon those who receive the greatest benefits, upon accumulated wealth, upon accumulated earnings and those whose earnings and incomes are inadequate to maintain an American standard of living should be protected from the imposition of taxation of this character.

"The sales tax is in contradiction to this theory because in operation it would collect from the poor and the unfortunate, those who are unable to pay and who ought to be relieved, so far as possible, from any burden of additional taxation.

Convention to Act on Plan.

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor which will meet on Oct. 5 will deal very directly and concretely with the proposal to impose a sales tax. It is my opinion that the officers and delegates in attendance at this convention, representing many millions of working men and women, will, in a most positive way, adopt a declaration in opposition to the enactment of any form of sales tax legislation.

"The bold proposals recently made by influential members of the United States senate in favor of the enactment of sales tax legislation ought to awaken the masses of the people to the seriousness of the situation.

"Unless an aroused public opinion makes itself felt the sponsors of this sales tax legislation will exercise all efforts at their command to force the enactment of this legislation at the next session of congress. Labor regards it as a duty and an obligation to oppose most strenuously the enactment of sales tax legislation."

COME
: : : TO : : :
BOY SCOUT CHEROKEE
INDIAN FAIR
ENGEL STADIUM
Chattanooga Ball Park
OCTOBER 2-3-4
INDIAN BASEBALL
WAR DANCE
BOW AND ARROW SHOOTING CONTEST
CHIEF STANDING DEER AGAINST BOY SCOUTS
WRESTLING MATCHES
WALL SCALING
Demnstrations in Pottery Making, Bead Work, Basket Making, Archery Tackle. Interesting and Educational. First Appearance of Real Indians to Make Educational Exhibits in Chattanooga.
Indian Life as They Live It!
Come Talk to the Indians!
2 PERFORMANCES DAILY, 2 & 8 P.M.
ADMISSION:
Children 25c — Adults 50c
Sponsored by Boy Scouts of Chattanooga

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

A MODERN

Funeral chapel located in the quiet, residential part of the city, away from the noise and traffic of the congested district, and equipped with latest console pipe organ is another distinctive service at no extra charge, rendered only by

—

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Co.

The South's Finest Ambulance

Funeral Home: 801 Vine St. Phone 6-6114

STARVATION PRICES RULE IN BIG TOBACCO MARKETS

Wealthy Corporations Pay Less Than Cost of Production for Season's Crop, Spreading Gloom and Dismay Among Farmers of Eastern North Carolina, to Whom Low Prices Mean Hunger and Deprivation.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Wilson, N. C., Sept. 30.—The giant tobacco corporations have answered the crying appeal of this critical year 1931 with starvation prices for the golden weed. Price averages on most of the seventeen markets in the bright belt during the opening week were $1 to $2 a hundredweight lower than the prices that prevailed during the opening week of the market last year.

More than 3,000 eastern Carolina farmers flocked here for the opening day. Many of them brought their entire families along, and the world's largest tobacco market took on a holiday appearance hours before the opening bidding on the nine warehouse floors.

Hopes Run High.

The men congregated in little groups and eagerly discussed the prospects for better prices, prices that would leave something over after the time merchant and the banker and the landlord had gotten theirs. Their hopes were high, for Clay Williams, new president of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company of Winston-Salem, had expressed a pious hope that prices would be considerably higher than last year. The Reynolds concern buys heavily on the bright belt markets.

The women folks and the younguns, quite evidently dolled out in their Sunday-go-to-meeting best fixings, window shopped and built air castles and dreamed dreams. They picked out just what they would buy when the crop was sold on the floor of the warehouses that morning—for prices were bound to be good this year.

Prices Stay Low.

The market opened and the auctioneers began their unholy lingoes that remind a mere spectator of the incantations of an oriental priest. Prices opened low. Prices remained low. They ended the day 17 cents higher than last year. But even so, prices paid on the floors here were several cents a pound less than the actual cost of raising the golden leaf that has become a brazen curse to eastern Carolina farmers.

Agriculturists have proven that it costs a minimum of $10 a hundredweight to raise the weed. During the first day of this season's market, 503,526 pounds of tobacco were sold on the floors of the nine warehouses at an average of $7.82. Last year, the opening day saw local sales amount to 490,496 pounds at an average of $7.65.

Prices Spell Tragedy.

Starvation prices on the tobacco market spell tragedy in eastern Carolina. Starvation prices for the weed mean hunger and debt on eastern farms. Starvation prices to the grower mean increasing millions in profits for the giant tobacco corporations. The Reynolds company cleared $34,000,000 last year out of low prices to the growers. It ought to clear more next year, for this year's prices are lower than those of 1930.

The market here is not even typical of the bright belt as a whole. It is about the best in the bright belt, which produces 60 per cent of the state's tobacco crop.

Sales and Prices.

The sales and average price per hundredweight on the principal markets the opening week were as follows:

Wilson, 1,731,574 pounds, at $8.25; Greenville, 1,480,832 pounds at $7.34; Goldsboro, 368,016 pounds at $7.61; Kinston, 1,514,718 pounds at $7.98; Williamston, 380,523 pounds at $6.54; and Robersonville, 435,025 pounds at $6.39.

Starvation prices on the bright belt tobacco markets prevail in this critical year of 1931. Starvation prices mean hunger and suffering to thousands of people. Starvation prices amass excessive profits for the soulless tobacco corporations.

Henderson's Career In Labor Movement

London, Eng.—Arthur Henderson, the new leader of the labor party in the house of commons, has been connected with the British labor movement either as a worker in the factory or a labor official all his life.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1863. His parents were shopkeepers. His school education was very brief. At 9 years of age he began his apprenticeship as an iron molder and is still a member of the union. Until he was 30 he earned his living at his trade.

In 1903, along with Keir Hardie and Will Crooks, he was elected to the house of commons as a member of the labor representation committee, the forerunner of the labor party. He was appointed paymaster-general and labor adviser to the British government in 1916, and was a member of the government mission to Russia in 1917. In 1926, he was elected president of the labor and socialist international. He served as home secretary of the first labor government in 1924, and as secretary of foreign affairs in the second labor government which took office in 1929, and served in that capacity until the new national government was formed in August, 1931.

Henderson received his training as an orator as a lay preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist church, and has always been a deeply religious man. He is a non-smoker and a non-drinker. One of his greatest objectives is for world peace, which has been strengthened through the death of his eldest son at the battle of the Somme.

His son Arthur is a lawyer, a member of the labor party legal advisory committee, a lecturer in industrial law at Ruskin college, Oxford, and the author of a standard book on "Trade Unions and Law," published in 1927.

"Efficiency" Motion Study for Clerks

Washington. — Secretary Lamont's department of commerce is educating retail grocery merchants in the art of increasing the number of unemployed by the skillful application of the Taylor system of motion study to retail clerks.

In a detailed description of "lost motion" and "unnecessary steps" which the department's efficiency experts discovered in its time study of clerks in retail grocery stores, the department says that "utilization of labor efficiency is the prime essential of expense reduction."

The experts found the time spent by the average clerk in securing an item from stock ranged from 30 to 90 seconds. They claim this is altogether too long and should be reduced.

The commerce department urges retail merchants to study the activities of their clerks to ascertain lost motion, unnecessary steps, and similar inefficient methods of work, and declares their elimination will make available a considerable period of time for new productive activities.

The department does not recommend that retail grocers reduce the work week from six days to five to keep at work the clerks who have corrected their lost motions and in that way enable the employers to operate their stores with a smaller number of clerks if the regular work week continues after the time study labor displacers have finished their job.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

SELF SERVICE GROCERY

417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

PINTO OR GR. NORTHN. Beans; New Crop; Lb. 4c

PURE LARD "Laurel," Very Best Grade (Limit 4 Lbs.)—4 Pounds 35c

COMPOUND Most Popular Brand (Limit 4 Lbs.)—4 Pounds 29c

SALT OR MATCHES Reg. 5c Sizes, Box 2c

FLOUR Polly Rich, 24-Lb. Bag 66c Orient, 24-Lb. Paper Bag 69c

BAKING POWDER "Calumet," Lb. Can 24c; Nice Glass Dish FREE!

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

PARAGON CAFE

(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

"They Wear Like a Pig's Nose" UNION MADE

FINCK'S

RED BAR

OVERALLS

2,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label. Union Men, ask your dealer.

Look for Red Bar on pocket.

W. M. FINCK & CO., Makers
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Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES

Goodness and purity are sealed in.

Buy by the case

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COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
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British Workers Want Jobs, Not Doles, Union Official Declares

Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, Sept. 25.—"We had a big row in parliament about a new unemployment bill called the anomalies bill," says John Hill, general secretary of the United Society of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, in the official journal of the society. "This bill sets up a board to examine doubtful claims for unemployment benefit.

"An unholy alliance of tories and their 'press' lords, backed by employers' organizations, have filled the air with wails about the wicked and fraudulent workers, who, rather than do honest work, prefer to rob the state by drawing doles under false pretenses.

"I am one of the Trades Union Congress General Council which agreed to the general principles of the anomalies bill, and after all that has been said against the bill, which is now an act, I am satisfied that I did the right thing. There is more honesty and virtue amongst my class than there is amongst our exploiters, but there are a few black sheep in every flock.

"I would be neglecting my duty if I gave benefits to members of our organization who are out of benefit. Equally, I would be a bad citizen if I, knowingly, gave state money to an imposter.

"Given decent conditions of employment, there is not one per cent of our registered unemployed who would not prefer to earn their living rather than live on doles or charity.

"If the anomalies act investigates and proves this, it will give the lie to the wicked insults which are hurled at the heads of our unfortunate brothers, who, like the laborers of old, 'stand about all the day idle because no man hath hired them.'

"But the anomalies act is only a sop to Cerebus. It is given to save the unemployed from further starvation and possible revolution. It is no cure. There is only one cure for unemployment, and that is to give men work.

"The present captains of industry can neither feed nor employ the citizens. It is now the duty of the state to provide for the twenty per cent of the workers who are now the surplus of capitalism. This is already acknowledged by all political parties, who have each put acts on the statute book for insurance or relief.

"The problem of unemployment has grown too big and too costly to be cured by relief or insurance in idleness. The demoralization of present methods condemns them.

"Let us grasp the truth of this—work, not doles. Let us agitate, educate and organize a demand for the opportunity for all to earn their daily bread."

German Labor Minister Opposes Wage Cuts; Outlines Idle Relief

Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, Sept. 25.—"I emphatically reject the viewpoint which regards an attack on wages as the panacea for recovery of German economy," Adam Stegerwald, German minister of labor, told the General Trades Union Congress in a speech outlining the attitude of the German government toward various industrial questions affecting the workers.

"Abandonment of compulsory arbitration and conciliation in labor disputes," he added, "is likewise out of the question, with no statutory change in that direction contemplated."

He said the grave problem is the continued depletion of the social insurance fund, which makes it questionable whether this, together with an emergency tax, can carry the unemployed through the winter. But he assured the congress that as long as the present government is in office "the utmost possible will be done for the workless and the core of the German social insurance scheme will be maintained."

On government measures for relief of the unemployed, the minister said: "I calculate that the reich and the communes will have to provide 2,000,000,000 marks ($480,000,000) between now and the end of March. Of that amount 500,000,000 will go for rent and 80 per cent of the remainder for food and coal.

"Now the consumer often pays double what is received by the producer. This practice cannot be kept up next winter in respect to the workless, for whom arrangements must be made enabling them to procure daily necessities at reduced prices."

Special winter measures under consideration by the government, Herr Stegerwald said, include reduction in working hours as far as possible without damaging production of exports; periodic interchange of employed workers and the workless to distribute the burden of unemployment more evenly and so far as it can be done without reducing efficiency or increasing insurance costs; installation of kitchens in the larger towns, and investigating to what extent payment in kind could be introduced.

The congress closed with a ringing declaration by Chairman Brandes that the proceedings were an indictment of the capitalist system and the leaders responsible for that system.

The congress has 5,000,000 members.

Maintenance-of-Way Union Holds Pay Scales, Despite Long Slump

(International Labor News Service)

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1.—In his address to the annual convention of the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes, President F. H. Fljozdal said:

"This is the first time in the history of this brotherhood that a business depression has hit Canada and the United States this hard and lasted this long without our craft being faced with reduced opportunities to work and many more thrown out of work entirely, but up to this date no general demands for reductions in the basic rates of pay have been made.

"By practicing economy wherever possible we have been able to place the brotherhood on a sounder financial basis than it has been for years.

"The vigor and militancy of the brotherhood was never better demonstrated than in its successful contests with seven dual organizations, one of which is in Canada. The six in the United States were completely routed and have been disbanded. The one in Canada is weaker than it had been."

Patronize our Advertisers.

CONTRACTOR JAILED FOR $56 WAGE DEBT

Atlantic City, N. J.—Recorder Joseph Altman sentenced Albert Shore, a sub-contractor, to five days in jail for refusing to pay a $50 fine for non-payment of $56 wages to Joseph Dillon, a mechanic. Shore presented the plea of financial inability. Altman's action was buttressed with an opinion by Atty.-Gen. Stevens. The charges against Shore were brought by a representative of the state department of labor.

This is said to be the first time a man has been sent to jail here for non-payment of his debts.

PINCHOT TO SUMMON SPECIAL JOBLESS SESSION

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gov. Pinchot announced that he would call a special session of the Pennsylvania legislature before the end of the year to act on the unemployment problem. He said he would recommend the issuance of long-term unemployment relief bonds amounting to from ten to twenty million dollars, depending upon the needs of the jobless. The bonds would be sold immediately so that relief funds would be available this winter.

WAGE INCREASE FOR WOMEN.

A measure enacted this year by the Massachusetts legislature increases the rate of wages for women employed as cleaners in the state house from 50 cents an hour to 54½ cents an hour or a weekly rate of $18 for 33 hours, with 55 cents an hour for overtime.

COAL MINERS OPPOSE REDUCED UNION DUES

Hazleton, Pa.—The boards of Districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9 of the United Mine Workers of America rejected a proposal advanced in the recent Scranton convention of District No. 1 by which the amount of dues paid to the international union would be reduced.

The proposal called for the international share of the monthly payment of $1 to be made 40 cents instead of 50 cents. The men from Districts Nos. 7 and 9 maintained a United front against the proposal. It was held that the international union in its reorganization work in sections of the bituminous field requires all its usual income to cope with the situation.

HAVANA CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Striking motormen and conductors, who have tied up operation of the Hanava electric railways for the last six weeks, have compromised with the company and agreed to work on a flat 26 cents per hour basis. The Cuban government had threatened to operate the lines with non-union labor.

BILLINGS-MOONEY "BREAK."

A special dispatch from San Francisco to the Washington Daily News says:

"A public statement by Warren K. Billings repudiating an alliance with Tom Mooney in their fight for freedom was regarded as an indication that Billings will seek a parole.

"The two men, convicted of complicity in the 1916 Preparedness day explosion and sentenced to life imprisonment, have protested their innocence and demanded pardons. Parole opportunities have been rejected because they would imply an admission of guilt.

"In the statement issued from Folsom prison, Billings said that because he 'conceded to the demands of Mooney and the others' he has become a nonentity in the case."

LAEMMLE CANCELS FILM COMPANY'S WAGE CUTS

New York.—The salary reductions affecting between 1,500 and 1,800 employes of the Universal Pictures corporation, which went into effect last May, were rescinded by Carl Laemmle, president of the company, who said he was restoring the wage rates because of increased sales and a feeling of confidence in the future.

The wage increases were said to average about 15 per cent in the home office in New York and in the California studios and foreign offices.

Mr. Laemmle is understood to be the first executive in the motion picture industry to restore former wage rates which were quite generally reduced some months ago.

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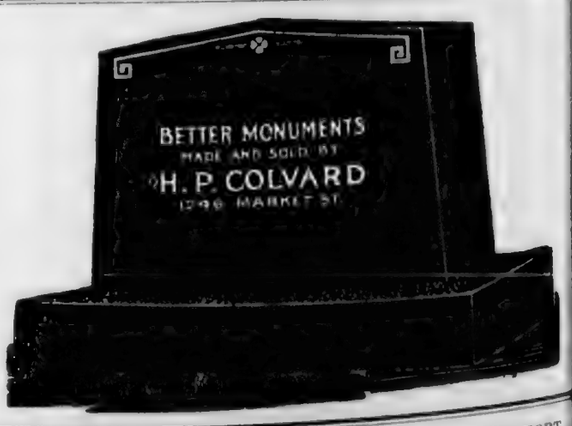

CONGRESSMAN FAVORS FEDERAL 5-DAY WEEK

Boston, Mass.—"The five-day week is one of the means to combat the menace of the machine, which by 1940 will have displaced more than 6,000,000 workers," Representative John W. McCormack said here in an address favoring the five-day week for federal employes. He claimed that unless measures are taken to regulate it, labor-displacing machinery will destroy business itself.

EMPLOYER OPPOSES SHORT HOURS AND DECENT WA

New York.—Merwin K. Hart, pr dent of the New York State E nomic council, opposed the five- week and eight-hour day and the ment of the prevailing rate of w on municipal and state work i radio address. He said these p sions would increase the cost of h way construction probably 20 cent.

WORK, NOT CHARITY, IS AMERICAN FEDERATION KEYNOTE

Correspondent Resents Unfair Attack On Labor's Chief

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 9, 1931 — Number 24

PLANS PROVIDE FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF AS WELL AS FUTURE

Labor's Congress Opens Two-Weeks' Meeting at Vancouver.

Executive Council Report Flays Bankers, Assails Nuisance and Sales Taxes, Supports Employment Service, Frowns on Unemployment Insurance and Calls for Age Security.

Washington, Oct. 8.—WORK!

That is the supreme issue laid down by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention in Vancouver, made public upon the opening of the convention.

The right to work, upon terms and conditions of decency and with constant progress is labor's paramount issue, as laid down in this unusually voluminous report.

The council sets forth an immediate program for dealing with unemployment and sees down the road to the future with a separate long-range program.

Minimum Work Forces Demanded.

The immediate program demands assured employment for minimum work-forces and calls upon each of the nation's three million employers to at once add two workers per employer, to put six million at work.

Between its emergency and long-range programs, the council pours solid shot into the ranks of big bankers for their wage-cutting policies, takes a powerful wallop at the fallacy set up by some employers that wages must come down because living costs have come down and deals with a voluminous program of legislation. It speaks highly of the work done by the United States Employment service under John R. Alpine.

Long-Range Program.

The long-range program for stabilization of industry and elimination of unemployment is:

1—Calling of an economic conference by the president.

2—Establishment of a permanent national labor board, to study conditions and make facts public, to be representative in character and to give labor a place of equality with other divisions of the economic world.

3—Immediate five-day week and shorter work-day.

4—Maintenance of the wage-structure and of wage standards.

5—A guarantee that all now employed will be continued in employment and the spreading of work so that all may have some.

6—Prohibition of child labor.

7—Stabilization of industry, especially seasonal branches, by planning removal of peaks and valleys.

8—A more scientific planning of production to procure permanent balance.

Dry Act Change Asked.

The council calls for modification of the Volstead act and bitterly assails the sales tax. It strikes a bold note for organization of workers into trade unions, making rock-bottom fundamentals out of work and organization.

"The American people want work," says the council. "They demand work. They abhor charity and resent the imposition of the dole."

As to organization: "Only a union has the independence, the power and the authority to assume responsibility for keeping wage-earners' progress abreast social and economic progress."

In keeping with this philosophy —as old as the movement in this country—the council does not favor public unemployment insurance, though it records its support of old age security and plans introduction of proposed legislation looking toward that end.

"Lowest Bidder" Fallacy Hit.

Of particular importance to all building trades is the council's recommendation for legislation to abolish the "lowest bidder fallacy." Comptroller general's decisions would be overturned by the proposed legislation. McCarl has ruled that contracts for government work must go to "the lowest responsible bidder" and any bidder who can furnish a bond is, in his view, "responsible." The council wants legislation providing that contracts shall go to the "bidder whose bid, conforming to the specifications, will be most advantageous to the government, price and other factors considered."

PUBLIC WINS CONCESSION IN WAGE BATTLE

Postoffice Workers Given Increase After Unusual Newspaper Publicity.

Chattanooga daily newspapers, backed by organized labor, won a partial victory in the fight to have the minimum local wage scale paid common laborers on the job of wrecking buildings on the new postoffice site.

A Chicago concern which secured the contract initiated a wage scale of 15 cents per hour for a nine-hour day, but following publications indicating an aroused public sentiment the management has announced that an increase to 20 cents per hour and compliance with federal law respecting the eight-hour day will prevail in the future. Prevailing scale for common labor in Chattanooga is held by those best informed to be 25 cents per hour.

The concession was gained after a suggestion by a prominent local citizen, given first-page prominence by the afternoon paper, that the concern be boycotted in the proposed sale of material from the wrecked job.

The Times championed the cause of the laborers and contributed effective publicity to the campaign to force the Chicago concern to increase the pay scale on the project.

Fight Wage Cuts; Obtain 5-Day Week

Vancouver, B. C.—The five-day week and shorter work day to relieve unemployment, militant resistance to wage reductions, and a demand for increased real wages are the outstanding features of the annual report of James O'Connell and John P. Frey, president and secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

In regard to wage reductions, the report said:

"There are no moral, social or economic justifications for reduction in wages. Every attempt to reduce wages should be met by active organized opposition. The public should be made aware that efforts to reduce wages are the results of the employers' ignorance or indifference to economic facts or their incompetence in management, or greed, or a combination of the three."

The report charges that the dismissal of men over 40 years old and the setting up of an age limit of 40 or 45 in many industrial plants is largely due to the so-called welfare plans of some corporations and to group insurance, whose cost to the employer was said to be reduced in proportion to the youth of employes insured.

The report claims the business depression which began in 1929 was caused by the fact that while real wages had increased only 13 per cent between 1921 and 1929 the returns to industry increased 72 per cent, and the dividends paid to stockholders increased 265 per cent. These statistics, the report concludes, "make it evident that the division between the return to capital and the wages paid was so inequitable and uneconomically unsound that our producers suddenly discovered in 1929 that there was no longer a market for the goods they were endeavoring to sell."

Fifty Years of Labor Progress

(American Federation of Labor Executive Council's Report to the 1931 Convention)

Our report for this year features an account of the federation's stewardship after fifty years of service.

The purpose for which the federation was organized was to co-ordinate the policy making of trade unions and to promote the organization of workers in trade unions, in order that those human beings employed in the production processes of industry, commerce, and services might be in a position to have opportunities for better living.

The purpose and activities of the federation affect directly the lives and opportunities of over 2,500,000 wage earners and their dependents, and indirectly progress for 29,500,000 of the citizens of our nation.

This large group of citizens even when not identified with the organized labor movement very largely follows the leadership of the federation in work problems, and in emergencies looks to us for counsel.

Our record for fifty years shows that we have made progress in our efforts to secure recognition of wage earners' rights and in incorporating into public policy principles leading toward acceptance of workers' right to an opportunity to work.

We are in the formative period of a new age in which associated activity is the essential method of our various undertakings. In the preceding period when our primary need was to conquer the resources of our continent, property claims had a priority accorded by social sanction; in this period we are to define the rights and equities of the producers and to advance co-ordinated claims with priorities to none.

The spirit of co-ordinated activity is co-ordination—progress with the co-operation of all groups instead of progress against or at the expense of one or more groups; co-operation in economies and management instead of price cutting and disorganization of the market; co-ordinated efforts of all groups instead of specially privileged groups.

In our report on unemployment and the program we outline for dealing with it, we have been guided by basic principles that should underlie balanced progress.

We have further shown that these same principles underlie international relations.

The method of approaching all these various areas of relationships is the same—voluntary organization to conserve the value of individual initiative and to develop ordered control for groups and associations of groups, and to provide them with the necessary economic and political tools and opportunities.

We believe constructive progress can be made by facing the momentous problems before our nation with understanding of the changes taking place, guided by principles and not by formulas.

The central problem is how to produce goods adequate to supply the needs of all and distribute the income from production equitably among all engaged in its production, so that all shall have the use of the products of industries as the means for a good life in accordance with steadily progressing standards.

$36,697,979 Benefits Paid by Trade Unions

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 8.—Over thirty-six million dollars were paid in benefits by the standard national and international trade unions of the United States and Canada in 1930, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the annual convention of the federation.

The amounts disbursed for the various forms of benefit follow:

Sick	$ 3,649,703.15
Death	18,527,095.00
Unemployment	3,311,279.50
Old age	5,910,995.41
Disability	3,234,066.93
Miscellaneous	2,064,839.57
Total	$36,697,979.56

In 1928 the total benefits amounted to $32,818,924.54, and in 1929 reached $32,242,444.40.

"It is interesting to note," the council states, "that the expenditure of over $36,000,000 for 1930 in all forms of benefits represents an average payment of over $100,000 per day through the year. These figures present a striking example of the manner in which our trade union movement is meeting the needs and necessities of its members."

Rail Workers Demand Shorter Work Week

Cleveland, O.—Twenty-one railroad trade unions will ask the United States congress when it meets in December to enact legislation providing for a shorter work week for railroad employes as an unemployment relief plan.

D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, heads a special committee charged with making a national survey of railway labor conditions. The survey will be used as the basis for the details of the plan presented to congress.

"We have made no decision as to what effect shorter hours will have upon wages," Robinson said. "We wanted to thresh that matter out in joint session with the railroads. But they were unwilling to meet us, and so the wage question remains unsettled.

"All of the twenty-one railroad brotherhoods are agreed, however, that shorter working hours and a shorter working week are the only means by which unemployed railroad men can be put back to work."

Robertson estimated the number of unemployed members of the railroad brotherhoods at 350,000.

In 1916 congress enacted a law which gave the railroad workers the basic eight-hour day.

HARRIS HIX HEADS TYPOS FOR THE YEAR

No. 89 Names Officers at Regular Monthly Meeting Last Sunday Afternoon.

Harris D. Hix, active worker and official in Chattanooga Typographical union for a quarter of a century, was last Sunday named president of that organization, succeeding W. L. Gardner, who also has a long record for faithful service to the local printers.

Other officers named were:

Vice-president, R. M. Cooke.

Secretary-treasurer, F. T. Carter.

Recording secretary, H. Clay Timmons.

Sergeant-at-arms, T. J. Davie.

Chairman apprentice committee, H. S. Kennedy.

Executive Committee: M. M. Morris, Claude Springfield, J. R. McGhee, Arch Underwood and R. M. Cooke.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council: W. L. Gardner, H. D. Hix, T. R. Cuthbert, T. H. Jones, W. Y. McKenzie and R. M. Cooke.

LAMONT URGED TO TAKE PRISON GOODS CENSUS

Washington.—Eleven important organizations interested in convict labor products urged Secretary of Commerce Lamont to include in future censuses of manufactures data regarding the production and distribution of institutional made goods.

The resolution adopted by the organizations states that "the facts in regard to institutional industries which are operated both for maintenance and production purposes and all allocation of prison labor are essential as an aid to finding a basis for the reorganization of prison industries of many states which will be necessary by the time the federal convict law becomes effective in January, 1934."

The organizations participating in the conference included the American Federation of Labor, and the national committee on prisons and prison labor. Edward F. McGrady represented the A. F. of L.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

Pay Tribute to Departed Brother

Branch 92, Glass Bottle Blowers Association, at its last regular meeting adopted the following tribute to the memory of Robert Elmer Carmin, who passed away recently at his home in Alton Park:

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom and mercy has deemed it wise to call unto Him our worthy and loyal member, Brother Robert Elmer Carmin; and,

Whereas, Brother Carmin has served Branch No. 92, G. B. B. A., officially for a number of years, his efficient and faithful performance of his duties makes it befitting that we record our appreciation of him. His genial manner and pleasant disposition endeared him to all who knew him; and,

Whereas, the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of this organization and will prove a serious loss to the community, and realizing also the loss of a loving husband and an affectionate father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of Branch No. 92, G. B. B. A., extend our sincere condolences and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and son, and we express hopes that even so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the Branch, a copy be given to the bereaved family, and that they be published in The Labor World.

JAS. V. ROBINSON,
JACOB HEIDER,
WILLIAM BLAND,
Committee.

SHARE OF RELIEF FUNDS FOR IDLE TRADE UNIONISTS

New York.—The Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York adopted a resolution designed to obtain a proportionate share of municipal and state unemployment appropriations for jobless members of labor unions. The council also urged that members of organized labor be included on all committees for the distribution of funds among the unemployed.

GIFFORD PLACES WOLL ON JOBLESS RELIEF GROUP

Washington.—Walter S. Gifford, director of the president's organization on unemployment relief, appointed Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, a member of a committee to consider the federal public works program in relation to this winter's unemployment problem. The committee is headed by William C. Proctor, of Cincinnati, O.

TIMES EDITORIAL INTIMATES GREEN PLAYING POLITICS

Writer Taken to Task by Prominent Citizen.

Declares Editor of Morning Paper "Buries His Head in the Sand" and Ignores Grave Dangers That Confront the Nation—Stamps Green Man of Courage.

Under the heading, "Too Much Revolution Talk," the Times Wednesday morning published, editorially, a veiled insinuation that recent utterances by President William Green, of the American Federation, pointing out the dangers to American institutions in the present crisis, were made "for the purpose of spurring employers to greater efforts to create jobs and maintain wage levels." President Green is referred to as a "supposedly responsible" citizen, and the intimation is plain that Mr. Green does not know what he is talking about.

The editorial has been the cause for much comment and considerable resentment so far as it relates to the president of the American Federation of Labor, and The Labor World has been urged by many to publish an expression on the matter.

A communication received Wednesday from a leading citizen, who requested that his name be withheld, covers the situation quite satisfactorily from the standpoint of local trades unionists, and this paper is indebted to said leading citizen for expressing the viewpoint of many on the Times' outburst.

It follows:

Editor The Labor World:

Wednesday morning's Times contained an editorial attack on Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, which I for one believe is unjust and which calls for an answer. The Times' specious reasoning concerning the nation's crisis is also surprising, and that the editor of a daily newspaper should bury his head in the sand and dismiss the dangers that confront us now is indeed unfortunate.

Mr. Green is taken to task for solemnly warning against the tendency of the times to regard lightly the catastrophe which has forced millions into the ranks of the unemployed, and which has brought stark want and suffering to their families. His sincerity is by inference questioned, and it is intimated that he and scores of other national figures who have expressed opinions similar to his are "uninformed."

Which calls forth the question, "Who is uninformed? Who is excitable and hysterical? Who is taking the sane and sensible view of our difficulties?"

Who is the blind man but he who having eyes shuts them and will not see? Who is the fool but he who, ostrich-like, buries his head in the sand and says I am safe? Who is he who calls himself a patriot and will not do all in his power to meet the dangers of his country with courage and fortitude because, forsooth, his own personal possessions must be sacrificed to his brother's need?

Those who shut their minds to new thoughts and who harden their hearts to their neighbor's tribulations; those who say he is unpatriotic who has the vision to see our present world as it is and to cry out against the injustice which is everywhere apparent; who shut up their hearts to a brother's need, and who denounce those who endeavor to point a way out of our present difficulties, are but adding fuel to the flames and prolonging the return of prosperity and peace of mind for all our people.

Is William Green any less a statesman because he has the eye to see, the heart to feel and the courage to speak in behalf of the workers of America?

Today we need men of courage, of compassion and of prophetic minds—courage to take their places of leadership at whatever cost to themselves in public criticism or personal sacrifice; men whose hearts think

(Continued on Last Page)

SAYS HUNGRY PEOPLE MUST BE FED OR SHOT

"Supposedly Responsible" Congressman Declares Situation Is Menacing.

Missoula, Mont., Oct. 8.—Congressman John M. Evans, in an appeal for support of a drive by the Red Cross for funds with which to relieve widespread suffering in Montana, declared that the state and country face one of the "most menacing situations in history."

"Last February," he said, "the senate voted $25,000,000 as a contribution to the Red Cross to feed hungry Americans. Mr. Hoover refused to accept a contribution from the federal treasury, saying it would be a 'dole' and would undermine the stamina and manhood of the American people.

"This winter, if it is necessary to feed starving people, we will vote money out of the treasury, or Mr. Hoover will take money out of the treasury to pay soldiers to shoot down the people.

"And whenever they begin to shoot down American citizens because they are hungry, some future poet or historian will write the story of the 'shot that rang around the world.'"

U. S. Job Service Reaches All States

Vancouver, B. C.—The employment service of the U. S. department of labor is given the unqualified support of the executive council of the American Federattion of Labor in its report to the federation's annual convention.

The last congress appropriated around $500,000 to build up the service, and Secretary of Labor Doak appointed John R. Alpine, a former member of the executive council, to develop it into a nation-wide employment system. There are now employment agencies with subordinate branches in every state.

The Executive Council expresses the opinion "that this action will mark the beginning of the organization and establishment of a national employment system which will be serviceable and helpful in a most satisfactory way to every state and to every community. We are firmly of the opinion that the government should render service of this kind and that all help possible should be extended to the unemployed free of cost to secure employment and to avail themselves of every opportunity to secure profitable and satisfactory employment.

"We urge national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies to avail themselves of every opportunity presented by the national employment service to secure work for the unemployed, and to co-operate in every possible way with the United States employment service system and with the state employment agencies created by this national employment organization under the direction of the department of labor."

OLANDER MADE MEMBER OF ILL. OLD AGE COMMISSION

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Louis L. Emmerson appointed Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, a member of the commission authorized by the last general assembly for the purpose of conducting a study of poverty and dependency in old age. The commission consists of seven members, headed by Senator Charles H. Thompson, of Harrisburg.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter 1
PART III : THE THOUGHT TREND OF JESUS' MIND

2. Luxury and Want. (Continued from last week.) There is a distinct revelation of the thought trend of Jesus' mind contained in the fact that He associated freely with both the rich and poor and chose His disciples, not from any one class of people, but called them regardless of their worldly possessions. He called individuals and they were always chosen not because they represented any one social level but to do a work. That work was to follow Him, learn of Him and carry on His labors after what He knew was His inevitable end.

WM. L. MOSS

Jesus would not select His disciples from only one class of people for the simple reason that He knew no one class possessed all the virtues and the other class none. Both luxury and want are equally bad. Both involve undue temptations. Both are physically hazardous. Having been reared in a home neither rich nor poor, Jesus was in a position to realize this and did not have his social prejudices to fight down in order to believe it. He knew that luxury interferes with one being intimate with his fellowmen and that poverty means either absolutely no worthwhile purpose in life, or if not that it can only mean one other thing, physical unfitness to take part in the work of the world because of chronic fatigue or undernourishment brought about because of a lack of food.

3. A Keen Observer. In spite of the fact that Jesus sought His strength in solitude and prayer, setting thereby the example for all of us, He looked out upon life and saw it through the eyes of a poet. No poet has surpassed Him in voicing a sense of the joy of living nor in describing the beauty existent in the world, a beauty all too often overlooked by mankind. When Jesus spoke of the lilies of the field being clothed with glory greater even than Solomon's the world checked His statement with the mark of approval, declaring it also the best of its kind ever made. His defense of the woman taken in adultery brought before Him by her equally but secretly guilty accusers has drawn from the world unbounded praise. His simple yet perfect narration of the story of the Good Samaritan is quoted by the followers of every religion. His unyielding belief in the redemptive qualities of the human soul has both astounded and won the admiration of the world. (To Be Continued.)

ILL. PREVAILING WAGE LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Springfield, Ill. — The prevailing rate of wage law enacted by the 1931 legislature is unconstitutional and void, according to a decision by Judge Charles G. Briggle in the circuit court here. The decision was rendered in an action brought by Harry A. Mayhew against Oscar Nelson, state auditor.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."
—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. E-172

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

WILL WE FIND A WAY?

The present management of business in the United States under the policy which it has followed, and which it now proposes to follow, cannot possibly employ all the men and women who as American citizens are entitled to an opportunity to earn an honest living.

For the last ten years this has been the case.

Neither the United States Chamber of Commerce, the great banks, the trade associations, the government, nor any of the political parties has proposed any program looking to the systematic employment of the entire people of this country.

Opportunity was to be found, fifty years ago, out on the prairies and in the mountains and valleys of the great west. Any man could go and take up his own home, and could always find a living.

The prairies are preempted. The mines have been filed upon—and largely gathered in by the corporations. For millions of people—for a constant percentage of the population—for a certain number of Americans—it can only be said: "They are not wanted." Who these may be, is determined by the whims of chance and accident. Some of them are bankers now; some are storekeepers; some are mechanics; and many are farmers. Nobody knows just who they are. But their number can be estimated, in terms of a rising index number.

Every improvement in the efficiency of machinery, for farm or factory, increases their number; and every new engineering wrinkle or management device adds to their multitude. But who they may be—only God knows, and He has not told anybody yet.

"But we will get past this depression," you say.

In the wage cuts and machine improvements, the next depression has already begun.

A PICTURE OF AMERICAN TRAGEDY

The depth to which depression has struck in many places almost passes relief. Few stories more poignant, more illustrative of the human suffering, caused by this business and industrial collapse have been told than one brought from Johnston City, Ill., by the United Press.

Johnston City is a coal mining town. In the little Washington Avenue Baptist church devout citizens gathered to pray for the end of the depression. Ninety per cent of the miners of the town are idle.

Here to this little church came the miners and their wives, in exemplification of their faith, as if to a place of last resort, a haven, a refuge. "The majority of my people are poor, miserably poor," said the pastor to a reporter, "through no fault of their own."

The pastor prayed and tears coursed down his cheeks. There were many others who wept—wept at the sight of human misery and helplessness. They offered prayer, they sang "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and then they went out to wait—for they can only wait. There is nothing else for these fathers and mothers to do. What greater tragedy can there be?

THE HYPOCRISY OF WAGE CUTTERS

The hypocrisy of wage cutters and the fallacy of their arguments were well illustrated in their opinions on the relation of wage-rate reductions for iron and steel workers to prices for steel products expressed before and after the United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and smaller steel concerns actually reduced wages.

For weeks prior to the wage cut writers in iron and steel trade journals carried on a persistent propaganda in favor of the reduction.

Their argument ran like this:

Prices of iron and steel products were too high to secure maximum consumption. Iron and steel manufacturers had not made price reductions proportional to those made by manufacturers of other commodities. Why? Because the wage rates of the iron and steel workers were too high.

It is true, they said, that the weekly earnings of the iron and steel workers had been reduced by part-time employment, but when they did work they were paid the same unit wage per piece or per hour or per day as formerly. Consequently, the steel companies had just as high a direct labor cost as when the depression started two years ago.

This alleged high labor cost, the wage cut propagandists said, prevented the steel manufacturers from making large reductions in the price of iron and steel products and thus reduced trade and held down employment.

This argument was not limited to the iron and steel trade journals. It was repeated by financial writers in metropolitan papers with wage cut orientations, and appeared in many news articles emanating from Wall Street sources for weeks before the steel corporations cut wages ten per cent.

But when the wage cut was finally announced, a revolutionary change took place in the wage cutters' interpretation of the relation between wage reductions and prices for iron and steel products. They suddenly discovered that reduced wages for steel workers had no relation whatever to reduced prices for the commodities which the iron and steel workers make.

A few of these changes of opinion follow:

The Iron Age:

Steel producers see no point in the suggestion that the saving from wage cuts be passed on to buyers.

The Wall Street Journal:

Investigation in the industry indicates that it is the view among leaders that steel prices should be maintained.

New York Times (special from Pittsburgh):

Whatever saving in operating costs the steel companies obtain by the ten per cent wage reduction effective October 1 will be retained by them as an offset to losses, according to authoritative opinion in the steel industry. Nothing is further from their plans, it is said, than any outright reduction in prices or any shading from the levels that have been well maintained in the last three months.

New York Times (special from Chicago):

The contention is that with production around 30 per cent of capacity in this district price reductions cannot be made despite the lowering of wages.

Philadelphia Public Ledger (special from Pittsburgh):

There is no thought in the steel trade that steel prices will suffer a particle by reason of this wage reduction. It would be quite impossible to figure out the influence on different finished steel products, as they involve varying amounts of labor. Sellers have been standing firm on their prices and will continue to do so, while it is improbable that many buyers will even attempt to raise an issue.

Of course the real reason for the wage cut was to transfer the money saved in wages to the stockholders in dividends. But telling the truth before the cut would have brought forth too much public opposition. Therefore the wage cutters camouflaged their real objective with their psychological dope about the wage reduction being reflected in reduced prices for steel products.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

There will be more cynics this winter, as well as more hungry men and women, because hungry men and women are likely to grow cynical.

A valued correspondent writes, commenting upon the decision of the Presbyterians not to ask the president to set aside a day for prayer to end depression.

This correspondent recalls the remark of one hungry man to a minister: "You can't fry a prayer."

The same correspondent recalls that the rector of a wealthy New York parish has written a prayer to be printed and widely distributed—a prayer for relief from unemployment. It is described as a well-worded, pleasant and genteel supplication. Within voice range of the spot where it was written, this correspondent says, a dozen men have killed themselves in despair over bankruptcy, while within the shadow of the church each cold winter's day brings "the dolorous shuffle of ill-shod feet in the lock-step of that tragic commentary of this civilization—the breadline."

* * *

There will be more cynics this winter. They will think of their hunger and of the golden hoards of "surplus" wheat and corn—of the great dividends and of the growing death rate of babies.

Perhaps it is one of the hopeful things about the human race that it pokes fun at those who serve as the spokesmen for charity and it does so even in the most pious places. Basically this is not out of disrespect for piety, but out of a deep hatred for charity.

About the only way in which an originally normal person can be made to like charity is to force him to accept charity until he has become debased by its baleful influence, until he has lost hope of self-respect, until normal ambition has been killed by continuous denial.

* * *

The dole has given Englishmen a chance to know how long it takes to knock the pride out of men—to get them to like charity and to hate the effort of self-support.

Ambition dies hard enough in most, and so for a majority the process is long. But for a large minority the process is not long. "What's the use?" is the broken lament of some. With others the tide of resentment comes to rule.

The only persons really happy about growing misery are the revolutionists.

And the fires of revolution are fed by the growing despair and cynicism of multitudes.

Perhaps out of this depression great gain will come. Certainly, taking the present as a gauge, any return of normal conditions would find wage-earners better off than in 1929, because up to this time the great employers have not been able to force labor into a state of absolute deflation.

* * *

But the greater gain will be in an aroused social conscience. That is something more permanent than dollars, more permanent than scales, more permanent than the recurring cycles.

The proposal of Gerard Swope, one-legged though it is, faulty though it is, contains an admission of responsibility that could have come from no magnate of a decade ago.

We face a winter of tragedy. But the future may be brightened somewhat by the thought that, even though cynicism gains this winter, the knowledge of fundamental weaknesses in our social system grows and with it a sense of responsibility develops. Unless our structure goes to pieces under this strain it will emerge, by all today's signs, a better and a sounder structure. But the emerging had better not be too long delayed.

Dividends vs. Food!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

When the United States Steel corporation and other steel companies simultaneously slashed wages 10 per cent, a self-evident co-operative action among the steel manufacturers, their excuse for such an act was that the cut in the workers' earnings had to be made for the purpose of reducing steel prices to a level that would attract customers.

But it is noticed no parallel reduction in the price of steel has been announced since the wage cut. Nor has the production of steel been reduced, although the steel manufacturers were told before the wage cut that steel prices must drop 19 per cent and the wages of workers in every industry, including the steel plants, must remain where they are before a demand for steel will reach a satisfactory volume.

It is by lower prices that demand for any product is stimulated. Therefore the recent wage cut by the steel moguls is bound to react in every other direction except in that of the steel market!

The truth of the matter is, the recent wage cut by the steel magnates was the way they figured would best safeguard the present high level of dividend payments, a level established during more prosperous but long since gone times throughout the country.

Lower wages only aggravate the financial stricture. It's like taking a nickel from a man who has only a nickel between himself and starvation. Reducing dividends is never such a calamitous matter. When you take a few dollars in dividends from stockholders who have thousands in reserve they still have left even more than they need to live on.

JOBLESS INCREASE IN FRANCE

Paris, France.—According to the latest official reports, 38,768 unemployed workers are receiving unemployment assistance in France.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Steel Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Local Firemen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

PARAGON CAFE
(Circle Club Headquarters)
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45920
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Elmer H. Gobay vs. Elizabeth W. Gobay
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elizabeth W. Gobay is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By B. Bernhardt, Atty. 10-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45918
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Omer B. Rabright vs. Omer B. Rabright
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Omer B. Rabright is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the court-house in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By A. Myers, Atty. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45898
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Nancy G. Thaxton vs. George T. Thaxton
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that George T. Thaxton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By John Halberg, Atty. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45908
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Myrtle Irwin vs. Jake Irwin
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jake Irwin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By Cate & Weatherford, Attys. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45996
Albert E. Golden vs. Icy Golden
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Icy Golden is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By J. L. Dixon, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45987
Dobin Perry vs. Andrew F. Perry
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Andrew F. Perry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By H. Poore, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45986
Edward Tolliver vs. Louise Tolliver
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Louise Tolliver is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By Cate & Weatherford, Attys. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
No. 45982
Ether Etheridge vs. William A. Etheridge
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William A. Etheridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By J. Atchley, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45927
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Grade Hartman vs. John Hartman
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Hartman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By Chas. T. Thrasher, Atty. 10-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45939
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Jackie Guider vs. Robert Guider
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert Guider is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
T. D. Fletcher, Atty. 10-16

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by David J. Jones and wife, Annie Jones, dated October 22, 1927, of record in book "Y," Volume 21, Page 501, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931,
between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: A lot located on the Southwest corner of West Sixth Street and Cross Street and beginning at the intersection of the South side of West Sixth Street with the West line of Cross Street, running thence Westwardly along the South line of West Sixth Street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the property formerly owned by the Roane Iron Company, thence Southwardly with the East line of said Roane Iron Company's property one hundred (100) feet to a stake; thence Eastwardly and parallel with the South line of West Sixth Street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the West line of Cross Street, thence Northwardly with the West line of Cross Street one hundred (100) feet to the beginning. Being the same property that was conveyed by Harry Jones, single, to David J. Jones, by deed registered June 22, 1927, in Book "U", Volume 21, Page 386 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 25th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-16

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Fannie A. Cawood, dated August 25, 1919, of record in Book "Y," Volume 15, Page 49, et seq., of the Register's Office, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931,
between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Old Fifth (5th), Present Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to wit:
Lot No. Six (6), in Block No. One Hundred Seventy-four (174) in East End Land Company's Addition No. One (1), as laid down on Plat registered in Plat Book in Register's Office, Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Paul A. Sloop and wife, Jean M. Sloop, dated October 7, 1930, of record in Book "I," Volume 25, Page 674, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931
between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot No. Twenty-five (25), J. T. Thomas' Re-Subdivision of Block No. Four (4), The Highlands, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 9, Page 5 of the Rigster's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to a first lien of $2,500.00 due the Administration and Trust Company, and to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. R. Lewis and wife, Elizabeth Lewis, dated June 7, 1924, of record in Book "T," Volume 25, Page 296, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1931,
between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Second (2nd) civil district, Hamilton county, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lots Nos. twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), block number one (1), East Section of East Chattanooga Land Company, as recorded in Plat Book Number Three (3), Page thirty (30), of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Said lot Number Twenty-four (24) above described has been released from the lien of this deed of trust.
Sale will be subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 18th day of September, 1931.
THE ADMINISTRATION & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, President. 10-9

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Robert Street and wife, Emma Street, dated May 1, 1931, of record in book "R," Volume 25, Page 572, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1931,
between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Being the South 36½ feet of Lot Twenty-five (25), Stanley's Subdivision of the Jennings Tract, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, Page 14, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of lot fronts 36½ feet on the West Side of Dodson Avenue (formerly Harrison or Miller Street) and runs back westwardly, of uniform width, 150 feet to an alley; being the same property conveyed to Robert Street and wife, Emma Street, by James Dillard Colston, by deed registered in Book E, Volume 8, Page 484, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to a prior lien of $600.00 dated December 5, 1930, due The Administration & Trust Company, and to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 25th day of September, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
10-16

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

An old Dutchman, returning to Holland, was asked by a friend what in his estimation was the strangest thing he had noticed, and he replied, "The United States has many wonderful things, but the strangest is a drink called the cocktail—and here is how they make it: They put in whisky to make it strong, then water to make it weak; gin to make it hot and ice to make it cold; lemon to make it sour, sugar to make it sweet; then they say, 'Here's to you!' and drink it themselves."

* * *

Father—When I was your age, son, I was glad to get dry bread to eat.

Bright Five-Year-Old—You're much better off now that you are living with us, aren't you, daddy?

* * *

Bandit—What! Only thirty cents? Been playing poker, eh?

Victim—No, but I've been sitting with some fellows who were!

* * *

The happiest place to live is within your income. . . When the cat lays back its ears and humps its back, the smart dog knows it is time to use diplomacy. . . Our heart goes out to the man who joined the navy to see the world and then spent four years in a submarine. . .The book, "What Every Young Man Should Know," should be changed to "What Every Young Girl Should No." . . If we have to do without things we need, we just grin and bear it; it's doing without unnecessary things we want that makes us downhearted.

* * *

She—What should I do for a sprained ankle?

Joe—Limp!

* * *

Mother—Come, Freddie, and kiss your aunt.

Freddie—Aw, ma, I ain't done nothin'.

* * *

Mary had a little lamb
Given by a friend to keep.
It followed her around until
It died from loss of sleep.
—H. F. B.

* * *

Old Lady—Why didn't you try to keep out of prison?

Gangster—I did and they gave me three months for resisting an officer.

* * *

The only man really interested in hot air is the owner of a furnace. . . The penitentiaries are filled with those who got caught and the resorts crowded with those who didn't. . . The older friends of a girl who's about to be married often try to comfort themselves by saying they'd hate to be as crazy about a man as she is. . . Some travel broadens the mind, but hitch-hiking seems to enlarge nothing but the gall.

* * *

Wife—Well, dear, have you found a job yet?

Hubby—Yes, my pet, you go to work tomorrow.

Executive Council Demands Abolition of Labor Injunctions

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 8.—The slavery imposed on workers by injunction in labor disputes is severely arraigned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of the federation, and legislation demanded to take from judges the power they now exercise to use injunctions to deprive workers of their constitutional rights and trade unions of their proper functioning power.

"Since the enactment of the Sherman anti-trust law," the council says, "most of the injunctions have been based upon an alleged interference with interstate commerce.

"The enactment of the Clayton law—intended to limit and restrict injunctions in labor disputes—has only encouraged the issuance of an increasing number of injunctions as well as the severity of limitations and restrictions imposed on labor.

"We are thus confronted with a remarkable and most intolerable situation, one that with the recognition of the right of workers to unite for their mutual protection and advancement, we find the functioning power of trade unions constantly and progressively limited and restricted, and to the point that if all injunctions issued were literally enforced hundreds of thousands of wage-earners would be subject to 'contempt' charges and possible jail penalties, and if like restrictions were generally imposed on all wage-earners, there would be no effective trade union movement in the United States.

"It is indeed a sad and deplorable commentary upon the legislative branch of the government in that it fails speedily and effectively to remedy this situation. Certainly organized labor is not alone in demanding redress and freedom from the chains that are enslaving them to industry and industrial masters. The demand for freedom of workers to unite and to function effectively in the economic as well as upon the political field is being re-echoed on every hand.

"Labor in seeking equal opportunities to unite, freely and fully accorded to all other citizens and groups of citizens, is not asking for special privileges. Indeed, under present legislation and reported decisions wage-earners are in a subservient position, and no democracy can long survive that will not accord its wage-earners equal rights and equal opportunities with all other citizens."

To remedy this intolerable situation the Executive Council has had prepared an anti-injunction bill to be introduced into the coming session of congress, which meets in December, and urges the organized labor movement to use all its influence to secure the prompt enactment of the bill into law.

Government Control of Coal Industry Is Urged by Council

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 8.—Federal legislation classifying coal as a public utility and creating a federal coal commission to regulate the industry on the basis of its interstate characteristics is recommended by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of the federation.

A bill embodying this principle prepared by the United Mine Workers of America is indorsed by the council.

"The whole scheme of the bill," the council says, "is to end ruthless, cut-throat competition, the wasting of our natural resources, and the wanton depletion of our special purpose coals, which, when exhausted by unnecessary and unwarranted use, for steam power production, will seriously cripple our future by-product, steel, foundry, dye and various other manufacturing enterprises.

"The benefits to be derived by the miners after the bill's passage will still be a matter of conference and bargaining through the various provisions of the measure which nullify the yellow dog contract and remove the coal companies from their buttressed positions behind the protective provisions of federal and state injunctions. Its enactment will enable the mine workers to exercise their constitutional rights of free speech and assembly and their inherent right to affiliate with a trade union for the mutual betterment of all employed in bituminous coal mining.

"The Executive Council has kept closely in touch with all the developments which have taken place in the bituminous coal industry and has given profound consideration to its difficult problems and to the numerous remedies which have been proposed, looking to a solution. We are convinced that the primary requirements necessary to the stabilization of the bituminous coal industry are a thorough and complete organization of the men employed in the industry, the establishment of contractural relations between employers and employes through the process of collective bargaining, and the adoption of a just, equitable and fair wage scale which will in operation provide for a universal labor cost in coal production.

"The Executive Council expresses its great disappointment over the failure of the president of the United States to call a conference of representative miners and operators for the purpose of giving national consideration to the economic, social and industrial problems which affect the bituminous coal industry."

Seven Billion Dollar Reconstruction Bond Issue Urged for Jobless Relief

New York, Sept. 17.—A reconstruction bond issue of seven billion dollars which it is alleged would give work to 5,000,000 at an expenditure of $1,500 per man for labor and materials, is advocated by the Engineering News-Record, an organ of the construction interests.

The paper urges its public works program conceived as a national emergency as a substitute for private charity. It is claimed that road work alone would make jobs for all the unemployed if no other source of work were at hand. More than 2,000,000 miles of road still require improvement from the dirt stage. Reasonable modernization of but half or a third of that mileage within one year would employ every jobless worker, it is contended.

The editorial recalls the heights to which the people climbed during the war emergency in 1917 and 1918 "in carrying out in a few months a vast building and equipment program and putting the county to work for national purposes," and expresses the belief that a similar program could be realized now if society could be mobilized into making war on unemployment with the same vigor that was used in 1917 to make war on Germany.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month,

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

STATEMENT
. . . of the . . .
Hamilton National Bank
Chattanooga, Tenn.

In Response to the Comptroller's Call at the Close of Business September 29, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$14,918,053.50
Overdrafts		2,749.13
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,049,214.88
Bank Buildings (Five Offices)		1,462,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (Five Offices)		123,186.29
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		97,500.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds and Stocks		412,064.64
Other Real Estate		78,947.44
Customers' Guarantee Account, Letters of Credit		6,708.75
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		10,629.32
State, Municipal and Listed Bonds	$ 640,105.75	
U. S. Bonds, Other Than Circulation Requirements	1,183,394.13	
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	4,701,982.88	6,525,482.76
TOTAL RESOURCES		**$25,686,778.34**

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,420,234.88
Dividends Unpaid	315.50
National Bank Notes	2,000,000.00
Contingent Liability Account, Letters of Credit	6,708.75
Acceptances Executed by This Bank for Customers	10,629.32
Deposits	**20,248,889.89**
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**$25,686,778.34**

The Hamilton Securities Corporation, with paid-in capital stock of $500,000, is owned by the stockholders of the Hamilton National Bank. This is not not included in the above figures. Through this organization we offer a complete investment service.

We Cordially Invite Business from Individuals, Business Organizations and Banks

OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**
2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**
3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

The First National Bank

of Chattanooga

Condensed Report to Comptroller at close of business Sept. 29, 1930

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$16,364,738.07
Overdrafts	1,815.92
U. S. Bonds	2,643,726.57
State, Municipal and Other Bonds	1,187,082.50
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	120,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures	1,536,435.04
Other Real Estate Including Old Banking House	677,456.78
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	43,200.15
Other Assets	43,550.14
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	4,072,147.33
	$26,690,152.50

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	960,562.52
Reserve for Taxes and Other Purposes	104,792.67
Due Federal Reserve Bank	500,000.00
Circulation	2,500,000.00
Letters of Credit	43,200.15
Deposits	18,581,597.16
	$26,690,152.50

The $900,000.00 Capital of the First Securities Company, which is held by trustees for the stockholders of The First National Bank, is not included in this statement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL PRESENTS EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 8.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor predicts an army of at least 7,000,000 unemployed persons this winter in its report to the annual convention of the federation.

To meet this crisis the council recommends the following emergency employment program:

Maintain wages.

Shorten work hours.

Assure employment to minimum work forces.

Each employer to take on additional workers.

Create work through public building.

Strengthen employment agencies.

Keep young persons in school to prevent their taking jobs from older men and women.

Preference for workers with dependents.

Financial relief from public and private funds.

Wages constitute the workers' buying power. This buying power, the council says, "must be maintained so that demand for goods will be kept up and employment may not fall to any lower levels. It is essential to maintain living standards, for wage levels recover slowly."

"Work-hours should be shortened," the council asserts, "to divide the available work among all workers. We estimate that if unemployment and part time increase as much this winter as they do in normal years, there will be approximately thirty-six hours' work a week for all wage-earners in the United States. The universal establishment of the five-day week would keep the nation's wage-earners at work, making producers and consumers."

In urging employers to assure employment to minimum work forces from November to April, the council declares that if all employers would do this "some 20,000,000 wage-earners could plan their purchases ahead with confidence for six months." The council estimates that "the increased spending resulting from employment assurance, if all employers co-operated, would amount to well over one billion dollars. This is enough to make a decided impression on the trend of industrial production."

On the basis of there being about 3,000,000 employers in the United States, excluding farmers, the council points out that "if all employers were to take on an average of two workers each, all but 1,000,000 of the unemployed would be given work." The council therefore declares that it is the duty of every employer to give work to additional employes at least part of the time. To adjust the number of extra workers to both small and large concerns, the council recommends that "industries and employers should be given quotas of jobs to be furnished, according to their ability to provide work. The allocation of these quotas should be the task of a central board, representing the government and all industrial groups."

In the extension of public works, the council sees a great opportunity for creating work for at least 100,000 jobless during the coming winter, and urges that an enlarged program of constructive public improvements of lasting benefit to the people should be undertaken. The council says the public works should include locally the building of schools, creation of parks and playgrounds, construction of libraries, improvement and extension of streets, sewage and water supply systems. National and state projects would include road building, extension of inland waterways, extension and improvement of national parks, reforestation projects, flood control and irrigation.

"Efficient employment bureaus," the council says, "will be necessary to make any of this work providing program possible. Attention should be concentrated on building up the present system of employment bureaus and supplementing it where necessary."

On the question of young workers the council urges that "every effort be made to keep boys and girls in their teens in school. Not only will their efforts to secure work take jobs from older men and women, but they will find it exceedingly difficult to get work. They will risk wasting their time in demoralizing idleness, where it might be spent in increasing their ability for future work."

The council believes that during the unemployment emergency jobs should preferably be given to workers with dependents to maintain.

The council expresses its belief that during the unemployment crisis limitations should be placed on the employment of married women. "Married women have continued in their trades and callings even when there was no economic necessity," the council says. "Heads of families may be jobless while two breadwinners in other families have positions. Unless these married women hold key positions or have an investment in a career for themselves, we believe that in emergencies they should give way to heads of families. Married women whose husbands have permanent positions which carry reasonable incomes should be discriminated against in the hiring of employes, at least until we are well out of this business depression."

"Because it is never possible to put any program into universal effect," the council concludes, "we cannot expect to provide work for all the unemployed. Without question there will be millions this coming winter who will have to depend on charity to exist. Ample funds should be provided in every community, both from private and municipal sources. These funds should be used to furnish work rather than relief without work wherever possible.

"The collection and administration of funds for relief purposes is of the utmost importance to labor, and labor, with other groups, should be represented on boards responsible for this work."

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Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—
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In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

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Buy by the case

CONSTIPATION take

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—*F. B. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla.* 8-m

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Red Ash Nut . . . **$5.00**
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MORE ABOUT

TIMES EDITORIAL

(Continued from First Page)

not in terms of property and wealth, but in the suffering of little children, of the hardships of those sterling mothers who have given us the men who have built our nation—men of toil whose hardened hands and aching muscles have created the wealth that has made our nation the envy of other countries.

Through our American form of government liberty, equality and justice is guaranteed to all, yet we see our courts subservient to the demands of property rights above human rights. The human values in our present system of society have become negligible quantities.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, whose patriotism none can question and whose ability has been proven, speaking before the Current Topics club, of Rocky Mount, N. C., on Monday, declared that we have all of the evils of medieval feudalism and none of its benefits. If men of unquestioned American ideals, and who are of unquestioned American descent, recognize that the labor man today is practically reduced to the position of a serf, it becomes those in editorial positions, in places of authority and influence, to meet the charges that are being brought against our present industrial system—charges that must be met with open minds, with hearts that have the compassion of brother for brother, man for man and citizen for citizen.

This is no time to cry "Peace," when there is no peace. We see men whose backs are bowed with toil in the effort to accumulate a home and a roof to shelter their loved ones stripped of their life savings by foreclosures brought about by unemployment. We see the small merchant who through toiling long hours over a period of years has built up a business from which he hoped to acquire a competence for old age forced into bankruptcy through unemployment of those whom he sought to serve through his business. We see the small banks, created to serve our smaller communities and our small business men, forced to close their doors through unemployment of those who had been their depositors.

Is Mr. Green unpatriotic because he calls upon the heads of our large manufacturing concerns, of our large financial institutions and of our government to take steps to correct conditions which have destroyed the foundations upon which happy homes, prosperous communities and the wealth of the nation have been builded and which have made us a contented people?

Is Mr. Green "excitable and hysterical" when he inveighs against the tendency of those in high places to advise the eating of cake when the masses plead for bread? Is he "uninformed" when he solemnly declares that 20,000,000 people will not supinely starve to death in a land of plenty? Is the editorial writer of the Chattanooga Times so steeped in insincerity that he is unable to recognize honesty and sincerity in the solemn appeals of a national leader whose statesmanship and whose Americanism cannot be questioned?

Of course, the oracular utterances of our morning paper's editorial writer are of no consequence nationally, but local working men will resent this veiled insinuation that President Green is "playing politics" in the present crisis, and will beg leave to disagree with the Times in its inference that starvation for one out of every five is not a dangerous test for a people which has an inherent love for its government and its institutions.

I would suggest that the Times editorial writer, each day before he begins his toil, bring out his trusty typewriter and write, twenty times, the following:

"A HUNGRY MAN IN A LAND OF PLENTY IS A MENACE TO SOCIETY!"

AMERICAN.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

NEW FIDDLER ARRIVES.

The newest addition to Chattanooga's host of musicians arrived in the city early Tuesday morning. This young man will make his home with Mr. and Mrs. Lester Cohn, who are very close relatives—in fact, his father and mother. Herbert Benjamin (as his name will appear in the future) has not yet openly expressed his preference to any particular musical instrument, all his endeavors thus far being used to develop his lyric tendencies. It is predicted, however, that he will be strongly inclined to favor the violin. At any rate, The Labor World is glad to announce that Mrs. Cohn and Herbert are progressing nicely at the Children's hospital.

* * *

The local takes great pleasure in welcoming two young men who have recently entered the society. We are speaking of Mr. Stanley Brading, banjoist, pianist and what not, and Mr. Des Keese, brother of the famous Alex, who made musical history at the Tivoli a few years back.

* * *

Lloyd Wolfe invites members to come out and fill their tanks with gas at his filling station on McCallie avenue.

* * *

It's now "Prof. A. Ralph Miller, president of the Standard School of Music," if you please. Yes, people, it's the same Ralph of Worthy's orchestra, WDOD and points south. Bill Krug is assisting Dr. Miller in this new enterprise. If they're going to teach music, a good place to start would be our local.

* * *

Brother Lester Cohn told us the sad news Sunday. Now, it's up to us to pull out someway. Buck Weaver says it's too bad that it takes $75 to bankrupt.

* * *

We are glad to see Cooper Null back in town. A good idea would be a special interview for this column of his travels and tribulations.

* * *

Mr. Ellis Goodloe is now in business and in great danger of giving up music for anything but pleasure. Ellis is now a real estate man. Members owning property, see Mr. Goodloe in the Provident building.

* * *

The Peruchis are back. This time Dan Stipp holds the contract for the music. We wish the orchestra lots of luck. The personnel will probably include, besides Mr. Stipp, Miss Lassater, Bill Krug, Dick Stamper, Ralph Miller, J. T. Holden, Frank Worthy and Earl Van Arsdale.

* * *

The Roundtowners are continuing their great work at WDOD. Ramon Pryor is reputed as receiving the majority of the fan mail. Ralph says it's because they don't call his name out like they do John Patty's and Ramon's.

HOOVER'S TAILOR LEADS MOVE FOR PAY REDUCTION

Man Who Makes Clothes of President and Others High in Official Life of Nation Acts as Head of Employer's Organization to Force 25 Per Cent Cut in Wages of Journeymen Tailors.

Washington, Oct. 8.—President Hoover's tailor is leading an attack on the wage standards of journeyman tailors in the nation's capital.

T. E. Gilbert, president of the Merchant Tailors' Exchange, the employers' organization, makes the president's suits, as well as suits for members of the cabinet, senators and others high in Washington official life. His organization has just served demands on Local Union No. 188, Journeyman Tailors Union of America, for a 25 per cent reduction in wages. Gilbert's action is regarded as ironical in view of the stand of the president and the administration for maintenance of present wage scales.

The union tailors, with the strong support of their international headquarters and Gust. Soderberg, general secretary, have expressed determined opposition to the proposed wage cut. They point out that their wages have never been "inflated," even during the period of so-called prosperity, and have been greatly reduced in recent months by part time employment. They see no reason why they should bear the burden of the falling off in trade experienced by the merchant tailors, who make high priced suits, and they say that the employers should be content with lower profit margins. They say the employers can still make good profits, even though their business has decreased, as prices of woolens and other materials are lower.

The move for reduction of tailors' wages in Washington is said by the union men to be part of a nation-wide campaign contemplated by the employing tailors. Similar wage reduction demands are expected to be made by employers in other cities.

BALTIMORE MINIMUM WAGE CASE BLOCKED BY COURT

Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore organized labor was defeated in the first stage of its attempt to affirm the validity of the municipal charter provision making it necessary for contractors on municipal work to pay at least the current minimum wage by a decision of Judge Eugene O'Dunne that the indictments against certain contractors were not specific enough.

The indictments charged five contractors with violating the minimum wage rate provision, but did not name the laborers whom it was alleged the contractors paid less than the current wage nor on what work they were employed.

Judge O'Dunne held these defects made the indictments faulty. The state's attorney's office is considering carrying the cases to the court of appeals.

5-DAY WEEK AND 8-HOUR DAY IN NEW YORK STATE

New York.—The special session of the New York state legislature enacted laws providing for a five-day week on all public works of the state and an eight-hour day and the prevailing rate of wage on highway contracts. Both laws are effective up to Dec. 1, 1932.

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What price would you put on a hundred words exchanged by separated loved ones?

What price on a child's laugh heard a thousand miles away?

What price on a brief phrase, "We're all well now?"

What price on a doctor's midnight direction, on the swift response of the fire department, on the relief of anxiety, the cementing of friendship, the unexpected greeting after a long silence?

What price on success in business, on the smooth running of a household, on leisure or rest without neglect of duty, on shelter in a day of storm?

How can anyone say what the telephone is worth to you?

We set a value on the physical facts of wires, poles, switchboards, instruments, operation.

We set a price on telephone service based on what it costs us to render it today and to assure its continued growth. And the cost of the service is so low that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

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THE LABOR WORLD

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"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 16, 1931 — Number 25

RIGHT TO WORK MAJOR DEMAND OF WORKERS

President Green Flays Present Social System.

SAYS BUYING POWER MUST BE RESTORED

"Right to Life and Liberty" Hollow Words to Millions of Unemployed.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 15.—The demand that organized labor put the right to work into the American bill of rights and condemnation of wage cutting and the inequitable distribution of wealth were the features of a speech by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at the fifty-first annual convention of the federation.

"A tremendous feeling of social unrest is developing everywhere," President Green said.

"Men who are temperate in the use of language are beginning to speak in no uncertain terms. Standards of life and living must be maintained on a hgh level if our institutions are to prevail. I must warn employers and leaders of industry against the life-destroying, heartless policy of wage cuts.

"In my opinion, the time has arrived when the representatives of labor can take a most advanced position. Thomas Jefferson wrote into the life of our nation the Bill of Rights, which guarantees to all the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. I think labor can well add the right to work.

"Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness means nothing to the man who is out of work."

Attacking the "inequitable distribution of the earnings of industry," which permits the building up of immense fortunes, Mr. Green called for a division of excess profits in the form of wages.

"The wage standards must be built up," he said. "The earnings of industry are mostly inequitably distributed. Instead of corporations declaring a 40 per cent dividend to stockholders they should divide the profits with the workers who have earned it.

"If they refuse to listen, then we will go to the sovereign people through the ballots and bring about a distribution of these large fortunes back to the people through the power of taxation.

"The great army of the unemployed stands as a menace to the existing order. No urge is as powerful as the hunger instinct. It cannot be be controlled by social laws.

"In the United States we are facing the third workless winter. Savings were exhausted last winter.

"Shall we make paupers out of men strong, willing, anxious, begging for work? Men are afraid of banks. Men are afraid of unemployment. Men are afraid of wage-cutting. The buying power is paralyzed—frozen. Men will not spend money.

"Eight million cannot buy. Forty million will not buy. Prosperity will never return until the buying power of the nation is restored."

American Federationist Extending Usefulness

The American Federationist, the official journal of the American Federation of Labor, has extended its usefulness especially in the fields of unemployment prevention and economic statistics on the progress of the workers, the Executive Council of the federation points out in its report to the federation's 1931 convention at Vancouver.

"The number of trade union readers has steadily risen," the report said. "Inquiries from this country and abroad for special articles in the magazine have notably increased. Additions have been made to the number of universities and governments of foreign countries which regularly receive it. An increasing number of business men, industrial undertakings and research groups are turning to the magazine as an authoritative source for indispensable information. Immediate courses in economic and history group of trade unionists are using the American Federationist as a text book.

"It is our plan to make the magazine increasingly useful during the coming year through the discussion of current problems of wage-earners and problems of the home as well as the job.

"During the past year we have added a supplement for children. We believe it is important that children should grow up with understanding and respect for trade unionism. The principles of unionism learned in childhood will bear fruit later in union membership."

OFFER TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF A VETERAN

Machinists Recall Early Activities of Jas. E. Thompson, Charter Member.

Tribute to the memory of James E. Thompson, charter member of Lodge 56, Machinists, is paid in resolutions prepared by a committee from that organization by instructions of the regular meeting this week. Mr. Thompson, who passed away last week at his home, 629 Cypress street, was a charter member of the old Chickamauga lodge, formed in Chattanooga in 1894, and also of the reorganized Success lodge, No. 56, which has functioned since 1900.

Mr. Thompson was a resident of Chattanooga for forty-five years. He had from the formation of a Machinists' union been a loyal and active member, and although he had reached the age of 65, was present and participating in the regular meeting a few days before his passing. His worth to his union, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow members, is indicated in the resolutions adopted by a committee composed of W. L. Wergin, Dave Sivley and William Millsaps, as follows:

Whereas, it has pleased an all-wise Providence to call from our midst our friend and brother, James E. Thompson; and,

Whereas, Brother Thompson was a charter member of this organization and during its entire existence had rendered every service within his power to its upbuilding and the benefit of his brother workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we record our deep appreciation of his worth as a trades unionist, and deplore the passing of a veteran who numbered his warm personal friends by the hundreds; we will miss his wise counsel and his personal friendship, and his place among us will be hard to fill; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, furnished the relatives of our deceased brother, and The Labor World for publication.

Rail Carmen Note Death of Member

Passing of Samuel H. Stofle, long-time member of Lookout Lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, is noted and deplored in resolutions adopted by the lodge at its last regular meeting, as follows:

Whereas, the hand of death has snatched from our presence a beloved friend and brother, Samuel H. Stofle; and,

Whereas, the loss caused by his going is felt very sharply; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That an expression of our sympathy be sent to the members of the family of Brother Stofle. We realize that our words may sound cold in this hour of deep grief and heart-suffering, yet our expression is one of deep sincerity.

Our loss cannot for a moment compare with that sustained by those of immediate kinship; yet the ties of friendship that bound close together have been severed and we are conscious of a loss.

Memory of long associations will not easily fade. Our minds will carry the recollections of one who was held in highest regard, and whose life was an inspiration to many. Whatever principle of moral life, business or social life that was reached was most rigidly adhered to in personal example.

Characters such as this cannot be removed without being aware of the going. The community can ill spare those who by their daily living make the sphere in which they move the better for having had their lives placed there.

Our friend died in the firm conviction that the parting would be but for a short tme. He would not have us grieve but live in the expectation of a greater day:

"There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown,
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that happier sphere."

Be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and furnished our deceased brother's family and The Labor World for publication.

H. N. WADE,
G. W. FULLER,
J. H. WOOD.

Resolutions on Death Of Mrs. R. S. Barnes

Chattanooga Typographical union, at its last regular meeting, appointed a committee, consisting of W. L. Gardner, H. S. Kennedy and Wallace Miller, to draw resolutions expressing the sympathy of local printers to a brother, Robert S. Barnes, who recently was bereft of his wife and helpmeet. The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, Mrs. Mary Katherine Barnes, wife of Brother R. S. Barnes, departed this life on Sunday, Sept. 13; be it

"Resolved, That we express to Brother Barnes our sincere sympathy in his great loss; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy furnished Brother Barnes, and a copy to The Labor World for publication."

IT'S TIME FOR REAL ACTION WHEN ONE MAN CAN ROB A MILLION

One banker who sits at the head of the executive committee of one of the great industries has issued an order for wage cuts that will affect one million people.

Senator James Couzens, of Michigan, makes that charge. He does not use any weazel words. He says just that, in plain words.

"These people," the senator says, "are at the absolute mercy of this one banker, whose mandate also is affecting the security of other industries."

One banker can reach into the pay envelopes of a million people!

* * * *

Senator Couzens is more than a millionaire himself. He has so many millions that he can afford to—and has offered to—give a whole million this winter to relieve hunger and cold.

This man can be presumed to know what he is talking about.

They say trade unions are not needed. They say any man can walk up and have it out with the boss. They say—the union haters do—that we must have freedom of contract for each man and his boss.

* * * *

When one man can trim a million, the million need to be organized if they are ever going to stop getting trimmed.

* * * *

Of course Senator Couzens doesn't mean the wages of a million workers are menaced by this order. He means that by this order a million, including wage earners and their families, will suffer.

He doesn't name the industry, but is it United States Steel?

* * * *

Much of our present industrial depression has come upon us because one man can trim a million!

To ever stop that eternal skinning and trimming, there must be trade union organization stronger than we have ever known.

Labor must be organized so strongly that it can see that the millions do not get trimmed.

Labor must take its rightful, proper place. It must enforce a great growth of democratic practice in American industry.

* * * *

The tax against which the American colonists kicked when they threw the tea overboard was pin money beside the tax this one man takes out of the millions when he arbitrarily cuts their wages.

When one man can trim a million we have something to kick about.

But there is no use just tearing the air with howls. There is no use merely raving. There is no use in mere excitement. Anybody who beats the drums today wants to know pretty sure which way to march when the troops start moving. Mobs of millions merely destroy.

Trade union organization must come first. Unless there is that there will be no relief—just nothing doing.

Trade union organization means discipline, knowledge, understanding.

* * * *

There is mighty little progress toward anything today without real understanding, based on knowledge.

So many of us know so little about the great complicated machinery of industry, its ramifications and puzzles, that one man finds it easy to trim a million.

That one man knows pretty nearly all about it.

* * * *

Above all, he knows how weak are the millions. He knows they are not organized. He knows they do not know the facts about the industry in which they live and he knows that to them the financial structure is just a nightmare.

But, when one man can trim a million—take the very hide off their backs—it is high time for the million to start to think and then to organize and then to participate, intelligently, patriotically, earnestly, in the industrial life of the nation.

* * * *

How long are we to have the spectacle of one man trimming a million?

Think that over during this depression with its unemployment and its great stores of surplus capacity and surplus commodities.

Milligan Likes Printers' Home

Following card from R. J. Milligan, who has for many years made Chattanooga a regular stop on his apparently aimless itinerary, and who is known and liked by thousands of his fellow-craftsmen throughout the country, will be of interest to many friends among the local typos. Mr. Milligan, as his card indicates, has been a resident of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colo., for the past three months in an effort to recuperate from a more or less failure in his generally robust health.

The old-timer says:

"Hello. I have been out here nearly three months, and am getting better. This is a wonderful place. Give the boys my regards."

Lon Guill Returns To Old Home Town

Lon Guill, who was formerly one of the best-known paint contractors in Chattanooga, has returned to the "old home town" after an absence of seven years in Chicago. Mr. Guill has formed a partnership with E. L. Blair, and under the firm name of Guill and Blair, Painters and Decorators, is located at Sixth and Broad streets.

George Perry Goes To Broadway Shop

George W. Perry, president of Local 415, Journeyman Barbers, has accepted a chair at the Broadway shop, and is occupying his time these days shaving and shearing customers and talking (when he gets a chance) at 830 Broad street.

Mrs. Mary L. Hix Goes to Reward

Mrs. Mary L. Hix, widow of the late Judge J. C. Hix, and stepmother of Harris D. Hix, newly-elected president of Chattanooga Typographical union, passed away Wednesday afternoon at the home of a relative, Mrs. Ernest Holmes, with whom she resided. Mrs. Hix had been in ill health for some time. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon from the home, conducted by the Rev. T. S. McCallie, and interment followed, in the Confederate cemetery, where Judge Hix is buried.

The Labor World extends sympathy of the local movement to Brother Harris Hix and the other surviving relatives.

OPERATORS SIGN NEW CONTRACT WITH PUBLIX

Bijou Operating Company Also Agrees to Renewal of Old Wage Scale.

A one-year agreement was signed this week between Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, and the Publix theaters in Chattanooga, which includes the Tivoli, State and Rialto. The Bijou operating company also is a party to the new scale, which it is announced contains all the features of the working agreement just expiring, and maintains the old basic scale.

Negotiations were carried on for the union by a contract committee consisting of John B. Blanton, J. B. Lowry, Leo Vick, Roy Hipp, Pat Neligan and W. C. Belcher. It was said that the conferences were marked by a spirit of friendliness throughout, and members of the committee expressed gratification at the splendid relations which exist between the "engineers" and their employers.

Negotiations with the Independent theaters are being carried on by the same members representing Local 259, the agreement with the latter company having expired thirty days later than that with the Publix houses.

KEEPS MOONEY OFF AIR.

Warden James B. Holohan, of San Quentin prison, California, announced on Oct. 2 that he would not permit Tom Mooney "or any one else in the prison" to make an address over the radio. The warden's statement was made in connection with a report that radio station WOR, Newark, had asked Gov. James Rolph, Jr., of California, to permit Mooney to "state his case to the whole world."

Mooney is serving a life term in San Quentin after conviction on perjured evidence of having participated in the Preparedness day bomb explosion in San Francisco in 1916.

OLD-TIME LEADER DEAD.

William Thompson, printer, who during the Knights of Labor strike in Rochester, N. Y., in 1887, helped found the Evening Times, which later was merged in the Times-Union, died in Rochester recently, at the age of 72 years. Thompson was employed on the Democrat and Chronicle at the time of the strike. He and other union printers launched the Times, first issued as the Appeal, to present the side of the strikers. He was made foreman. He was with the consolidated paper at his death, and had been a member of Typographical Union 15 for forty-five years.

"Frozen Custard" Declared "Unfair"

The new so-called "frozen custard" station on Market street between Eighth and Ninth was formally declared "unfair to organized labor" at Monday night's regular meeting of Central Body. It was reported that the management had employed non-union craftsmen in repainting the storeroom, and executive board of Central Body was given little consolation in their efforts to adjust the complaint brought by the Painters.

Prevailing Rate Law Guards Union Wage

The prevailing rate of wage law enacted by the last congress, requiring contractors and subcontractors on public buildings in the United States and the District of Columbia to pay adequate wages, is of great value in maintaining union wage rates, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor stated in its report to the 1931 convention of the federation in Vancouver.

"The law provides," the council's report said, "that every contract in excess of $5,000 in amount, to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, shall contain a provision that the rate of wages for all laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the state in which the public buildings are to be located, or in the District of Columbia, if they are located there.

"It also provides that in case any dispute arises as to the prevailing rates of wages for work of a similar nature which cannot be adjusted by the contracting officers, the matter shall be referred to the secretary of labor for determination and his decisions thereon shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract. The act became effective April 2, 1931.

"Representatives of the government charged with the responsibility of carrying out contracts testified before the committees of congress that in the event any contractor failed to pay the prevailing rate, as determined by the department of labor, payment on the contract will be withheld until he complies with the law. It was also stated by the same officials that any contractor who refused to pay the prevailing rates of wages would be considered as an irresponsible bidder for public building contracts."

The Executive Council requests organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to report violations of the wage rates. The information will be used to support such amendments to the act as may appear necessary to secure complete protection of wage rates.

IMPORTATION OF OUTSIDE LABOR IS PROTESTED

Central Body Officials Say Policy Unfair to Workers and Merchants.

Newspaper reports of the importation of outside labor in mass for construction of the new Ringgold road has drawn a protest from the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council against the principle of bringing in large numbers of laborers for local projects while many hundreds of Chattanoogans are unemployed.

Central Body officials, in a resolution adopted Thursday, declare that such a policy tends to further aggravate the jobless situation, and further that it is an injustice to Chattanooga merchants, and will not help the "unfortunate situation" in which many of these merchants now find themselves because of unemployment.

The position of Central Body's committee was given as follows:

Whereas, the daily newspapers report that a local contractor contemplates bringing into this city a considerable number of laborers from another section for work on the Ringgold road;

Resolved, That we believe such a policy, if made the rule for local work, would only aggravate a very serious unemployment situation in which many of our local merchants now find themselves because of unemployment of hundreds of Chattanooga workers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully protest against any wholesale importation of labor, even though such labor is not directly affiliated with our organizations, as opposed to the public welfare, and urge upon our local employers and our county and city governments to give preference to our own citizens when labor is employed in mass on local projects.

Sale of Prison-Made Goods Restricted

Encouraging progress has been made in restricting the sale of prison-made goods in competition with articles made by free labor, according to the report of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council to the 1931 convention of the federation at Vancouver.

The Hawes-Cooper law was passed by congress in December, 1928. It becomes effective on Jan. 19, 1934. It provides in general that goods made wholly or in part by inmates of state penal institutions shall, when transported into any other state or territory for use, be subject to the state or territorial laws regulating the sale of prison-made goods.

Since then Illinois, Maine, New York and New Jersey have enacted satisfactory laws prohibiting the sale in those states of prison goods made in other states. The Pennsylvania law, the council pointed out, is inadequate and must be amended.

"Our aim," the council said, "is to have every state adopt the state-use system and then prohibit the sale within its borders of convict made goods manufactured and produced in other states. The fact that the four states named have enacted legislation prohibiting the sale of convict made goods manufactured or produced within or without their jurisdiction in competition with free labor will influence the legislatures of other states to amend their laws and adopt similar legislation.

"New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey have been favorable markets for the sale of convict made goods. With these markets taken away the legislatures must enact laws in self-defense. Those states which manufacture and ship convict made goods into these states will have to change to the state-use system.

"State federations of labor in states where these laws have been enacted will not have such a difficult time in securing the enactment of this new legislation. Most of the governors of the several states have indicated a desire and expressed a willingness to co-operate in every way possible in order to meet the conditions that will follow the application of the Hawes-Cooper act when it becomes effective."

Edith Elizabeth Frost Newcomer

C. Arthur "Shorty" Frost is all riled up, and the editor of The Labor World has been hiding out for the past week—and it's all because that well-known member of Local 175, Electrical Workers, furnished a news item for this paper last week which got lost. The item concerned the arrival, at a local hospital, of little Miss Edith Elizabeth Frost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Arthur. "Shorty" was so excited when he was interviewed he had forgotten the exact date of the little lady's arrival, but declared she weighed the approved ten pounds. Mrs. Frost and the little un are now at their home, 1201 Duncan avenue, and "everybody's happy" over the big event.

LABOR MOVING FOR CHANGE IN WHOLE SYSTEM

Convention Demands Readjustment Economic Order.

FAIRNESS TO MASSES KEYNOTE OF MEETING

Rumblings of Discontent Never So Deep or So Openly Expressed.

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 13.—The permanency of institutions depends upon the conviction by the people that they are dealt with fairly. Fairness to the masses today means work. There must be work and wages. "Work for all," is the slogan with which President William Green opened the annual American Federation of Labor convention here and work has been the keynote throughout.

The alternative of revolution was not missing from discussion. President Green drew upon the teachings of history and declared that those in position of power "may go too far." The rumblings of discontent and resentment have never been so deep, nor so openly brought into the light.

Moreover, no convention of the American Federation of Labor has ever moved so far in demanding fundamental changes in the economic order. The proposal for a national economic council would, whatever may be thought about it, bring about a drastic change in the control of industry, as to its relations with wage-earners, stockholders and bankers.

The department conventions, too, pressed home the demands of labor for work. The Metal Trades Department adopted vigorous demands for work, declaring that if a resort to such measures as unemployment insurance becomes necessary, the economic structure, and not labor, will be to blame.

Department Heads Re-elected.

Department officers were re-elected. Tribute was paid to James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department, in his enforced absence.

This convention of the federation is notable, not alone because it is being held in the trough of a world depression, but because it marks the Golden Jubilee of the American Federation of Labor. It is not escaping attention that at the turn of a half century of fighting life, this year finds organized labor engaged in one of its most gigantic fights—a fight to mold the economic order to a design calculated to bring justice to the masses.

The one rift in an apparent concord of demand for work and wages has come from the building trades department, where instructions were voted to introduce in the federation convention a resolution making it mandatory for unions affiliated with the federation to affiliate with their proper department. This resolution is aimed at bringing the Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electricians back into the building trades department. Several courses are open, among them reference of the resolution to the executive council.

Union Label Goods Essential for Labor

Vancouver, B. C.—More thorough organization of the workers in trade unions and mobilizing union workers to buy only union labeled goods were stressed as major means for benefitting the workers in the annual report of George W. Perkins and John J. Manning, president and secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"If we are to preserve our economic freedom, we must thoroughly organize the wage-earners," said President Perkins. "Organize and keep organizing is the topmost, all-important issue before us today.

"We must do everything in our power to make uninterrupted customers for what we and our fellow workers produce. The real way to do this is to organize the workers, regardless of how or where employed. One of the real simple and inexpensive, but manly, ways to do this is to demand the union label, shop card and button on everything we purchase."

"The possibilities of good to our movement," Secretary - Treasurer Mannng said, "through the rigid cooperation of purchase power of only union labeled goods and service by 4,000,000 workers staggers the imagination. Instead of millions of dollars' worth of non-union goods stocking the shelves of the retail merchants, they would be seeking us to learn where union goods could be found."

In the broad extension of the purchase of union label goods, Secretary-Treasurer Manning saw an opportunity for greater service to trade unionists and the general public. "It would mean a shorter work day, with a more vigorous and independent manhood and womanhood, a happier and healthier childhood, and a better world to live in for all."

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1931.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter I

PART III: THE THOUGHT TREND OF JESUS' MIND

2. A Keen Observer. (Continued from last week.) How fully Jesus realized men and women felt their lives had some kind of connection with the lives of others is easily traceable in His teaching and ministry. With a knowledge that men and women were conscious of their social purpose but had only a dim understanding of how and why their lives linked up with the lives of others Jesus set to work, following His baptism at the hands of John the Baptist, preaching His gospel. It was not a destructive gospel, for Jesus Himself said He came to fulfill and not to destroy, although it was a new and revolutionary sort of preaching. It called for a complete regeneration of men's idea of God and of personal goodness. From the beginning of His teaching ministry Jesus built upon the common belief of His time—a belief that included the oneness of the Godhead and a purpose of men on earth.

WM. L. MOSS

Yet until the advent of Jesus men's idea of God was at best only a warped vision of the Father and their understanding of why they existed as men was shot through and through with selfishness. Jesus undertook to impart to men a true revelation of the Fatherhood of God and to teach them why they were on earth and how therefore they should act. From the beginning He knew well enough from personal observation of men and women around Him that He must choose with extreme care a method that would convey this double revelation. So He chose a method so simple a child could understand it, and yet so profound the greatest thinkers of every age have failed to exhaust it as a subject.

The basis of this method, and the heart also of His gospel, was that every single human life was to the Father of equal value—He had no pets or favorites. Jesus' observation of men and women was that they had no clear understanding of this and He began to teach them that no property was worth so much as the life of one of their fellowmen no matter how humble that life might be. He taught the life and personality of every individual are of supreme value—all else in life, except our love for God, is subordinate to this one fact. (To Be Continued.)

Science has contribed a system for getting exercise in bed, even when one's limbs are in a plaster cast. The treatment is simply the flashing of duly interrupted electric currents through idle muscles, with a small Westinghouse motor driving the mechanism. The currents provide the exercise and the exerciser may smoke or read while being treated.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

E-96

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

The People versus Rulers

Almost in the same breath mighty moves toward some new kind of guidance for industry were announced this week by the American Federation of Labor and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Such proposals have been showered heavily upon the nation within the past few months. It becomes clearer that "the good old days have gone."

The Chamber of Commerce proposes a national economic council of "three, or at most five," men. That looks like superpower and that is what it is.

The American Federation of Labor goes to democracy and the ways of democracy for the structure which it believes necessary in this age of machine and power production.

The Chamber of Commerce has a measure of democracy within its own structure, but big business wants democratic practice only for itself. It wants a franchise based upon wealth, as did certain of the fathers of the country in the early contest between autocracy and democracy.

If ever we are to have a workable, sound and solidly grounded franchise in the world of industry in this nation it must be based upon manhood, not upon property. Upon the distinction between men and money rests most of the difference in view between labor and those others who have come forward with propositions for control of industry.

Labor wants government of industry by its people, not control of industry by a handful of overlords. As surely as the sun rises the coming years must see a great and drastic rearrangement within industry. Primarily future prosperity and future permanence of governments will rest upon these things: Wages, hours of labor and voice commensurate with status and service.

Industry throughout the world is sick. Wheels do not turn. An authority tells us that two-thirds of the world's population is BELOW THE POVERTY LINE! If we look forward at all we must look forward to a world in which PEOPLE come into a new importance. They can come to that point only through self-expression.

"We who are about to die salute thee," they said to the Caesars.

But we, today—we are about to VOTE!

Superiority of Trade Union Policies

The flexibility of trade union policy to meet the exigencies of labor in periods of revolutionary changes in production is brought out by the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1931 convention of the federation.

In discussing the interests of the workers in the progress of industry and society and the desirability of trade union representation on boards having any jurisdiction over labor matters, the council says:

> To prevent progress from being badly balanced by too much income going into capital goods and too little into the pockets of wage-earners; to make sure that work hours are decreased in proportion to productivity increases instead of letting machines produce unemployment; to make sure that production experience is put to service in eliminating wastes; to make sure there is available producing workers competent, resourceful, and skilled, are union functions.
>
> Only a union has the independence, the power, and the authority to assume responsibility for keeping wage-earners' progress abreast social and economic progress.

Nor does the council mince words in describing the retrogressive influence of employers who outlaw the trade union from their plants:

> Employers who have been fighting trade unions, who have refused their employes the right to organize, who have refused to meet effective representatives of their workers in order to negotiate terms and conditions of work, who have opposed the shorter work day, and the five-day week, who have resisted wage increase, have stood squarely against the road to progress and have opposed their own best interests.
>
> The union is an instrumentality of progress. It manages the business interests of wage-earners so that they can make progress. Sustained progress does not come from trusting to chance; it comes from thought, planning and organization to put plans into effect.

The executive council also sees clearly that any scheme of economic planning, whether by industry or government, will not be complete or equipped for proper functioning unless organized labor is represented:

> Organization of workers in unions under their own control is essential to planning on a broader basis and to planning for related groups where interests are interdependent. In fact, unless labor participates in the councils, national planning and balanced progress are impossible. Unorganized, labor cannot participate in a representative group.
>
> Organization of workers in trade unions is a highly commendable and essential movement which should be accepted as public policy.

In this connection it is significant that the so-called "labor representation" in the economic planning scheme proposed by Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric company, for the electric industry ignored the trade union and set up the company union to represent the workers. The executive council describes "company unions" as "company controlled and company kept organizations of the workers."

Unions the Tools of Labor's Progress

The superiority of trade unions, based on voluntary association, to government institutions, based on compulsion, as the medium for improving labor conditions and protecting the workers, is stressed in the report of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to the federation's 1931 convention.

In discussing trade unions as tools of progress functioning in the interests of the workers as well as of all the people, the council says:

> One of the most important contributions the American Federation of Labor has made to the nation is the development of labor institutions along principles of adequate compensation for wage-earners so that they will be able to order their own lives instead of applying to government agencies and funds for provisions for emergencies. Trade unions have been working toward standards of independence and self-competence which we believe are the proper standards for human development.
>
> Steering our course by principles of voluntarism, we have steadily resisted efforts to impose compulsion upon workers whether in the form of investigation, arbitration, or governmental regimentation. By our insistence upon voluntarism, we have helped to prevent the crystallization of class barriers and have kept unrestricted our opportunities for progress. At the same time we have been struggling to give wage-earners the agency and methods for making use of these opportunities.
>
> Our policy has been to avoid the extension of government regulation and control to private industry. We have always welcomed the fact-finding, service functions of government—these are help without hindrance.
>
> Our fifty years of service have helped to give this country upstanding workers with the highest wage levels in the world and the highest standards of living. We have ahead of us the problem of extending these gains to backward areas while steadily advancing the standards for those in the front ranks of progress.

The council's declaration reaffirms the position of the American Federation of Labor that the purposes to be accomplished by the trade union movement are unlimited and that the structure of the trade unions is flexible enough to enable them to function efficiently to realize every definite goal in the wage-earners' plan for social progress.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Postal savings deposits have reached a new high figure and as a result, employes in the postal savings division of the postoffice department have been working an extra half hour without extra pay since Oct. 5.

The department found it necessary to hire more men, or to require overtime work of present employes and decided on the latter course, department officials explained.

In view of the national administration's stand for the maintenance of wages and working forces, the postoffice department's course seems strange. With the unemployment situation serious, it would seem that the department should be putting on men when extra work is necessary, rather than making present employes work a longer day. Is the postoffice department looking backward instead of forward? Its action in requiring men to work overtime without extra pay gives good ground for asking this question.

* * *

Considerable deflation of business ego is one of the few beneficial effects of the present depression. Captains of industry and would-be captains are not so sure they know it all as they were in the days of so-called prosperity. Subordinates are finding that business executives are more amenable to suggestion than when profits were easy and quick. This humbler state of mind on the part of business executives is all to the good. It even gives hope that some day leaders of business will frankly admit they made a mess of things and will be willing to listen to organized labor's plans for the prevention of unemployment and depression.

* * *

Analyzing the total of $53,000,000,000 estimated by the bureau of the census as spent in retail sales in the United States in 1930, the women's bureau estimates that about one-tenth of the entire amount may be attributed to the 10,778,794 women in gainful operations. This is done on the basis that the average expenditure of the gainfully occupied women would be at least $10 a week for retail sales for fifty weeks in the year, or a total of something over $5,000,000,000.

Using the average of expenditure, the women's bureau gives over one billion dollars as a conservative estimate of the amount of retail sales for which the gainfully occupied married women are responsible. Although the total number of such women in 1930 has not yet been published, the bureau assumes that the number will be at least as many as the two million in 1920, and probably more, judging from available data from several states.

While this analysis is only an approximation, it does indicate vividly the importance to the American economic scheme of maintenance at least at as high a level as the present of the purchasing power of the woman worker, whether married or single.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

THE period beginning with 1834 and closing with the panic of 1837 was one of most extraordinary trade union activity and marked the close of the ephemeral labor political party movement which had been gaining force since as early as the 1820's. As we have not heretofore treated of this first and what so far has proved to be the last entry of labor into the political arena as a distinct labor party we will now briefly consider this phase of the labor movement in this country.

The first workingmen's political party appeared in Philadelphia in 1827-1828 and the New York party was organized in the first quarter of 1829. In labor centers throughout the country enthusiasm in support of these parties ran high, although in many such centers concerted action was not always taken to affiliate with them. One of the great forces in establishing these labor parties was G. H. Evans, editor of the famous labor paper, the Working Man's Advocate, a labor journal which had for its chief editorial plank the elimination of distinctions of class and rank in America. Had the advice of Evans been followed by both capital and labor co-operatively the industrial history of the United States in the decades following would have been far pleasanter than it has been.

Tammany Hall was then, as it is today, the great political power in New York City and the results of the election of 1829 thoroughly frightened the leaders of this organization, for the labor leaders were proving their strength in no small way, so Tammany proceeded to destroy the workingmen's labor party. The Philadelphia party also disappeared into thin air after an eventful but short life and our first and last labor-political party passed out of existence by 1831, never again to be resurrected.

The chief effects of labor's experiment with a political party may be summarized as follows: (1) Passage of a mechanics' lien law by New York, (2) abolition of imprisonment for debt, (3) increase in the appropriation funds for educational purposes, especially for free public schools, and (4) the establishment of conclusive proof in labor's mind that its best interests could be served not by direct political action as a labor party but through its support or non-support of political candidates by individual workingmen who had received their advice in this respect from their local organizations, of which committeemen had questioned candidates and passed on the measures they were supporting which affected the interests of labor.

This, in more or less modified form, has continued until today to be the procedure followed by trades and labor councils throughout the country in regards to political election matters.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

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Day or Night

The
HUMPHREY
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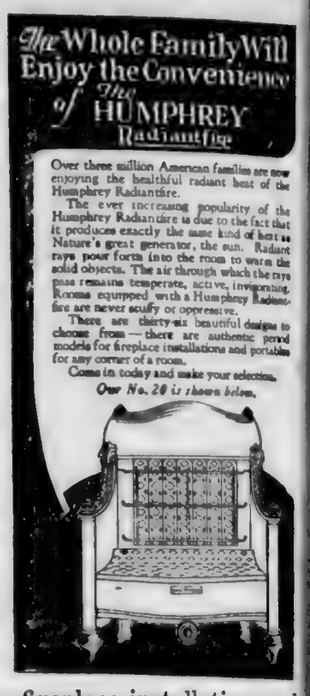
is conveniently ready to bring instant warmth

The Humphrey Radiantfire has a welcome place in any home this time of the year. At the touch of a match it is always ready to pour out the extra heat needed to add a final touch of comfort.

Humphrey Radiantfire heat is exactly like the radiant heat from sun — Nature's perfect heater. Radiant rays heat all solid objects in the room, meanwhile leaving the air through which the rays pass cool, fresh and invigorating. Rooms equipped with a Humphrey Radiantfire are never stuffy or oppressive.


The Whole Family Will Enjoy the Convenience of The HUMPHREY Radiantfire
Over three million American families are now enjoying the healthful radiant heat of the Humphrey Radiantfire.
The ever increasing popularity of the Humphrey Radiantfire is due to the fact that it produces exactly the same kind of heat as Nature's great generator, the sun. Radiant rays pour forth into the room to warm the solid objects. The air through which the rays pass remains temperate, active, invigorating. Rooms equipped with a Humphrey Radiantfire are never stuffy or oppressive.
There are thirty-six beautiful designs to choose from — there are authentic period models for fireplace installations and portables for any corner of a room.
Come in today and make your selection.
Our No. 20 is shown below.

Day or night, someone in your family will enjoy the needed comfort of a Humphrey Radiantfire. There are attractive period models for fireplace installations and portables for any corner of the room.

We invite you to come in and see the complete line on our display floor.

The
HUMPHREY
Radiantfire

CHATTANOOGA GAS CO.
"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"

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MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
W. BAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by David J. Jones and wife, Annie Jones, dated October 22, 1927, of record in book "Y," Volume 21, Page 591, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: A lot located on the Southwest corner of West Sixth Street and Cross Street and beginning at the intersection of the South side of West Sixth Street with the West line of Cross Street, running thence Westwardly along the South line of West Sixth Street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the property formerly owned by the Roane Iron Company, thence Southwardly with the East line of said Roane Iron Company's property one hundred (100) feet to a stake; thence Eastwardly and parallel with the South line of West Sixth Street one hundred (100) feet, more or less, to the West line of Cross Street, thence Northwardly with the West line of Cross Street one hundred (100) feet to the beginning. Being the same property that was conveyed by Harry Jones single, to David J. Jones, by deed registered June 23, 1927, in Book "U", Volume 21, Page 286 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of September, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

10-16

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by D. S. Etheridge and wife, Nell Etheridge, dated March 27, 1926, of record in book "Z," Volume 19, Page 511, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being the South eighty (80) feet of the West seventy (70) feet of Lot Number Twenty-four (24) Chestnut Street, Original Plan of the Town of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of lot makes one lot fronting eighty (80) feet on the East Side of Chestnut Street and running back Eastwardly, of uniform width, a distance of seventy (70) feet to the West side of a private alley, which alley is to be used by the owners of the South eighty (80) feet of said lot Number Twenty-four (24), Chestnut Street. Said part of lot is bounded on the South by Fourth Street.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 16th day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45918
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Guy E. Rubright vs. Omer B. Rubright

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Omer B. Rubright is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 15th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. S. Myers, Atty. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45898
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Nancy G. Thaxton vs. George T. Thaxton

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that George T. Thaxton is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 15th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

John Hallberg, Atty. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45908
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Myrtle Irwin vs. Jake Irwin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jake Irwin is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 18th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Tillet & Weatherford, Attys. 10-9

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45923
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Kathryn Hunter vs. Harold E. Hunter

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Harold E. Hunter is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of October, 1931.

TOM ROGERS, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46030
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

John Benjamin Cook vs. Annie Vevah Leola Cook

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Annie Vevah Leola Cook is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law connt be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of October, 1931.

TOM ROGERS, Clerk.

R. Y. Faris, Atty. 11-6

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Emma Street and wife, Emma Street, dated [illegible] Street said wife, Emma Street, dated [illegible] 1931, of record in book "R," Volume [illegible] Fifty-Five, at page [illegible], of the Register's Office [illegible] Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to [illegible] which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning [illegible] Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the South 26½ feet of Lot Twenty-Five (25), Stanley's Subdivision of the Jennings Tract, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, Page 14, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said property fronts 26½ feet on the West Side of [illegible] Avenue (formerly Harrison or Mill-[illegible] Avenue) and runs back westwardly, of [illegible] width, 150 feet to an alley; being [illegible] property conveyed to Robert Street [illegible] Emma Street, by James Dillard [illegible], by deed registered in Book E, Volume [illegible], Page 164, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to a prior lien of [illegible] due The Ad-[illegible] December 8, 1930, due The Ad-[illegible] & Trust Company, and to any [illegible] taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of September, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45930
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Jackie Guider vs. Robert Guider

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Robert [illegible] is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor [illegible] a newspaper published in Hamilton [illegible] nothing said non-resident to appear [illegible] at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same [illegible] rule day of said court, and make [illegible] to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

[illegible] Fletcher, Atty. 10-16

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46020
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Elizabeth E. Gobay vs. Elizabeth W. Gobay

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elizabeth E. Gobay is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. Bernhardt, Atty. 10-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45996
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Albert E. Golden vs. Icy Golden

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Icy Golden is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. Dixon, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45987
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Dosha Perry vs. Andrew F. Perry

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Andrew F. Perry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. Fogo, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45986
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Marvel Tolliver vs. Louise Tolliver

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Louise Tolliver is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. Fogo, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45982
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ella Etheridge vs. William A. Etheridge

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William A. Etheridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Ashler, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 45937
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Gracie Hartman vs. John Hartman

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that John Hartman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. Thrasher, Atty. 10-16

man From Recognized

ing so it deliberately slanders Mr. Brown on three separate and distinct counts. In the first place, it prints his picture; and if you know Mr. Brown, you realize what a serious charge this is to bring against a gent. In the second place, it labels the picture "Handsome Hal," thus pointedly calling attention to that pulchritude to which we have already referred in somewhat veiled terms. And, thirdly, in the headline it refers to Mr. Brown as an "ancient pipe-fixer." And also refers to him as "Big Frog." We hope that Hal sues for damages. And collects. It is needless to say that we will help him spend the money, as we try to be neighborly in such matters.

The Truth!

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Nobody seems to have paid much attention to a stray remark made by Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers' association, before that body recently at the opening of its fifty-seventh annual convention. Without a trace of a smile on his face Mr. Stephenson solemnly told his associates, among other things, that the "people of the nation have become extravagantly economical."

If Mr. Stephenson had explained this "extravagant economy" is really an "extravagant lack" of the means with which to buy even the necessities of life he would have come nearer hitting the truth. People can't spend what they haven't got—at least they can't do their "spending" honestly. Wage-earners, the people who form the bulk of our "over-the-counter" buyers, can't have anything to spend if they are not given the opportunity to earn it. The common people are certainly not the hoarders of money during this depression. They have none to hoard!

What we would like to see is for men of influence and high position to right-about-face in their attitude as well as reverse their public remarks and begin to tell our business leaders the truth instead of giving voice to wise-sounding but meaningless phrases. The truth never hurts anybody—for long. It will of course be painful to our capitalistic friends for a short while, but there is no doubt about their recovering. And when they do recover from the shock of hearing the truth from the lips of men of their own crowd and if they are big enough to profit by what they hear the depression will dissolve as surely as it came on us.

CLERKS' OFFICIAL DROPS DEAD.

Joseph A. Stanton, age 50, vice-president of the National Federation of Postal Clerks, died recently in New Orleans after an illness. He had been an employe of the New Orleans post-office for fifteen years.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

The Enquirer-Sun says:

H. F. Brown, formerly of Columbus, now of Chattanooga, draws what you might call real publicity in The Labor World, published in that city that modestly calls itself the Dynamo of Dixie. Mr. Brown visited here not so long ago and something was said in this column about the honor thus conferred upon the old home town. The Labor World reprints these paragraphs on its first page. In doing so it deliberately slanders Mr. Brown on three separate and distinct counts. In the first place, it prints his picture; and if you know Mr. Brown, you realize what a serious charge this is to bring against a gent. In the second place, it labels the picture "Handsome Hal," thus pointedly calling attention to that pulchritude to which we have already referred in somewhat veiled terms. And, thirdly, in the headline it refers to Mr. Brown as an "ancient pipe-fixer." And also refers to him as "Big Frog." We hope that Hal sues for damages. And collects. It is needless to say that we will help him spend the money, as we try to be neighborly in such matters.

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Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Wife—Dear, tomorrow is our tenth wedding anniversary. Shall I kill the turkey?

Hubby—No, let him live. He didn't have anything to do with it.

* * *

Life's Little Irritations.

Because of corns upon the feet I shed
a bitter tear,
And then, betimes, I wept with joy
at corn upon the ear,
Thus sang I many years ago when
mine own teeth I had,
But now, alas, I have no teeth, and I
am doubly sad;
Not only does the pedal corn still
cause the bitter sob,
But eating corn from off the ear is
just a painful job!

—H. F. B.

* * *

Mistress—Now, Matilda, I want you to show us what you can do tonight. We have a few very special friends coming for a musical evening.

Maid—Well, ma'am, I ain't done no singin' to speak of for years, but if you-all insists upon it, you can put me down for "The Holy City."

* * *

Teacher—Are there any more questions you would like to ask about whales?

Small Girl—Please, miss, what's the prince got to do with them?

* * *

Teacher—What cow is best known for the amount of milk it gives?

Johnny—Magnesia.

Teacher—Magnesia?

Johnny—Yessum, all the drug stores sell milk of magnesia.

* * *

It's a simple thing to get too sick to work and still feel just well enough to go fishing. . . All salesmen are Scotch when they're payin' their own expenses. . . A real estate agent was denied entrance to heaven the other day. St. Peter didn't want the place subdivided. . . She was just the landlady's daughter, but everyone wanted to know how the land lay. . . Uneasy lies the face that wears a frown. . . After careful observation we report that two may possibly live as cheaply as one, but not as quietly.

* * *

Fond Father—Wasn't that nice? You like having a ride on father's knee, eh?

Small Son—Not bad, but I'd rather ride on a real donkey.

* * *

She—Heavens! I'm losing my skirt!

He—Listen, girlie, I'm not so dumb, so don't try to pull anything off.

* * *

The hardest thing for a wife to forgive a husband is having him call the evening meal "supper" if the company present is snobbish. . . Then there's the sap who wanted to weed the garden, but couldn't distinguish between weeds and plants, so he turned the chickens loose and pulled up what was left. . . Man does not understand woman. That is his tragedy. Woman understands man. That is also his tragedy. . . The modern woman's idea of showing backbone is to have no waist in the rear of her evening gown. . . Men are of two classes—those who do their best work today and forget about it, and those who promise to do their best tomorrow and forget about it. . . Most people you meet know there is something wrong with the country, but very few of them even think they know how to right it.

* * *

Carl—Do you believe in the old adage about marrying in haste and repenting at leisure?

Jake—No, I don't. After a man marries he has no leisure.

* * *

Grace—Have your parents given their consent to our union?

Janice—Not yet. Father hasn't expressed his opinion yet, and mother is waiting to contradict him.

* * *

A good loser is one who feels like you would have felt had you won. . . Very few big jobs are held by men who honk and honk in a traffic jam. . . The modern girl isn't effected by the movies. They go in one eye and out the other. . . A man never knows what a woman thinks of him; he only thinks he does.

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"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

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A Strong Statement

OF A STRONG BANK

September 29, 1931

Loans and Discounts	$3,191,066.02	Capital	$ 625,000.00
Advanced to Trust Department	50,000.00	Surplus	750,000.00
Overdrafts	1,139.41	Undivided Profits	370,224.46
Banking House	709,372.04	Reserves	120,520.86
U. S. Bonds	**$ 268,373.92**	**Deposits**	**5,614,532.17**
Other Marketable Bonds (Largely Short Term)	**1,215,969.10**	TOTAL	**$7,480,277.49**
Outside Commercial Paper	**250,000.00**		
Cash and Exchange	**1,794,357.00**		
Total Quickly Available Assets	**3,528,700.02**		
TOTAL	$7,480,277.49		

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J. J. Mahoney, Vice-President, Star Box & Printing Co.
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Buffet Mirrors..... $4.95

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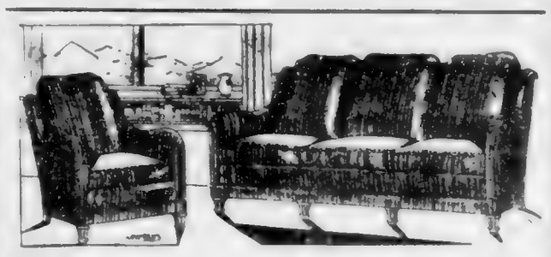
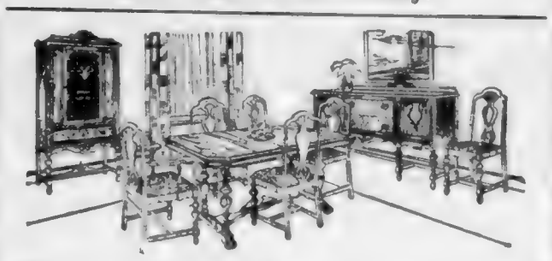


Individuality and Charm in This New Pillow-Back Suite

Covered all over in best grade homespun tapestry. Several colors to select from. Kiln-dried hardwood frame, with spring construction. A suite you will be proud to own. $98.50

$2.00 Cash—$2.00 Weekly.



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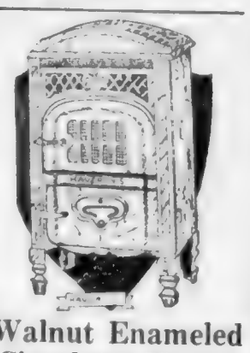
Consists of the pieces exactly as illustrated. Made of five-ply Walnut Veneer. Chair seats upholstered in Jacquard woven velour. Extension table, sixty-inch buffet, china case and six chairs. Be sure to see this suite. $98.50

$2.00 Cash—$2.00 Weekly.

Fleecy Wool Mixed Blankets

In all colors. Sateen bound edge. Full 70x80 size. A real value in a double wool mixed blanket. $4.95

50c Cash—50c a Week



Walnut Enameled Circulator Heater

Ideal for the small home or apartment. Pipe, elbow, floor mat all included at this low price $29.50

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619 MARKET ST. 620 BROAD ST.

One Man Trims a Million!

One banker, dominating a corporation board of directors, enforced a wage reduction affecting a million people.

This is the charge made by United States Senator James Couzens, of Michigan.

Senator Couzens, in his statement, raked business leaders and bankers fore and aft.

He pointed out that they pick the start of winter to enforce wage cuts.

He said wage-earners are entitled to something more than a living.

Finally he capped his charge with the statement that ONE BANKER, heading a corporation executive committee, picked the pockets of a million men and women by a wage reduction. "These people are at the absolute mercy of this one banker," the Michigan senator said.

ONE BANKER TRIMS A MILLION PEOPLE!

POWER INDUSTRY DOUBLES BUSINESS EVERY FIVE AND ONE-HALF YEARS

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.—"Every five and one-half years the electric power industry of the United States has been doubling its business," A. H. Kehoe, New York, chairman of the engineering section of the National Electric Light association, told the annual meeting of the association here. Six hundred leaders of the industry are here to discuss problems.

"The industry shares with the automotive industry the distinction of being the fastest growing industry of the country," Kehoe said. "Americans use annually more than 1,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity—more than all the rest of the world put together."

Kehoe, chief engineer of the United Electric Light and Power Company of New York, said this lavish use of "juice" more than any other factor has raised the standard of living of the average American. He predicted even greater gains for the business of producing and distributing electricity as a result of recent progress in "conditioning" of public buildings and the spread of creating "artificial weather" in the home with the aid of electrical appliances.

"With our own firm in New York," Kehoe said, "domestic sales increased to such an extent that our entire business the last year showed an increase of 3½ per cent. The engineering trend is toward larger units of production. Our greatest cost is not the production of power but its distribution."

Work Hours Must Be Shortened, Firefighters' Official Declares

New York City, Oct. 13.—Work hours must be shortened to provide jobs for all willing and ready to work, James F. Chambers, office manager of Local No. 94, International Association of Fire Fighters, declared in radio address broadcast throughout the nation by the Columbia Broadcasting system.

"We are confronted with a situation today which, because of its magnitude and far-reaching effects has no parallel in our history—the question of unemployment and attendant business depression," Mr. Chambers said.

"Government officials are advocating an increase in income tax rates to provide funds to be administered in financing public works. Captains of industry are agitating the floating of so-called peace loans to alleviate the stress of unemployment. These proposals are very fine, but at best they can only be a temporary palliative.

Charity Not the Answer.

"Charity, whether it be the dole of the government, or the beneficence of public or private organizations, is not the answer. The only lasting and conclusive solution of the economic problem which is taxing the minds of leaders today is employment—steady, uninterrupted employment for the willing worker.

"The American man, the head of a family, does not want charity as a steady diet. He is anxious to work. He wants a chance to earn an honest living to enable him to properly support his family in accordance with accepted American standards.

"We are living in a paradox today, when we have the distress and hunger of millions in a land so rich in resources that beside it the dreams of Croesus sink to insignificance. We have built up an industrial structure that threatens to destroy the civilization under which we live. Because of our highly specialized and scientific mechanical processes, which are supplanting manpower in increasing numbers, it is absolutely necessary for our future prosperity and even existence, that we immediately readjust the working schedule of our employes.

Work Hours Must Be Cut.

"There must be a shortening of working hours in all fields of endeavor in order that we may provide remunerative employment for every man and woman who is ready and anxious to proffer their services.

"The firemen advocate an eight-hour working day in the fire departments as a concrete proposal for the solution of this economic problem, because it will be the direct means of placing thousands of men in positions where the attendant purchasing power will in turn be of direct benefit to the local merchant and storekeeper."

Vincent J. Kane, vice-president of the Fire Fighters, also spoke, giving the message of unity and service to the public as exemplified by the Fire Fighters. He pointed out that at the present time his organization comprises some 326 allied locals and state associations. "It is inconceivable that any fire department should not be an integral part of this movement," he said.

The talks were made in conjunction with a musical program presented by the Uniformed Firemen's Glee club of New York City.

Employers Force Long Hours Despite Large Output and Jobless Army

The determination of those who own our industrial establishments to appropriate for themselves the vast increased in the amount of commodities produced by the workers and to refuse practically any reduction in the work-week is expressed with statistical emphasis by the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the federation's 1931 convention.

In discussing the relatively small increase of the workers' leisure by the decrease in the length of the work week the council says:

"Because of the increase in productivity in manufacturing industry, work which took the average man a 59-hour week in 1899 could be done in 47 hours in 1919, but the work-week in manufacturing was actually shortened only from 59 to 52 hours.

"In 1929, work which took the average man a 52-hour week in 1919 could be done in 34 hours, but the work-week in manufacturing industry was actually shortened only to 50 hours. That is, an 18-hour decrease in necessary work time was compensated for by only a two-hour decrease in actual work hours.

"This development in manufacturing is typical of other industries except where unions have shortened work hours through the drive for the five-day week."

The decision of the owners of industry to make millions of dollars in addition to profits by holding the length of the work week up to 50 hours despite the wholesale increase in the workers' productivity enabled the employers to dismiss thousands of workers and throw them into the army of the jobless. On this point, the council says:

"The shortening of the necessary work time without corresponding adjustment in hours of work resulted in increasing technological unemployment. Even in 1929, the year of greatest industrial activity since 1920, there were 2,400,000 unemployed. This is an increase of 1,000,000 unemployed persons since 1920."

In connection with the executive council's statistics it may be pointed out that under our present economic system the manufacturing establishments are the private property of stockholders and operated solely for the benefit of the stockholders. Management is vested in small groups of stockholders who own or control a majority of the voting stock and select the executive officials.

Except where they are coerced by statute law, or, as the council says, influenced by strong trade unions, the length of the work day and the work week for the millions of workers is decreed by the dictatorial authority of the executive officials of the corporations.

It was the owners of industry, acting through the executive officials of industrial corporations, who decreed that in 1929 the work week should be 50 hours, although the workers produced as much in 34 hours as they produced in 59 hours in 1899.

Even now, with an army of between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 unemployed compelling an unparalleled nation-wide drive for charity funds to keep them from starving, the owners of industry refuse to declare the five-day week to atone in part for their anti-social and unpatriotic long work day and work week policy of the last thirty years.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What international union was organized in Rockland, Me.?

A.—The Granite Cutters' International Association of America, formed at Rockland in 1877 as the National Union of Granite Cutters.

* * *

Q.—How many secretaries has the American Federation of Labor had since the Columbus, O., convention in 1886?

A.—Five, as follows: W. H. Foster, P. J. McGuire, Chris. Evans, August McCraith and Frank Morrison, the present secretary.

* * *

Q.—When and where was the first brewery workers' union formed?

A.—In 1877, at Columbus, O.

* * *

Q.—How many delegates attended the first convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Pittsburgh, in 1881?

A.—107.

MACHINERY BARRED IN JOBLESS RELIEF PROJECT

Wilmington, Del.—Gov. C. D. Buck has approved a project for the construction of highways in Delaware without the use of machinery as a practical method of providing the maximum amount of work for the unemployed.

The plan embraces the construction of 18 miles of roadway of the dual type. The project already approved will cost $1,000,000 and give work to about 700 men for three years.

Included in Gov. Buck's unemployment relief program is the construction of sidewalks along the state roads to insure the safety of pedestrians. Employment will be limited to bona fide residents of Delaware.

The United States bureau of standards recently announced that it had successfully manufactured a type of paper made solely of cotton fiber in its mill in Washington that will insure the safekeeping of records, particularly those placed in cornerstones, for hundreds of years.

Guaranteed Permanent Waves $2 to $12.50

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Miss Rushia Childress, Mgr.

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100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Very Best Grade (Limit 4 lbs.) — Four Pounds 25

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POTTED HAM Very Best (No Cereal) Two Cans 5

FLOUR Polly Rich or Orient, Paper Bag, 24 Lbs. 66

PORK & BEANS Wilson's Certified, 16-oz. 10c Size—Can 5

TOMATO SOUP or Tomato Juice (Van Camp's), 10c Size—Can 5

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Why Bother with Baking when your Gro has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make Of course they're

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In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

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Buy—

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Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

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LITTLE THEATRE

Week of October 19

PERUCHI PLAYERS

. . . Present . . .

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A STORY OF MODERN YOUTH

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or the is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the oth fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injus tice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be repre sented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for th to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your o ganization, and non-attendance of union meetings on you part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinio after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you t concur in what has been done and work in harmony wit the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce other to do the same, because one important thing to remembe is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIEN

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 23, 1931 — Number 26

STAGE SET FOR ANNUAL APPEAL FOR CHARITIES

Community Chest Drive Begins Monday.

INSTITUTIONS TO BE BENEFICIARIES

General Realization of "Greatest Need" Lends Hope to Organization.

Beginning Monday morning, and continuing throughout next week, or until the required amount is pledged, the annual drive of the Chattanooga Community Chest will be staged, and plans which have been in the making for weeks have resulted in a strong organization for the appeal to Chattanoogans in this time of greatest emergency.

The goal set is the same as for last year, although it is certain that the greater demands will be made upon each of the charitable organizations during the coming winter months.

Appeal for support of various community drives is nation-wide, and leaders in various walks of life, including President Hoover himself, are pleading for a realization of the necessity for those in more fortunate circumstances to contribute generously toward the prevention of starvation and want.

Chest officials Thursday issued the following statement for readers of The Labor World concerning the campaign of next week:

"In the same way that a doctor diagnoses a case of illness, an accountant checks muddled figures, and a lawyer gives legal advice, so experienced welfare and relief workers care and readjust distressed families and individuals.

"In Chattanooga the Community Chest, with its twenty-two agencies, furnishes the facilities and machinery for relieving with expediency and despatch those men, women and children who find themselves in need of neighborly help from those who are more fortunate.

"President James R. Angell, of Yale university, recently stated, 'At a time when resources are strained to the utmost in supplying demands for relief, the knowledge of the experienced welfare worker is essential. It prevents duplication of effort, avoids overemphasis on one line of work at the expense of others which are equally necessary, and safeguards community committees against the influence of groups whose good intentions are based upon sentiment rather than upon bed-rock knowledge and common sense.

"Welfare leaders have in their possession valuable experience from past emergencies. They know where the greatest strain may come. They know where help is most urgently needed. They have been working toward the long-term welfare program that the community's future will not be neglected in the midst of dramatic campaigns for emergency relief.

"The loyalty and efficiency of welfare workers have been proven by acid tests during the present crisis. Overworked, confronted with increasing burdens, and often inadequately paid, they have carried on with courage and understanding.

"In the face of the more spectacular needs for direct relief, community programs must not overlook provision for organizations engaged in building up health, providing recreation and strengthening morale.

"Distressing as is the present situation, it yet offers an opportunity, a challenge, both to the local committee and to the nation, to awaken to civic and group responsibilities. The new quickened national consciousness. Out of the present crisis serves to emphasize the necessity and the goodness of community planning and community thinking.

"The present emergency may in a way contribute to social betterment in the future.'

"In mapping a program of relief for last winter's emergency the citizens' relief committee followed this line of reasoning precisely. The emergency relief work was carried forward through the channels of the regular established agencies of the community.

"Many people have stated that the ready willingness of the relief committee to work through the chest agencies is nothing less than an indication of the absolute necessity for these agencies at all times.

"The twenty-two agencies of the Chattanooga Community Chest extend the following types of service: family relief, child-care, sick relief, care for the aged, care and protection for delinquent and wayward girls, settlement house facilities, care and protection for underprivileged women and girls.

"In all of these services are essential Chattanooga's unfortunate citizens are to be given a helping hand. The forward carrying forward of this winter's relief work now depends on the people who can afford to give through the Community Chest."

Washerwoman Finds Law Truly "Majestic"

Court Holds It Has No Jurisdiction in Amounts Under $300 and Ella Howell Loses Claim for $180 Insurance.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 22.—Ella Howell, Cincinnati washer woman, will not get the money an insurance firm owes her, but she now realizes what politicians mean when they speak of the law's "majesty." It happened this way: Ella was insured against illness—or so she believed—until the American Casualty company, which "sold" her the policy, refused to pay the claim. It was only $180, but big corporations, anxious to "protect" the other customers, must not do things rashly.

The company could afford to go to law—it hires its lawyers by the year. Ella got judgment for $86.24. The company appealed and the higher court hearkened to its prayer for dismissal—"for want of jurisdiction as the amount was less than $300." In other words, if Ella had cornered the clothes washing industry, driving every competitor to the wall, justice would not have been so nearsighted. Ella's $180, however, is too small to bother about.

"Why don't you incorporate?" somebody asked the washerwoman. But that again is something Ella will have to learn in detail before she can understand high finance.

Building Groups Band to Promote Industry's Good

Labor Organizations Included in New Construction League, Formed for Co-operative Action and Service.

New York City, Oct. 15.—Nineteen groups of the construction industry, with more than 100,000 members, and representing billions of capital, have formed an alliance "to co-operate for the common good of the industry and better to serve the nation," it is announced by the American Institute of Architects.

Robert D. Kohn, of New York, president of the institute, has been chosen general chairman of the provisional organization, which will be known as the Construction league, and the scope of which embraces a vast army of workers, including the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The league will be incorporated in the District of Columbia, and will maintain headquarters in Washington. The number of member associations will eventually be increased to thirty-five.

A joint secretariat will be composed of: E. J. Harding, Washington, D. C., managing director of the Associated General Contractors of America; E. C. Kemper, Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the American Institute of Architects; L. W. Wallace, Washington, D. C., executive secretary of the American Engineering council.

League's Purposes Outlined.

"An effort is to be made to create a medium for co-ordinated action within the building industry," said a statement by Mr. Kohn outlining the purposes of the league. "Each member organization will send representatives to periodic conferences, at which reports aimed to improve the public service of the industry will be submitted.

"Matters of great moment to the entire building industry are under way. Some are being promoted by the architects, others by the contractors, and still others by a score of more important professional or trade organizations of the industry. Each is being carried on with very little, if any, support from the other groups.

"The plan of co-operation contemplated by the Construction league is designed to achieve something more than merely to advance certain desirable pieces of work being done by one or another group. It is evident that in the process of working together to help these enterprises every group will get a better idea of what its place is in the economy of the industry.

Must Benefit Public.

"Little by little each group will find itself depending on the others for criticism of methods and aims and for support for those of its purposes which meet with common approval. And to secure such approval these purposes cannot be selfish. They must be oriented towards eventual benefit to the public at large."

The list of organizations represented includes the American Federation of Labor, Building Department, and the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steamfitters.

BRITISH UNION MEMBERSHIP.

At the sixty-third congress of the British Trade Union congress, held recently, 587 delegates represented 3,719,401 members, while at the congress of 1930, 606 delegates had represented 3,744,320 members. The slight decline is chiefly due to the difficult position of various industries, notably textiles. Apart from these industries, the special organization campaign of the general council last year brought in no fewer than 100,000 new members.

President Green to Make Personal Appeal to Congress for Huge Fund To Employ Starving Job Hunters

'MANY MILLIONS' TO BE SOUGHT FROM SOLONS

Prompt Relief for Unemployed Is Goal.

ASK APPROPRIATION FOR IMMEDIATE USE

"Hungry Millions Must Be Fed," Labor's Chief Is Directed to Tell Nation's Lawmakers.

Washington, Oct. 22.—While putting all possible energy behind its program for the development of work and for the creation of a better balance in industry through higher wages and decreased hours of work, the American Federation of Labor will demand huge sums, immediately available, from congress for prompt relief and to supplement local relief.

This additional program was adopted by the executive council following convention adjournment. President Green was directed to go before congress with labor's demand for "many millions" of dollars. "Hunger must be relieved," President Green will tell congress.

Employment Program Approved.

In the final session of the convention the council's entire employment program was enacted into federation law, including reaffirmation for the legalizing of 2.75 beer. The council's report on this issue was sustained and two resolutions of more drastic provisions were defeated. President Green said the legalizing of moderate beer might "be the spark" that would change the whole course of the industrial depression.

In the final session President Green, Secretary Morrison, Treasurer Martin F. Ryan and all vice-presidents were re-elected. The vice-presidents are: Frank Duffy, T. A. Rickert, Matthew Woll, James Wilson, John Coefield, Arthur O. Wharton, Joseph N. Weber, G. M. Bugniazet.

Cincinnati will entertain the next convention.

Hunger Must Be Relieved.

Following the council meeting after convention adjournment President Green issued the following statement, explaining the instructions under which he will appear before congress as soon as it assembles in December:

"Hunger must be relieved, food and clothing and shelter must be supplied the needy.

"The executive council appreciated the fact that local communities will be called upon to do their full share. Likewise the municipal and state governments will be called upon to respond in a liberal way; but owing to the fact that the heavy demands have been made upon local communities for the relief of unemployment since 1929, it is the opinion of the council that the federal government should and must respond through a generous appropriation of federal funds in order to assist and help in a full and complete way the local communities throughout the nation.

To Ask Big Relief Fund.

"For this reason the executive council directed the president of the Federation of Labor to present to congress a strong appeal for the appropriation of a large sum, amounting to many millions of dollars, to be used as an unemployment relief fund and to be used in supplementing the moneys appropriated by local communities, city and state governments.

"It is the firm opinion of the executive council that congress is ready to take such action and that when it meets in December it can be relied upon to make liberal appropriations for unemployment relief and to devise ways and means by which the money can be raised.

"The needs are very great, distress is widespread; consequently the council is fully convinced that congress will respond in a most whole-hearted and generous way."

Coal Problems Discussed.

The last day of the convention was featured by a speech by Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, who criticized the federal government's handling of the union's request for a conference of operators and miners to discuss the situation in the bituminous coal industry.

Mr. Kennedy told the convention that the only way the soft coal industry can be stabilized is by stabilization of labor costs and the only way this can be accomplished is by joint agreement between opeators and organized miners. Recalling that the union had asked President Hoover to call a conference of operators, miners and government officials, he said:

"Secretaries Lamont and Doak practically put the question of a conference to a referendum vote of the coal operators. We knew what the result would be before the vote was announced, as we knew that the Mellon interests, controlling the Pittsburgh Coal company, and others associated with them would not vote with the conference. There was a majority of operators against the conference and the president declined to call it.

Action Called Imperative.

"The bituminous coal industry is so disorganized that something must be done at once and the union is ready to do its share," Kennedy continued.

"The question involved in the opening and developing of new mines when there are too many mines already is one that can be solved only on a national basis. The federal government might better concern itself with trying to stabilize industry in the United States than with seeking to stabilize the rest of the world."

Kennedy concluded by announcing that the miners would fight for passage of the Watson bill providing for control of coal by a government commission.

The convention declared that before foreign nations asked the United States to forego "just claims," meaning war debts, these nations would have to abandon policies which have made for discord and resulting financial burdens.

A resolution asking a bar on immigration from all nations except Canada was approved. The resolution asks that entry of Mexican laborers be prevented before 10 a.m. daily, long after the workday begins.

President Hoover was thanked for appointing John R. Alpine, a former member of the federation's executive council, to establish a nation-wide employment service.

Organized labor was asked to co-operate with the federal government service and with the state agencies created under the department of labor.

Injunction Bill Praised.

The delegates commended the anti-injunction bill, which was drawn up at the direction of the executive council and which will be pressed in the next session of congress. The council was left free to use its judgment as to any possible changes that may be made in the bill.

The federation backed the bituminous coal workers in their efforts to win recognition of their union through the coal fields and their attempt to stabilize the industry through fixing adequate wage rates.

Railway Workers Supported.

Support was voted the railway workers in their efforts to protect their members from unemployment, due to competing transportation factors.

Labor's "nonpartisan political policy," of "rewarding our friends and punishing our enemies" was reaffirmed and it was decided "to leave no stone unturned" to return a congress at the next election favorable to labor's program.

Indorsement was voted of the principle of state income taxes so graduated as to levy higher percentages on larger incomes.

Fight for Mooney Approved.

Efforts to free Tom Mooney, serving a life term as a result of conviction on perjured evidence in the bomb explosions in San Francisco in 1916, were approved, but members were warned not to contribute funds except to the collecting organizations approved by the federation or its affiliates.

AGAIN HEADS FEDERATION

WILLIAM GREEN

Election of William Green to succeed himself as president of the American Federation of Labor brought the convention to a practical close, though important business remained to follow the election.

The convention had recorded its enthusiastic approval of the executive council's recommended immediate and long-term programs for employment stimulation and stabilization and had placed American organized labor firmly on record for an industrial program outstanding among other national programs as the one important example of industrial action and self-reliance.

Public Job Agencies Find Work for 94,246

More Than 42 Per Cent of Persons Registering Placed With Employers, U. S. Employment Service Reports.

Washington, Oct. 22.—In July, 94,246 persons were placed in jobs by co-operating state, city and federal employment offices, representing 42.5 per cent of the 221,244 registrations, the United States employment service reports.

Work was found for 85.7 per cent of the 109,922 men and women sent to prospective employers, the report says.

California led all other states in the number of placements, with 9,761. Registrations there totaled 10,734, requests for help 11,087, and references 11,033. This record was made by 14 employment offices. Five other states placed more than 6,000 persons in July. These were New York, New Jersey, Oregon, Ohio and Illinois.

The 14 Ohio employment offices covered in the service's data effected 8,068 placements out of 16,377 registrations, and 8,620 requests for employes. Illinois accounted for 7,754 placements, while registrations numbered 21,663 and offers of jobs numbered 8,253.

Five Oregon employment offices placed 7,615 persons, while only 5,852 were registered during the month. Placements in New York, by 15 agencies, totaled 7,114 in July. Registrations totaled 28,178.

Out of 14,460 registrations, 13 New Jersey offices found work for 6,491 persons.

Workers of Big Corporations Hit By Market Slump

Heavy Losses, Not Fat Profits, for Toilers Who Purchased Shares of Three Industrial Giants.

Washington, Oct. 13.—A loss in market value running to more than fifty million dollars has been suffered by employe stock owners in only three of the big corporations offering that device to employes, as a result of the stock market drop to date, according to figures compiled by International Labor News Service.

The three corporations are American Telephone and Telegraph, United States Steel and Pennsylvania railroad. There are many other corporations whose stock has been offered to employes as a "good thing" and as an influence expected to bind the worker to the corporation. But these three are outstanding, because of size and for other reasons.

The estimate of fifty million dollars is based upon the assumption that employes own an average of two shares each. They may own more than that amount, on the average.

Big Slump in A. T. & T.

American Telephone and Telegraph has 110,000 employes stock owners. On Oct. 2, 1929, A. T. & T. stock closed at $294 per share. On Oct. 7, 1931, it closed at $130, to use whole dollars instead of fractions of pennies. Fractions are omitted in all of these computations. The loss in value per share has been $164, which represents the loss per share per employe, providing the employe should now wish to sell, or have to sell.

United States Steel has 57,109 employe stock owners. On Oct. 2, 1929, Steel closed at $143 per share. On Oct. 7, 1931, it closed at $68. The loss per share was $75 and that is the loss each employe has suffered per share of stock held.

"Pennsy's" Loss $68 Per Share.

Pennsylvania railroad has 51,351 employe stock owners. Pennsylvania stock closed at $101 on Oct. 2, 1929, while on Oct. 7, 1931, it closed at $33, a loss of $68 per share, which is the loss per employe per share.

Based on the conservative estimate of two shares owned by each employe stock owner, the total loss suffered by employe owners of these three corporations is $51,616,586.

The market collapse that has taken place since Oct. 2, 1929, has not only crashed the values of the stocks, but many of the employes have been thrown out of employment, while many more, including all the employes of U. S. Steel, have had their wages cut.

Total Loss Staggering.

The picture painted to the employes when stock was sold to them was one of participation in gains. Beside the gains they made, or might have made, the losses they have suffered have been like mountains as to mole hills. They have lost stock values, they have lost in unemployment and they have lost in reduced wages—a total loss that cannot be computed on the basis of any known statistics, but that is staggering when loaded onto the backs of wage-earners.

DANISH UNIONS GAIN.

Thanks to an intensive organization campaign, the Dutch national trade union center has increased its membership during the period 1927-1931 from 200,000 to 300,000 members. In a special appeal to all members who have helped to secure this very satisfactory result, the executive council expresses its thanks for their activities.

LABOR SURVEY NOTES SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT

Underlying Factors Indicate Gains.

WAGE MAINTENANCE IS HELD ESSENTIAL

Steel Corporation Severely Criticized for Pay-Cut Policy.

Washington, Oct. 22.—Unquestionably underlying factors in the business situation are gradually improving, the American Federation of Labor monthly survey says, though it declares business in the United States has been passing through a "mild panic."

Keys to business improvement are listed by the survey as follows: Debts are being paid off, replacement demand is accumulating; consumer industries continue to increase production; business firms have been improving efficiency; many inefficient units have been eliminated by failure, plans are being discussed to assure jobs for workers this winter.

"These," the survey says, "are influences which create business recovery; it should be remembered that they are progressing steadily although certain other factors at present prevent them from becoming fully effective."

Relief Measures Urged.

The federation estimates the number of unemployed at 5,600,000 and declares that measures to maintain workers' income and provide work for the unemployed are of immediate urgency.

Severe criticism of the United States Steel corporation and Bethlehem Steel for reducing wages 10 per cent is contained in the survey, which says that U. S. Steel apparently intends to take $45,000,000 out of surplus this year to make dividend payments while refusing to use but $5,000,000 of surplus to maintain wages at the old level.

In the case of Bethlehem it is held that surplus apparently will be dipped into to the extent of $17,700,000 for dividend payments by the end of the year and that it would have taken but $3,500,000 of surplus to avoid lowering wages.

"In both cases wages were cut to reduce a deficit created by paying dividends which the company had not earned," the survey said. "Business in general will not benefit from these cuts through price reductions, for the companies are making every effort to hold prive levels."

Emphasis on the importance of the visit of Premier Laval, of France, is led up to by the contention that segregation of the larger part of the world's gold supply in the United States and France was a leading factor in forcing England and some other European countries off the gold standard.

Visit of "Greatest Significance."

"Since France and the United States hold the key to the situation," the survey says, "the visit of Premier Laval on Oct. 22 is of the greatest significance. Readjustments of war debts to the nations' capacity to pay may be considered, coupled with reduction in armaments. Already Germany and France have established an economic commission to study depression problems, an important step toward concerted effort to deal with the world situation. It is obvious here in America that we cannot recover until there is more basis for world confidence."

The federation said that business in this country "has been passing through a mild panic."

"The situation abroad, railroad difficulties, wage cuts and unemployment all have contributed to destroy confidence," it added. "Fear creates dangerous situations, threatening crisis. Many people, frightened for the safety of their funds, have withdrawn their money from banks; bank runs have forced the banks to get ready cash by selling securities for any price they would bring.

"Not only has this caused heavy losses because security prices are very low; the dumping of securities on the market has driven prices even lower, and the bankers' difficulties have prevented the granting of credit for business undertakings."

By giving banks loans on assets that are sound but which cannot be discounted at the federal reserve banks, the federation says, it is hoped that the half billion dollar bank pool created by private bankers at the suggestion of President Hoover will go far to check runs on banks and stock market declines and enable banks to grant credit for business undertakings.

TO SEEK PUBLICATION OF MOONEY REPORT

Senator Thomas D. Schall, of Minnesota, has announced that as soon as congress meets he will offer a resolution providing for the publication of the Wickersham committee report on the Mooney-Billings case, written by Walter H. Pollak and Carl Stern, New York lawyers. Most of the other Wickersham documents have been published and distributed, but the Mooney-Billings report, although printed, has not been made public.

THE LABOR WORLD
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THE LABOR WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1931

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter 1
PART III: THE THOUGHT TREND OF JESUS' MIND

4. Jesus and the Father. On reading any one of the four gospels of the New Testament one is impressed by two facts. (1) That Jesus' burning desire was to make plain to men their soul's relationship to their heavenly Father, and (2) that Jesus was always on the alert to take advantage of an opportunity to impress His hearers with the actuality of this relationship.

WM. L. MOSS

The church has rightly made Jesus' teaching concerning the sonship of man as the keynote of its teaching, although perhaps it has slightly obscured other equally important phases of His teaching.

If Jesus, and later His church, place so much emphasis on the sonship of men in their relationship to the Father then would it not be to the enrichment of our knowledge if we investigated the thought trend of Jesus' mind concerning the subject of not only men's but His own relationship to the Father? Feeling that most everybody who reads these articles from week to week would answer in the affirmative I shall proceed along the lines of such an investigation for two or three issues of The Labor World.

First, let us establish in our minds the nature of Jesus' own relationship to the Father as asserted by Himself and as voluntarily declared by those with whom He walked, talked and lived, both as disciples and casual observers of His ministry.

Second, let us draw our conclusions from the evidence brought in.

(Continued Next Week.)

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What states have ratified the child labor amendment to the United States constitution?

A.—Arizona, Arkansas, California, Montana, Wisconsin and Colorado, this last having taken action this year.

* * *

Q.—Are there laws in all states regulating the method of wage payments?

A.—Yes. There is no law, however, for the District of Columbia.

* * *

Q.—Of the 365 days in the year, what three days are dedicated to labor?

A.—Labor day, Labor Sunday and Labor's Memorial day—the first Monday in September, the Sunday preceding the first Monday, and the fourth Sunday in May.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

Patronize our Advertisers.

At The Change

A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

E-170

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

The Primary Again

Every once in a while the question of abolishing primaries bobs up for discussion.

The latest flurry comes in a suggestion that Hamilton county democrats revert to the old boss-controlled convention system for naming party candidates for county offices.

Hamilton republicans still maintain this discredited system.

There is one republican office-holder in the courthouse, who, it might be said in passing, was unquestionably the choice of hundreds of democrats as well as republicans.

The present agitation is said to have originated in the desire of two county office-holders to economize in their campaign for re-election, but developments have shown that their opinions are by no means unanimously approved by their fellow-officials.

Charlie Taylor, sheriff, who will also stand for re-election next year, dissents, holding that the people should continue to have the right to choose their own candidates.

Which again raises the sheriff's batting average.

He was one of three office-holders who refused to enter into the more or less ill-fated county wage-cutting scheme.

Judge Will Cummings also is quoted as opposing the suggestion. Score one for the judge.

It has long been the contention of organized labor that the convention system for selecting party nominees is rotten, and there is an endless chain of evidence to support that contention.

There is plenty of room for criticism of the primary system as it is operated. But its imperfections are subject to correction by the whole people.

And whether or not the whole people see fit to correct these evils, it still remains their business.

Lethargy or apathy on the part of the rank and file of any political party should not be seized upon as an excuse for a group of political bosses to hand-pick candidates for public office, with all the attendant rottenness which that system brings.

Correct the evils of the primary system. Let the voters do it.

WORKERS' "PROSPERITY."

The official ballyhooers of employers' organizations and their satellites never weary of harping on the alleged prosperity of the workers in the United States.

In some quarters there is the conviction that this "prosperity" is largely a myth and belched forth as a smoke screen to conceal the tremendous profits appropriated by those who own industry and by ownership have the legal power to exploit labor often to an extent little less severe than the exploitation imposed on the slave workers under the slave labor system of wealth production.

This conviction is confirmed by the figures on income distribution presented by the American Federation of Labor Executive Council to the 1931 convention of the federation.

The figures are compiled from the income tax figures filed with the United States internal revenue bureau. Referring to these figures the council said:

From 1919 to 1927 the income of the average person receiving more than $5,000 a year increased by $2,151 a year; the income of the average wage-earner increased by $176 per year. That is, the average man having more than $5,000 yearly gained twelve times as much as the average wage-earner.

Very few wage-earners have an income of more than $5,000 a year. We may take this group then as representing income receivers outside the wage-earner and the small salaried group.

In 1927, the proportion of wage-earners to those with higher incomes was approximately as 30 to 1.

The federal income tax statements report a little over 900,000 returns which show an income of $5,000 a year or more; their average income was $15,388.

There were over 27,000,000 wage-earners whose average income was $1,205. Would it not be possible to balance the gain of this lower income group and at the same time increase the total?

In the eight years from 1919 to 1927, total wages paid in the United States increased by $9,855,000,000 a year, while total income paid to those with more than $5,000 increased by $5,554,000,000 a year.

Employer statisticians and economists, and those who believe that the principles in the Declaration of Independence and the constitution fully warrant a wealth production system which naturally enables the rich to grow richer and compels the poor to grow poorer, have not been very prolific in analyses of these incomes designed to show the effect of the unbalanced distribution of the increased productivity of the workers on the relative status of the wealth producers. The council fills the vacuum with the following conclusion:

This unequal distribution of the nation's income throws the industrial mechanism out of balance. A large proportion of the income of the rich is reinvested and goes to increase the capacity of industry to produce. When the distribution of wealth is unbalanced industry's producing capacity soon outstrips the buying power of the public.

The council also throws the spotlight on the transcendent inefficiency of those who own and operate industry in taking millions of dollars of their profits from the wealth produced by the workers and wasting huge amounts in building plants so much beyond the consuming capacity of the people that one would be justified in saying that their plant extension engineers were post-graduates of paycopathic wards:

In June, 1929, at the very peak of our present industrial boom when industry reached the highest production in its history, our mills and factories were so much overbuilt that even then they were nowhere near producing up to capacity.

The rates of operation in a number of different industries for which we have figures are given below. If figures for other products were available they would show that this same condition ran throughout industry: Cotton finishing, 60 per cent of capacity; silk spinning, 63 per cent; steel castings, 80 per cent; steel barrels, 62 per cent; oil refining, 83 per cent; paper box board, 77 per cent; Portland cement, 81 per cent; glassware for lights, 46 per cent; glass containers, 82 per cent.

From this wholesale victimizing the workers with small earnings, favoring the owners of industry with large profits, and the waste of industry's profits in unneeded factories, the council reaches the conclusion that indisputable facts are the first requirement in building up institutions to prevent unemployment in a system whose engineers and owners are constantly at work on that form of "progress" which consists in developing systems purposely designed to deprive workers of their jobs and hence of the right to live honestly.

It therefore recommends the creation of a "central fact-finding agency which will measure progress and balance gains in producing power against gains in buying power and the shortening of necessary work time against actual shortening of the work week."

Ten Thoughts

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

1. Man's mental life is crumbling under the awful strain of civilization, according to Dr. Mayo.
2. The freedom of the press is being stifled by the censors, say the nation's editors.
3. Popular government can only be saved by one political party, says every candidate just before election.
4. Our young people have cast aside all morals and discipline, according to the baldheaded, middle-aged population of both sexes.
5. Knoxville's next move will be to incorporate Cleveland, Tenn., and then . . . ! thinks Mayor Bass.
6. The physical world is all run down at the heels, according to most physicists.
7. The railroads are being destroyed by the bus lines, say the railroad presidents.
8. Women are becoming wiser and men are becoming meaner, declare our novel-writing purists.
9. When the nation's credit is thawed out, jobs will flow as freely as pre-election promises, declare many men with jobs.
10. The absence of birth control brought on the present depression, according to the eugenists.

Moral: If at any time you've thought any of these brain exercisers, you can list yourself among the wise of the earth, and are entitled to a hat one size larger than you are now wearing.

Sales Tax Opposed By AFL Convention

The convention of the American Federation of Labor denounced the sales tax as "an attempt to place an additional tax, in a particularly aggravating way, upon those least able to bear it," and placed organized labor in complete opposition to the enactment of sales tax laws. The action of the convention was an approval of the position of the Executive Council on the sales tax question.

EXILING OF REDS APPEALED.

Conviction of twenty-three communist leaders in the Philippines on sedition charges, attended by uenalties of imprisonment, heavy fines and eight years' exile to remote islands, is being appealed to the Philippine supreme court. These convictions were returned in the trials of outstanding radicals picked from among 300 who were arrested in May on sedition charges, attended by penal-a government ban on communist meetings.

TAXI

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The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Business depressions often deal a blow to community programs for recreation, education and public health. There is a strong tendency to concentrate on providing absolute "essentials" for the people and the vital importance of so-called nonessentials in keeping up morale and courage is often forgotten. As Linton B. Swift, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Association of America, said recently:

"In a time of unemployment depression, as in any time when human beings are brought face to face with the stark realities of existence and when the fight to live is sharp and bitter, the need for recreation, education and good health is paramount. These are the things that keep men, faced with great odds, sane and balanced. Only the most demanding calls for the actual necessities of life should make us neglect the elements of play and character-strengthening as a necessary part of the community's good life."

* * *

It is generally pointed out that one bright spot in the depression picture is the growing acceptance of the five-day working week. It may be a considerable time before the five-day week becomes the accepted thing, but there is no doubt that the present depression, coupled with the present demand of organized labor for the shorter week, and the tremendous increase in recent years, has greatly hastened the day when most workers will have two days of rest a week. This is a boon that will not easily be taken away from the workers and will mark at least one benefit derived partly from the depression.

* * *

Night work in the cotton mills of the Piedmont section of the south has recently been increased. It is said by those familiar with the situation that while few women have been employed at night, many boys are being used to replace the women workers. Union men and some of the more progressive employers have repeatedly pointed out that unless night work is cut out permanently overproduction is inevitable.

The situation shows that the much-touted elimination of women in night work has not ended the overproduction evil. Unless night work is stopped entirely, overproduction with its attendant starvation wages, mill deficits and cut-throat competition will continue. The remedy is of course trade union organization of the mill workers, which would stabilize the whole textile manufacturing industry.

* * *

An excellent "sermon" on the necessity of trade unionism is preached in the following editorial from the Evangelist, official organ of the Roman Catholic diocese of Albany, N. Y.:

"The orgy of wage-cutting indulged in by the major American corporations was observed with less surprise than keen regret by those interested in the American worker. While it was general knowledge that wages were being slashed by legions of less representative industries throughout the country, it was hoped that the major units of the steel and automobile industries would continue to make some semblance of fairness to labor in view of the pledges made at the president's conference, November, 1929, that everything would be done to preserve the prevailing wage scale during the period of depression.

"The sufferings of the present depression period will have been worth the enduring if they only bring home to the American workingman, whatever his trade or occupation may be, that if labor is to become articulate against injustice and unfairness, it must be organized."

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

IT is indeed difficult for us who have never known any other state of affairs than free public school instruction to realize that up until the year 1828, and even as late as 1833, organized wage earners were engaged in a nationwide battle to establish public schools.

For years previous to the dates just mentioned organized labor had taken "Equality among men results only from education" and "The educated man is a good citizen, the uneducated is an undesirable member of the body politic" as its shibboleth in its efforts to bring about democratic education for the masses. A resolution adopted by a meeting of workingmen held in New York City in the fall of 1829 went so far as to declare "that the most grievous species of inequality is that produced by inequality in education," and closed with the statement that the workingmen regarded education as "the only effectual remedy" for "almost every species of injustice."

Hardly a meeting of organized laboring men of that period was held at which the question of free public schools was not discussed, and everywhere speeches and resolutions had as their main theme the thought that if the masses were given free and universal educational suffrage a large part of the country's ills would vanish as the mists before the sun.

The direct influence for the establishment of free schools rightfully belongs to and in all honesty must be given to organized labor. Undoubtedly free schools would have come in time even though organized labor had not fought for and won this phase of our political suffrage, yet until organized labor did bring about the free school system in the United States no concerted effort had been made by any national organization, group or class other than labor itself.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

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By what it does for you. What, in your home or office, gives you so much for so little as your telephone? . . .

Day or night, rain or shine, with the vast network of the Bell system at your command, the friend in the same block and the friend across the continent are both only seconds distant.

Consider how valuable this easy means of voice-to-voice contact is to every member of the family, in widening the business horizon to make for greater profits—in extending the social circle to make for greater happiness.

Consider also that the constant improvement in the speed and clearness of the service by Bell telephone engineers has made modern American telephone service the yardstick by which the world's telephone systems are measured.

It should be remembered, too, that with all its many advantages, modern telephone service is so low in cost that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

FAIR WARNING

You will not be permitted to move your car unless you have a Driver's License. GET IT TODAY.

JOHN C. HIBBETS,
City Auditor.

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

ANOTHER HOPE SHATTERED!

But With Your Help His Spirit Will Not Be Broken

During the past twelve months the twenty-two agencies of the Community Chest have been carrying almost unbearable burdens.

The demands for family relief, sick relief, child-care and all the other services rendered by Chest agencies have become greater and more complex.

Suffering and distress must be alleviated. The work of the Community Chest agencies must go forward. You who have jobs, homes, health . . . Give that your unfortunate neighbors may be helped.

They Need You Now!

Chattanooga Community Chest

Tenth Annual Campaign . . . **OCTOBER 26-31** *Tenth Annual . . . Campaign*

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by D. S. Etheridge and wife, Nell Etheridge, dated March 27, 1926, of record in book "Z," Volume 19, Page 511, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being the South eighty (80) feet of the West seventy (70) feet of Lot Number Twenty-four (24), Chestnut Street, Original Plan of the Town of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of lot makes one lot fronting eighty (80) feet on the East Side of Chestnut Street and running back Eastwardly of uniform width, a distance of seventy (70) feet to the West side of a private alley, which alley is to be used by the owners of the South eighty (80) feet of said lot Number Twenty-four (24), Chestnut Street. Said part of lot is bounded on the South by Fourth Street.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 26th day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer

11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46020

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sidney H. Gobay vs. Elizabeth W. Gobay

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elizabeth W. Gobay is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

M. R. Bernhardt, Atty. 10-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

No. 45996

Albert E. Golden vs. Icy Golden

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Icy Golden is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 30th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. L. Dixon, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

No. 45987

Doshia Perry vs. Andrew F. Perry

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Andrew F. Perry is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 29th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

No. 45936

Edward Tolliver vs. Louise Tolliver

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Louise Tolliver is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 29th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

No. 45982

Callie Etheridge vs. William A. Etheridge

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William A. Etheridge is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next November rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in November next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

J. F. Atchley, Atty. 10-23

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46023

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Kathryn Hunter vs. Harold E. Hunter

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Harold E. Hunter is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of October, 1931.

TOM ROGERS, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46030

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

John Benjamin Cook vs. Annie Vevah Leola Cook

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Annie Vevah Leola Cook is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of October, 1931.

TOM ROGERS, Clerk

R. Y. Faris, Atty. 11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46087

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Carl Locke vs. Adre Locke

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Adre Locke is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 10th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry A. Hite, Atty. 11-13

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Emma G. McCleskey (widow) dated January 5, 1929, of record in Book "H," Volume 24, Page 107 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Three Hundred Seven (307), Block Number Twenty-nine (29), East Lake, Mission Ridge Land Company's Subdivision, in the old Second Civil District, present City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, Page 25, of the Register's Office of said county. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the West side of Thirteenth Avenue (formerly Avenue "M") and extends back westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the East line of a public alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by S. L. Englander and wife, Ruth Englander, dated June 7, 1926, of record in book "Z," Volume 20, Page 95 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Third (3rd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being Lot No. 7 and the Northwest triangle of Lot No. Six (6), Block No. 1, Map No. 1, North Chattanooga, property of the Chattanooga Land, Coal, Iron & Railway Company, as shown by plat of record in Register's Plat Book No. 3, page 31, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; also known as Lots Nos. seven (7) and part of six (6), Block No. one (1), of Ogden, Bushnell, Giles and Hunter's Re-subdivision of Block No. four (4), Normal Park Addition, and Lots Six (6) and seven (7), map No. one (1), as platted by the Chattanooga Company, Limited, registered the 14th day of October, 1912, in Register's Plat Book 6, page 41, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said Lot Seven (7) and the Northwest triangle of Lot Six (6) mentioned above, making the tract of ground fronting fifty-eight (58) feet on the East line of Tremont Street and running back Eastwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the West line of an alley, as shown by plat of Lots 6 and 7, attached to deed registered in Book "T," Volume 19, page 65, together with an easement over the stone steps extending through Lot No. 6, as shown on plat in Book "T," Volume 19, page 65 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

SUBJECT to the right to change the present grade of streets and highways bounding said property and fix other grades as set out in former deeds from the Chattanooga Estates Company to E. B. Orden et al, registered in Book "O," Volume 11, page 535.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Deed of Trust executed by J. T. Lawing and wife, Nodia Lawing, on the 4th day of November, 1930, and recorded in Book B, Vol. 26, page 165, etc., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, which trust deed is referred to for its terms and powers, default having been made in the payment of part of the monthly notes, namely, notes due April 4th, 1931, May 4, 1931, and all notes since that date, and the holder of all the unpaid monthly notes, on account of the default in the payment of said notes now past due more than thirty days, declared said past due notes due and payable, and demanded of me, the said Trustee, that foreclosure and sale of the property be made to pay said outstanding unpaid notes, I, S. S. Koons, Trustee, will on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale and at the West Door of the Court House in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expose the following described property for sale at public outcry and will sell the same for cash to the highest and best bidder, and in bar of redemption, homestead and dower both in law and equity, to-wit:

In the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Being the east 50 feet of Lot No. 19, Harris' Subdivision, Alton Park, formerly Oak Hills, as per plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is hereby made. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the north line of Lookout Avenue and extends northwardly, of uniform width, along the west line of West Avenue to the right-of-way of the Belt Railway of Chattanooga, formerly the Chattanooga Union Railway, being the east 50 feet of the property conveyed to Mary Nixon Burger by C. E. James, by deed registered in Book H, Vol. 11, page 704 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. It is the same real estate conveyed to I. B. Koons and J. A. Long by Laura Hendrix, single, October 12, 1926, recorded in Book C, Vol. 21, page 587 of said Register's office.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey only as Trustee.

This October 21st, 1931.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

11-13

Peruchi Players Welcomed Back By Lovers of the Spoken Drama

Enthusiastic audiences continued to greet the Peruchi Players at the Memorial Auditorium this week, in the second presentation of the current run, "Nice Women." The play was acclaimed one of the brighest, fastest-moving efforts yet presented by the Peruchis in their many offerings for the approval of Chattanooga audiences.

The Peruchi Players, who enjoyed a record run last year at the Bijou theater, and whose departure following that engagement was the cause of widespread regret, were induced by a group of local lovers of the spoken drama to return to this city for another indefinite engagement at the Little Theater in the auditorium.

"Pa" Peruchi, known throughout the south an an "old master" in the production of stock plays, has assembled a company of artists of which any city twice the size of Chattanooga might be proud, and many who have seen these players during the past two weeks contend that the present company, as a whole, is even superior to that which won the hearts of Chattanoogans last winter. And each and every one is, of course, a member of the Actors' Equity, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. Besides these union artists, it also might be mentioned that a not inconsiderable number of musicians and stage hands have through the coming of the Peruchis solved the unemployment problem for some time to come. A seven-piece orchestra, headed by William Krug, is a feature of the nightly programs which has received generous applause of the patrons at every performance.

The Peruchi Players are a distinct asset to Chattanooga from a civic standpoint, and a payroll of some $1,200 per week is by no means a small item for local merchants to consider in these days when prosperity is still around the corner.

Next week the Peruchis will offer a new mystery thriller, which is declared to be a "scream" from a comedy standpoint also, entitled, "Out of the Night."

Jurist Declares For Outlawing Hated Contract

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Justice Dissents Bitterly from Decision Upholding Injunction Against Hosiery Workers.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 21.—"A person's freedom to join a labor union or any other organization cannot be bartered away by any contract for the protection of which a court of conscience should ever give any solicitude," Judge George W. Maxey, of the Pennsylvania supreme court, declares in dissenting from the majority opinion of the court upholding the injunction in the Nazareth hosiery workers' case.

Judge Maxey's opinion is one of the most sizzling attacks on the "yellow dog" contract ever made in the United States. He denounces the "yellow dog" as an oppressive bargain which should have no standing in a court of equity and assails the injunction issued in the Nazareth case as an indefensible attack on freedom of speech. He held there was fraud and duress in the Nazareth "yellow dog" contract, as it threatened the wage-earner with the loss of his job unless he signed it.

What makes Judge Maxey's opinion remarkable is the fact that he is a conservative judge and Luzurne county republican boss.

Labor Approves Inheritance Tax

The extension of inheritance and estate tax laws and re-enactment of the gift tax were demanded by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council of the federation. In support of its action the convention declared that "taxation should be aimed at acquired wealth and not at the consuming power of the nation's wage-earners."

WAGE CUTS IN AUGUST.

According to "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic newsletter published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, "The number of wage cuts recorded by the United States bureau of labor statistics between June 15 and July 15 were eleven more than during the preceding 30-day period—242 against 231. The situation, as viewed through preliminary reports of the bureau's compilations, was perhaps slightly better during the month ended Aug. 15. But, as is now known, this was but the calm before the storm. In September the United States Steel corporation posted a notice of a 10 per cent cut for all its wage-earners, and this lead was promptly followed by other steel producers and by other industries."

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46062

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Minnie Hitchcock vs. Percy Hitchcock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Percy Hitchcock is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 15th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Raymond J. Bork, Atty. 11-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46082

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Archie Goree vs. Lura Goree

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lura Goree is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 19th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 11-13

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace

H. B. McIntire & Son

vs.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon

The plaintiff, H. B. McIntire & Son, having obtained from Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace, an original attachment against the estate of defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon, upon affidavit of the said plaintiffs that the said defendants were justly indebted to them and were non-residents of the state and said attachment having been levied upon defendants property, and an order for publication having been made by the court; now, therefore, in pursuance of said order, this publication is made and the said defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon, are required to appear before said Justice of the Peace, Kelso Rice, at his office on Cherry Street, on November 16th, 1931, and make defense to said attachment suit, or same will be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

11-13

Grim Reaper Calls Robert L. Keith

Painters Adopt Resolutions Deploring Passing of Brother Member.

Passing of Robert L. Keith, who died last Thursday at his home, 1901 South Orchard Knob avenue, is deplored in resolutions adopted by Local 226, Painters and Decorators, Thursday night, and which were prepared by a committee consisting of Roy Bowen, A. L. Surrett and Homer Tarwater.

Mr. Keith, a member of Local 226, was 42 years old, and leaves to mourn his loss a wife and one daughter, Mrs. R. H. Wolfe, of this city; his mother, Mrs. George W. Keith; three brothers, T. J., of Atlanta, G. W. and J. J., of this city; a half-brother, J. W. Bender, and a grandson, Robert Wolfe, Jr.

Funeral services were held from the Oak Grove Baptist church, of which deceased was a member, Friday afternoon, with the following acting as pallbearers: Active—Joe Farmer, John Smith, H. E., C. H., F. S. and P. P. Thurston; honorary, Joe Eaves, O. C. Mabee, W. D. Canady, E. K. Witt, Horton Morrison, George Tarpley, Frank Fox and Henry Casey.

Local 226 adopted the following resolutions of respect to the memory of their deceased brother:

Whereas, the Angel of Death has again entered our ranks and has taken from the home of one of our members the father and husband, Robert L. Keith; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore the untimely taking away of Brother Keith, and extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy and condolences; be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, furnished the family of our late brother, and The Labor World for publication.

The Labor World joins with the Painters' local in expressing sincere sympathy and condolences to the bereaved relatives of Brother Keith.

Union Right to Decline Work Is Issue in Case

Painters Battle for Right to Finish Kitchen Cabinets Built in Other States--Tribunal Grants Review of Case.

Washington, Oct. 21.—A victory that may lead to one of the most important labor decisions yet rendered by the United States supreme court was scored here this week when that tribunal granted a writ of ceritorari to Painters' District Council No. 14, Chicago, in the case brought against it by the government for alleged action in restraint of trade.

The case came up from the Northern division of Illinois district court where Judge Walter C. Lindley had decided against the union. The case involved the finishing of ready-made kitchen cabinets. The union contended that these cabinets, which were interstate commerce articles, should be set in place with only a protecting coat of paint and should be finished on the job. The factory desired to ship them completely finished and the government charged that the union's refusal to do other work in buildings wherein cabinets were installed completely finished constituted undue restraint of trade.

Granting of the writ of certiorari means that the supreme court will hear the case on its merits, giving the union a chance to establish the merit of its position before this tribunal. Had the writ been denied the lower court would have been sustained and the case would have been closed. The union now has its day in the supreme court.

The Electrical Workers did not fare so well. Its Local Union No. 134, Chicago, appealed in the noted Western Union case, but the supreme court denied a writ of certiorari, sustaining Circuit Judge Evans in his injunction against the union. The case involved refusal of union electricians to work where non-union Western Union employes were at work installing call boxes.

At the same time the supreme court sustained the Indiana special tax on chain stores, vindicating the right of states to reasonably tax such chains.

PICAYUNE CONGRESSMEN.

"Owing to the law for a shorter work day on Saturdays for postoffice employes," declared the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in ts report to the 1931 conventon of the federation, "congress refused to increase the wages of the postoffice laborers."

Times Chapel Notes

Just a Little Nonsense

By "WRONG FONT"

After a visit in Winchester, Tenn., Mrs. W. C. Simmons is back on the available ide of the slipboard, showing every night for work, and working sometimes.

* * *

Arlon Smith and Stanley Jenkins have been working on Smitty's Essex, and Smitty says it runs like new now. There is a constant argument in the shop between Smitty and Johnny Lewis as to who has the best wreck.

* * *

Claude Springfield has traded his old Reo for a Ford coupe. I wonder who got cheated in that deal.

* * *

Word is being passed around the shop that a certain operator, who became noted for his disinclination to break a nickel to buy a penny box of matches, is soon to be married. More about that later.

* * *

A. J. Bamforth is gaining qute a reputation as a poet. Nearly every issue of the Junior Times (Times employes' own private newspaper) contains a poem of sense and nonsense written by Bam. (Mostly nonsense.)

* * *

Business has been pretty good the past week. Millers' and Loveman's seem to be making a determined effort to get business and are advertising accordingly, which makes work for us.

* * *

William Mills has announced the arrival at his house of a new member of the Mills family, William Mills, Jr., who became a permanent visitor at Bill's home on Oct. 5.

* * *

H. H. King, who worked with us quite a while about two years ago, but has been trying to make a living on a Florida farm for the past sixteen months, finally decided that Florida farming doesn't keep enough eats in the house and has come back to Chattanooga to operate a linotype for a living. He found a $25 back pay check waiting for him when he came in the other day, which the Times has been holding for him since February, 1930.

* * *

The Junior Times is becoming quite popular among the Times employes. "It is not a puff sheet for the benefit of the bosses," states the Junior staff, and every issue bears out that statement. Every issue contains write-ups about the various departments and the work done in those departments, and write-ups about different employes. Personals about the doings of the employes are scattered about through the paper. And it is profusely illustrated with pictures of employes and their children, And now it is going to include pictures of employes' homes.

* * *

J. W. Growden, a former Times lino operator, likes Chattanooga so well that he comes back here as a visitor every few months. He is now working at the government printing office in Washington. Last week he made his third visit here since accepting his appointment to the G. P. O. Uncle Sam seems to be a popular boss to work for, for a number of Chattanooga printers have their applications in for an appointment to the G. P. O.

* * *

I heard a fellow state the other night that we should try a socialist chairman at the next chapel election, and maybe we would get a little more soap in the washroom. We've tried republicans and democrats and neither are very liberal with the soap for which each member pays 5 cents a week.

* * *

Byron Boyd, who keeps the mailing list up-to-date, is all "puffed up" since the Junior Times published a picture of his son, Francis Walker Boyd. Francis is attending a school for the deaf at Knoxville, is in the tenth grade and will graduate next year, after which he will attend Gallaudet College for the Deaf in Washington.

* * *

Miss Helen Gorenflo, of the classified advertising department, received twenty-two votes from the composing room in a beauty contest among the Times employes, but that wasn't enough for first place. Miss Mary Alley, of the city subscription department, won first place with 69 votes, 53 of which were from the circulation department. Miss Gorenflo received 37 votes for second place. The rest of the votes were divided among fifteen other contestants.

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

PARAGON CAFE
11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lu... for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAK...
Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BR...

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND — Most Popular Brand; 8-lb. Pail 59c; 4 lbs. Bulk (limit 4 lbs.) 25c
TRIPE — "Armour's Veribest," Large 1½-Lb. Size — Can 9c
JELLO — 3 Pkgs. 23c and 2 Moulds FREE; 6 Pkgs. 45c and 4 Moulds FREE.
WESSON OIL — Quart Can for 38c
CAN CORN — "Newport," 15-oz. 10c Size, Can 5c
TOMATOES — Size 2 Can, 19 ozs., Best Grade — Can 6c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

GROCERY BANKRUPT SALE

of the Entire Bankrupt Grocery Stock, Formerly Known as the

SAUNDERS STORE

AT REAL HONEST-TO-GOODNESS

BANKRUPT PRICES

Nothing Reserved — Nothing Held Back
First Come — First Served

This is a High Grade Stock of

QUALITY GROCERIES

WATSON'S

621 Market Street

Next Door to Miller's :: :: Look for the Red Signs

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Gro... has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties ... the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make. Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKE

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Memorial Auditorium

LITTLE THEATRE

Week of October 26

PERUCHI PLAYERS

. . . Present . . .

BROADWAY'S LATEST AND MOST THRILLING MYSTERY-COMEDY HIT

"OUT OF THE NIGHT"

MATINEES TUES.-THURS.-SAT.

For Reservations

Phone 6-6329

IF YOU WANT THE

BEST

FLOUR

MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIEN...

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, OCTOBER 30, 1931 | Number 27

LABOR PAPERS TO GET SUPPORT OF FEDERATION

Importance of Maintenance Is Recognized.

COMMITTEE OF FIVE TO CONDUCT SURVEY

Executive Council Authorized to Act in Backing Struggling Publications.

The American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolution by W. M. Ornburn, following a favorable committee report by the committee on resolutions:

Whereas, the weekly labor press is today an indispensable part of the organized labor movement, without which there cannot be a proper distribution of information or a proper presentation of the ideals and principles of the trade union movement; and,

Whereas, the industrial depression has already made serious inroads upon the weekly labor press and promises to make still further inroads, due to the fact that great portions of local movements are impoverished through unemployment; and,

Whereas, it will be a calamity to the trade union movement and to human progress if a weakening of this vital fighting arm of our movement is permitted to suffer in this crisis; and,

Whereas, the strength of the weekly labor press is today more than ever a vital concern of our whole movement and by no means merely the concern of those individuals and local bodies that have been courageous enough to launch such publications; be it, therefore

Resolved, That the president of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to appoint a special committee of five, of which he shall be a member, to study the situation surrounding the weekly labor press and news service and to make recommendations to the executive council, these recommendations to be passed before the executive council prior to its winter quarterly meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That the executive council be authorized to give effect to the recommendations of the special committee so that the labor press may be strengthened.

Council Sees Labor Press as Powerful Arm

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 15.—Merited recognition of the great importance of labor papers to the cause of the workers and the valuable assistance rendered the labor press by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service were emphasized in the report of the Executive Council of the Federation to the 1931 convention.

"The labor papers constitute a band of sentinels on guard for the welfare of mankind," the council said. "They are an important adjunct of the organized labor movement in all branches of its activities. The Weekly News Service is published by the American Federation of Labor to assist the labor press in this work.

"Employers and the public frequently forget that wage-earners and salary-earners constitute by far the largest economic group and that, therefore, their welfare expressed in wages and hours contribute very largely to the prosperity of the entire community. The local labor papers perform the valuable function of constantly emphasizing this fact. They are a very useful medium for consistently presenting the views of the unions on industrial problems and the proper solution is of the highest interest to labor.

"The influence of the local labor press is considerably enhanced by tie-ups to local labor unions and national and international unions labor news and information which often assists in shaping and settling local labor policies.

"Few labor papers have the equipment or resources to secure material of this character. The material is prepared with regard for the established policies and requirement of the whole labor movement. Responsibility for supplying this information and publicity is a proper and necessary function of the American Federation of Labor. To perform this function the federation maintains the Weekly News Service and furnishes to the labor press without charge. Every possible support should be given to strengthen the labor press. In this work the Weekly News Service performs an increasingly valuable function."

The labor papers should be aided to give the best measure of service to the labor movement," the report concluded. "We appreciate the importance of continuing the Weekly News Service as an effective agency in this direction. Everything that adds to the strength and circulation of the labor press contributes to the strength and power of the labor movement to advance the interests of all working people. It is also an acknowledgment of the fine work performed by the labor press, whose editors too frequently serve the cause of labor without the inducement of adequate financial reward."

The 1910 convention of the American Federation of Labor authorized the publication of the Weekly News Service. The executive council began the publication in April, 1911.

Make Public New Protest On Low Wage

Starvation Pay on Government Works Again Subject of Public Discussion.

Two dollars and forty-two cents for two days and five hours' hard labor was the basis for another resolution of protest from Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, and the resolution, released by a Central Body committee Wednesday night, again puts Chattanooga workers on record as deploring the tendency of contractors and other employers to take unfair advantage of men who are on the verge of starvation and make fat profits at the expense, possibly, of hungry women and children.

The constant reduction of wages in private industry, affecting workers who are unable to protect their interests, has become notorious, but appeals for fair dealing at least on government works have had some effect through the prevailing wage law passed by the recent congress.

The latest outrage is reported from the contract for resurfacing the Crest road, maintained by the government, on Missionary ridge. Reports of starvation-wages paid on this job have been going the rounds practically ever since the work was begun, rumors having the wages paid to laborers ranging from 10 to 15 cents per hour. Monday, however, a pay envelope was brought to Secretary Matt Gerlach which showed the recipient had earned the princely sum of $2.42, and which was declared to represent two days and five hours at the hard labor of digging postholes. Developments showed that workers were paid 11 cents each for digging the holes, and the result was a "strike" which has been given some publicity.

Following the walkout newspapers have printed statements from contractor and a sub-contractor, each of whom blames the other for the outrageous situation, and the result has been a promise that laborers will in future be paid the generous sum of $1.60 per day.

Capt. W. J. Redner, construction quartermaster for the government, was quoted in Tuesday's Times as stating that the contractor receives more than $5 for each guard rail and wire between.

Central Body's protest, prepared by a committee consisting of Matt Gerlach, W. L. Gardner and W. F. Lange, follows:

"Whereas, persistent reports have been circulated regarding alleged starvation pay offered employes on the rebuilding of the Crest road, on Missionary ridge; and,

"Whereas, latest information supplied this body through a protesting worker indicates a wage of less than $1 per day for unusually hard work; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we again raise our collective voice in protest against any such unfair, un-American and inhuman practice of taking advantage of present deplorable industrial conditions, and condemn with all the vehemence at our command any contractor or employer who is guilty of such policy."

5,600,000 Jobless, AFL Survey Declares

Washington.—There are around 5,600,000 unemployed workers in the United States, according to figures made public by the monthly survey of business of the American Federation of Labor.

"Unemployment increased again in September," the survey says. "Trade union weighted figures now show 19.5 per cent out of work as compared with 19.2 per cent in August and 18.8 per cent in July. Unemployment is now almost at last winter's peak. This increase in the number out of work in industry, together with layoffs on farms after crops are in, brings our estimate of unemployment up to 5,600,000."

"Measures to maintain workers' incomes and provide work for the unemployed are of immediate urgency," continues the survey. "Labor's constructive program includes maintaining wages, shortening hours to share work, assuring employment, creating jobs, strengthening employment agencies, financial relief from public and private funds."

The survey finds that "underlying" factors in the business situation are gradually improving.

Southern Edison Gives Employes 5-Day Week

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Southern California Edison company has placed its employes on a five-day week, according to a statement by John R. Miller, chairman of the board. Miller says the shorter work week provides jobs for 500 employes who otherwise would have been discharged.

WILLIAMS PLACES RESPONSIBILITY FOR HARLAN COAL FIFLD TRAGEDY ON MINE OPERATORS, COMMUNISTS

"Tyranny and Oppression" Must Give Way to Liberty and Justice, Declares Workers' Representative — Flays Un-American Activities of Red Organizations and Their Political Supporters — Gives Detailed Story of Pitiful Plight of Miners, and Compares Conditions in Union Fields of Tennessee.

"Tyranny and oppression" by coal mine operators, who constitute a "modern example of the feudal lords of old," is responsible, primarily, for present deplorable situation in Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky, and "the policy which created industrial servitude in these sections must be repudiated and liberty and justice restored" before peace shall again reign in that district, according to a statement given The Labor World this week by Ben Williams, field representative of the United Mine Workers of America, who has been stationed in District 19 at intervals during the past several years.

Red organizations which have invaded these fields, with their un-American methods, are bitterly condemned by the veteran trades unionist.

Mr. Williams, asked as to the true situation in the stricken Kentucky districts, talked interestingly of the present status of affairs there, and compared the strife-torn field, with its bitter hatreds and stagnated industry, to conditions in the nearby coal fields of Fentress and Overton counties, Tennessee, where under joint agreement mine workers and employers are producing increasing amounts of coal, to the mutual profit of all, and where confidence each with the other has made for happiness, prosperity and well-being of the entire citizenship.

"Much has been written in the great dailies of America concerning the situation in Harlan and Bell counties," Mr. Williams said. "Newspaper men and representatives of various organizations have endeavored to throw light on the conditions there, and I believe that most of these writers are sincere in their efforts to bring out the truth with respect to the situation. However, first-hand observation will convince anyone that too much stress has been laid upon the absolute power of political tricksters, and the perfidy and arrogance of certain operators, which is the primary cause of this disturbance, has in a measure been lost sight of. While I hold no brief for the maneuvering politicians, I feel that to center the attacks on them will not help in eliminating the true causes for the trouble and thus restoring that peace and happiness to this stricken community which is the just due of American citizens and workers. The invisible dictator, secure in his possession of wealth and power, should have the light of publicity trained constantly upon him and his un-American efforts to establish virtual slavery of mine workers and their families.

"Also, it might be recalled, the trouble may in no case be attributed to the workers, but the underlying causes were oppressive and inhuman tactics of certain coal operators, a result of cut-throat competitive policies. No strike was ever authorized by the United Mine Workers, but that organization did render whatever assistance was possible in an attempt to alleviate distress and to prevent actual starvation and want among the miners and their families. An instance of this is in the fact that the mine workers spent more than $1,000 for gas and oil for trucks and cars to visit surrounding communities and collect provisions and clothing for the starving workers. That this sum was well spent is shown in the results which frequently brought $20 or $25 worth of food, etc., for an expenditure of a dollar or two. Whatever money was secured by this method was distributed as equitably as possible for the purchase of dire necessities.

"The situation was changed by the invasion of the communistic organization under the title 'National Miners' union,' which name has confused certain people who were of the opinion that they were the same as the United Mine Workers of America, which is a bonafide American institution and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The National Miners' union is a communistic organization affiliated to and receiving its orders from Moscow, Russia. Another red organization also came into Harlan and Bell county, the Industrial Workers of the World. Neither of these red organizations believe in joint contracts or the collective bargaining principles. These organizations are opposed to the principles of the American labor movement and the United States government.

"The interests which opposed the regular United Mine Workers of America organization and discharged miners either for being members of or for being in sympathy with the organization, had many of the prominent and active miners arrested and put in jail on trumped-up charges when there was not a bit of evidence of wrongdoing against them.

"The invasion of the red organization assisted the operators and certain political powers by giving them an opportunity to appeal to 'patriotism' and the sentiment of the general public and gave them a smoke screen to hide behind, and the original issue and merits of the real trouble was lost sight of.

"Other elements entered into the fight and appeared on the ground, such as the 'Labor Defense,' the 'National Labor Defense,' the 'Civil Liberty league.' A peculiar and surprising phase of these representatives' actions was that none of them came to the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, but they consulted and apparently co-operated with the National Miners' union and the I. W. W., and representatives of these defense leagues have interested themselves solely in behalf of the two red organizations.

"We are familiar with the policies of the N. M. U. and I. W. W. Neither organization believes in joint contract, and in order to fool the industrial worker who is rebelling against injustice and oppression they formulate demands that they know are impracticable and impossible to obtain, so that should the bonafide American labor movement succeed in bringing about a settlement and having joint contract established they may use their poisonous sheets to tell the workers they have been 'sold out.' The leaders are careful not to tell the workers their real and true policies. They first poison the minds of new members or those whom they are trying to organize by manufacturing the most damnable lies, and they delight in destroying the character of the officials of the American labor institutions. The inner circle of the red and communistic organizations do not want peace or satisfactory relations, because it is not fertile soil to sow their seeds of revolution. They desire and must have conditions where they can appeal to the emotions and sentiments of the workers. They dodge and evade any practical or constructive policy.

"The conditions in Harlan and part of Bell county have been an ideal field for the reds and they have capitalized it for the purpose of sending out appeals to certain types of people to obtain money. No report is ever made of how much finance is received or how much or where disbursed. The workers under the circumstances such as exist in Harlan county are in a desperate state and are easy victims to the impractical and poisonous propaganda of the reds. They are like a man out in deep water and unable to swim. They will grab at anything that is thrown to them.

"I have tried to show you the real conditions in a condensed statement without going into details of numerous things that have occurred, but the main and important question is, What is the cure; what will correct and remove wrongs and substitute reason and justice for the suffering, privation and bitterness that has existed and still exists, and will continue to be so with a possibility of a more serious and dangerous condition to follow.

"Non-union policy with its cut-throat competitive condition is the cause and must be removed.

"Organization of the coal operators and the miners must be established.

"Joint wage agreement must be negotiated and established under the American collective bargaining principle.

"The tyrannical and oppressive policy which has created and established industrial slavery in Harlan and Bell counties must be absolutely removed and liberty and freedom must be real."

Company Stores Gouge Kentucky Coal Diggers

"Inhuman practices on the part of the non-union coal operators in western Kentucky which have been in effect for months are being continued and give promise of extending into the winter," declares the United Mine Workers Journal, the official publication of the United Mine Workers of America.

"What chance the poor miner will have in cold weather, with his small vegetable garden a thing of the past, rests entirely on the coal operators.

"Heading the list of indignities heaped upon the miner's head is the infamous company store, the festering sore on the body of greed and avarice encouraged and supported by the penny-wise-and-pound-foolish coal companies.

"The Pluck-Me store is not a myth in western Kentucky. It is so real that a large part of the miner's trouble rests upon its doorstep. After forcing the miner to work long hours under the worst conditions possible, stealing from him by short-weighing the coal he digs, paying him as low as 15 cents a ton for his labor, the coal company then wallops him again at the company store, where he is forced to trade because he has no money to buy at an independent store.

"A survey of prices charged at company stores and compared with prices at independent places shows an overcharge of from 10 to 65 per cent which the miner is compelled to pay if he desires to keep body and soul together, and ward off starvation from his wife and children."

Rail Mergers Must Protect Rail Workers

Railroad mergers should contain provisions protecting railroad employes and be supervised by the interstate commerce commission, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declared in its report on the problems of railway employes to the 1931 convention of the federation at Vancouver.

In discussing the decline in net earnings on approximately $26,000,000,000 invested in the railway industry the council said consolidation of the railroads and increase in freight rates had been advanced to remedy the situation.

"Recognizing the economies to be secured through consolidation," the council said, "the railway unions interposed the condition that plans for mergers should include provisions to care for the equities of those employes who would be affected by the changes.

"Railway employes organize their whole lives around their jobs and pour into it all their work capacities. Changes in the industry must take into consideration the consequences to these worker investments as well as to communities.

"We believe that mergers, whether brought about through holding companies or openly, should be supervised by the interstate commerce commission and that this consideration of the personal investment should apply equally.

"Every industry that renders an essential service to society has a right to earn a fair return. We believe the development of competitive conditions in the transportation industry should be carefully watched and studied so that the best interests of the carriers and those served should be steadily maintained."

SEAMEN STRIKE AGAINST DISCHARGE OF FIREMEN

Sydney, Australia, Oct. 28.—The Seamen's union here declared a strike against four steamers, the Canberra, Wear, Time and Dimboola, because the owners of the Canberra discharged a firemen as undesirable.

Brown Kicks In To Chest; May Need Aid Himself

Old-Timer Borrows Dollar From a Friend and Promises More—Maybe.

Harold Freehearted Brown, dean of Labor World correspondents, takes his pen in hand this week to discuss the Community Chest, and holds that the appeal of the needy this year should be heeded in greater measure of sacrifice than ever before. Mr. Brown declares he has borrowed a dollar for an initial payment, and if business gets better he will contribute some more; if not, he may want his dollar back.

The communication follows:

Editor Labor World.

You know, or ought to, that this is the week in which our city has set for some hustling citizens to gather the wherewithal to finance the Community Chest. It's a great idea, I like it, and hope they'll go away over the top, because, I tell you frankly, I may have to call on them for help myself before this thing ends! And there are plenty more in the same fix. But I'm going to subscribe, as usual. Mr. Al Porzelius very courteously asked me to come across, and you know yourself that when Al tells folks to come across with the money, they generally hustle around and get it for him if they have to borrow it! That's what I'm doing. I will subscribe four dollars, payable in quarterly installments, but conditionally. You understand, conditioned upon my personal ability to borrow the other three dollars within nine months, which is an extremely dubious question, I want to say. I've got the first dollar, however, without having to hold up my poor victim, as I happen to have a little "inside information" about him and he happened to have the dollar, which is a wonder. If, however, prosperity succeeds in getting around that now well-known corner, and I succeed in finding a job, I will cash in that obligation, provided Mr. Porzelius gives me 5 per cent off for cash

This way of only having three weeks' work between Christmas and first of following November certainly has its drawbacks, as much as I dislike to work. You know, no native of Georgia ever strikes a lick of work, unless he feels just compelled to do so. I know some that never did a lick of work in their lives, except upon the public roads, when the judge told 'em they had it to do, or else!

Hoping you may be able to double your own subscription this year to our Community Chest, and that I may be able to borrow those other three dollars, I am, yours as ever,

H. F. B.

Tennessee Lags In Inauguration Of Five-Day Week

Only 681 Workers Officially Listed as Enjoying Benefit of Shorter Period.

Tennessee lags far behind other states in the matter of inauguration of the five-day week, according to an interesting chart prepared by the Executive Council of the American Federation for submission to the recent convention. But 681 workers are listed as enjoying the shorter work period within the confines of Tennessee. However, since the figures were compiled some progress has been made, an instance of which is establishment of the five-day work week throughout the Southern Railway system.

The state of New York heads the list with 188,089 five-day-week workers. New Jersey comes second with 44,784, Ohio third with 30,464, and Pennsylvania fourth with 30,164.

The complete list follows:

Alabama, 1,273; Arkansas, 7; California, 17,132; Colorado, 2,700; Connecticut, 5,034; Delaware, 240; District of Columbia, 7,602; Florida, 975; Georgia, 1,575; Illinois, 58,657; Indiana, 5,960; Iowa, 1,613; Kansas, 123; Kentucky, 1,582; Maine, 97; Maryland, 7,561; Massachusetts, 16,771; Michigan, 4,672; Minnesota, 2,248; Missouri, 17,054; Montana, 887; Nebraska, 231; Nevada, 520; New Hampshire, 458; New Jersey, 44,784; New Mexico, 78; New York, 188,089; North Dakota, 80; Ohio, 30,464; Oklahoma, 2,152; Oregon, 5,354; Pennsylvania, 30,164; Rhode Island, 1,762; South Carolina, 67; Tennessee, 681; Texas, 3,517; Utah, 65; Vermont, 2,403; Virginia, 525; Washington, 6,560; West Virginia, 346; Wisconsin, 1,936.

Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Arizona, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Dakota and Wyoming did not report any members as having the five-day week.

AFL Indorses 51 Union Labels and 10 Cards

The union labels issued by fifty-one unions and union cards issued by ten unions have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor, according to the annual report of Secretary Frank Morrison to the 1931 convention of the federation.

SIX-HOUR DAY ONLY REAL ROAD TO PROSPERITY

"Eventually, Why Not Now?" Asks Hearst.

GREAT NEWSPAPERS TAKE FORWARD STEP

Call for National Conference to Work Out Plans for Ending Depression.

William Randolph Hearst has come out in support of the six-hour day as the only adequate remedy for unemployment and urges a national industrial conference of employers and representatives of trade unions to discuss conditions for its immediate application.

The reasons which impelled Mr. Hearst to advocate the shorter work day are set forth in an editorial in the Hearst papers headed "Six-Hour Day Eventually, Why Not Now?"

"The time has come for American employers and labor leaders to come to grips with the fundamental facts concerning unemployment," the editorial says.

"Leaders must be reminded that business exists for the service of men. The ironic maladjustments in industry, with glutted markets on the one hand and undernourished people on the other, constitute a serious indictment of management in the large.

"Business has been depressed because executives were slow to discard outmoded ideas.

"In order to sustain prosperity through maintaining an adequate home consuming market, business must share with workingmen more liberally the fruits of the improved industrial efficiency, resulting from greater use of labor-saving machinery and from improved technique of operations. Failure to do so precipitated the present crisis.

"In emphasizing that the time was at hand for another reduction in the hours of labor, William Randolph Hearst pointed out:

"'Labor-saving machinery makes a reduction of hours possible, and, in fact, necessary. Otherwise vast numbers of working people will be thrown out of employment.

"'It has been the habit of the employing classes to take the full benefit of labor-saving machinery and capitalize it, depriving the working people of their due share of the benefit.

"'The advantage of labor-saving machinery should be distributed to the employers in greater profits, to be sure, and to the consumer in cheaper prices; but, above all, to the working people in shorter hours, better wages and better living conditions.'

"With the demand and supply of manpower out of balance, American industry should immediately consider ways and means of adjusting itself to the six-hour day.

"Routine minds will find many reasons why the proposal will not work. The same negative reaction followed the campaign for an eight-hour day instead of a ten or twelve-hour day.

"But, in spite of reactionary rhetoric, the inexorable force of economic pressure is already compelling large-scale industrial experiments in spreading jobs among wider groups of men.

"A leading industrial statistician estimates that general adoption of the six-hour day would increase the present number of wage-earners in industry alone by at least two million persons.

"Under the aegis of the Manufacturing Chemists' association, leading corporations in the chemical industry have recently inaugurated the six-hour day in order to spread available work among the greatest number of workers.

"The president of one of the leading corporations in that industry, in a statement to the Hearst newspapers, declared:

"'While the immediate cause of our adopting the plan was emergency relief, it may well be that it will become a permanent policy.'

"Thus, creative leaders use an acute crisis as an opportunity for building sounder and more humane economic policies.

"A leading American cereal manufacturer, who pioneered with the six-hour day, has reported that the productivity per worker has increased 3 per cent to 4 per cent.

"The Hearst newspapers accordingly urge enlightened employers and representatives of trade unions to confer immediately to discuss conditions under which the six-hour day in industry may be promptly ushered in.

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1931.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

5. Jesus' Relationship to the Father. Every utterance of Jesus, even when these utterances are isolated apart from the rest of the New Testament, have a peculiar and striking note of authority about them. Is this true concerning only some certain translation of these utterances or is it true of all translations? The answer is this: Wherever Jesus' sayings have been translated with any degree of fidelity to the original thought and language in which they were spoken His utterances retain this note of final authority to which I refer.

WM. L. MOSS

We must therefore endeavor to understand the source of this authoritative note in the sayings of Jesus if we are to know why His teaching on man's social life is to be accepted above that of, say, the teaching of our fellow beings around us or the teaching of any one in the past ages who has set himself up as the teacher of mankind.

If the utterances of Jesus are stamped with an indisputable finality of authority in their tone, an authoritative note which is easily recognizable, then whence came this note of authority? That Jesus as He walked and taught among those who heard Him had the bearing not of one of the ordinary teachers of Israel but of an outstanding leader and prophet is revealed by the New Testament. This is proved by two facts: the first is (1) the bitter and unceasing harassing of Jesus by the scribes and Pharisees from almost the day He began His public ministry to the dark and tragic hours of the night before the crucifixion morning, and the second is (2) the unaffected and spontaneous tributes of the simple folk who were attracted to Him by His fame while He yet taught among them. I shall not elaborate on the attitude of the scribes and Pharisees in this particular series of articles, but concerning the second point (the tributes to Jesus' greatness as a Teacher) I shall go more in detail next week, submitting a list of quotations from the New Testament which will show the nature of the estimation of Jesus by the people who heard Him.

PRESSMEN AID JOBLESS.

New York Printing Pressmen's Union 51, of New York City, which for two years has assessed its 4,000 members $8 a month to create an unemployment relief fund, and in that time has distributed more than $400,000, has voted unanimously to continue the assessment for another six months.

The assessments were to have expired on Nov. 1, but in view of the severity of unemployment and the approch of winter, the members felt that it was necessary to extend further relief to their fellow-workers.

The union distributes an average of $12 a week to its needy members, and the number of men receiving help has totaled 650.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years.

Take CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Wages Lag Behind Labor's Output

The power of the owners of industry to victimize labor with relatively low wages despite revolutionary increases in the quantity of wealth produced by the workers for the owners, is trenchantly pointed out by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The council also emphasizes the importance of trade unions as an institution to secure for the workers in the form of increased wages an ever larger portion of the wealth produced in order that the buying power of labor may keep pace with the increased quantities of commodities and services produced and thus become an important element in preventing unemployment.

The council points out that the average worker in the manufacturing industries increased his output of commodities 26 per cent from 1899 to 1919, and 54 per cent from 1919 to 1929.

But when it comes to the advance in real wages, expressed by "wage rates per hour in all industry in terms of the goods they will buy," the council finds that "wage rates advanced only 4.2 per cent from 1899 to 1919, compared with the 26 per cent advance in productivity, and 36 per cent from 1919 to 1929, compared with a 54 per cent advance in productivity."

In discussing the lesson to be drawn from these unimpeachable statistical facts, the council says:

> Economic equilibrium depends on keeping a balanced relationship between economic forces. For instance, consuming power must keep pace with producing power, income from trade and industry must be so distributed that it will increase the capacity to buy in proportion as it increases the capacity to produce. When these factors are thrown out of balance, trade and industry can no longer function normally, and we are plunged into business depression.
>
> It is the task of trade unions to see that the worker's side of the balance is kept up, and that workers advance proportionately with other groups. Wage-earners and small salaried workers with their families form 83 per cent of the nation's population and receive 54 per cent of the national income. Almost the entire amount of this income is spent to buy industry's products and services or to pay rent, for there is little margin for saving.
>
> In recent years workers have received about $32,000,000,000 a year. The immensity of this sum and its huge influence as an economic force makes it essential that workers' income advance proportionately with industry's producing power. Industry depends on workers' buying; it is a severe handicap when workers' incomes do not keep pace.

Slave Wages on Road Work

The determination of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to secure legislation to prevent the government of the United States from being a party to slave wages on highway construction work paid for in part by the government will receive universal approval.

Congress appropriates millions of dollars every year for highway construction in the various states with the provision that the state governments shall pay an equal amount.

The roads are built either directly by the state government or by the contract system. The federal appropriation laws contain no provisions to safeguard either decent wages or working hours and the prevailing wage rate law does not apply to highway construction. Some officials of the United States government have taken advantage of this situation and favored low wages on highway work.

In its report to the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor the Executive Council of the federation tells the story in tabloid form:

> Hundreds of millions of dollars have been appropriated by the government to aid the states in the construction of good roads. In that work the lowest wages imaginable are being paid. For instance, a contract was made by the highway commission of South Carolina with contractors which provided that the wages should be 20 cents an hour but permitted a lower rate of wages for 10 per cent of the employes as low as 15 cents an hour.
>
> In Idaho, the state laws provide for the prevailing rate of wages. The federal government, however, which contributed to the building of the roads, refused to permit such a clause to be placed in the contract.
>
> The same outcome resulted in Wisconsin where provision was made by the state to pay 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor on the public roads to be constructed. The federal officials refused to permit the enforcement of the wage rate.
>
> In Indiana contractors were paying 20 cents and 25 cents an hour which so aroused public opinion that the highway commission refused to give further contracts to those offending. Because the contractors had promised to pay 50 cents an hour, the contracts were taken away. The state is doing the work and paying 40 cents an hour. Similar reports are coming from many states.

Confronted with this collusion between state officers, many contractors, and certain federal officials to impose low wages on workers doing road construction, the council says it will be "absolutely necessary that the prevailing rate of wage law with such amendments as will be made in the next session of congress be extended to road building for which the government appropriates a share.

Retaining Displaced Workers

Labor-displacing machinery installed by the owners and managers of industry enables one worker to produce as much wealth in the form of commodities as many workers produced by former methods.

There are also revolutionary changes occurring in the structure of industry caused by changing demands. Rayon takes the place of cotton. The motor bus takes the place of railroad car and the railroad locomotive.

The result is that hundreds of thousands of workers, after having spent long periods of time in acquiring skill in certain lines and after having worked at one trade for years, find themselves without a market for their wealth producing ability.

To meet this condition the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report on methods of preventing unemployment to the 1931 convention of the federation, recommended the wide extension of vocational counsel and retraining of workers displaced by machinery. The council said:

> If assistance in knowing the jobs available is supplemented by help in adapting work skill and experience to various industries, an element in flexibility is introduced that will help in meeting the problem of technological unemployment.
>
> The unprecedented rate of technical change in the past decade has made it plain that vocational education should provide opportunities for adults. Services for adults will be most practical when co-ordinated with the work of the employment service.
>
> The employment service accumulates information on the kinds of work for which wage-earners will be hired and the relative number of employes needed. The vocational counselor should know what industries make use of similar skills so that courses of retraining can be worked out.
>
> Our educational agencies should consider this problem of vocational education for adults and make provisions to meet it. Experience in this field will in turn be reciprocally helpful in keeping vocational education for boys and girls practical and adapted to industrial and worker needs.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Wherever men gather the talk these days turns to the question of unemployment and the possible return of that thing called prosperity.

When will it return? When will there be jobs? When will there be business?

As time passes one thing stands out as a special symptom of this depression, and of popular feeling. Greater and greater numbers of men who have always hitherto thought everything was all right are now free, drastic and biting in their criticisms.

Pick up your favorite business magazine—chances are you'll find an editorial barb. Even the old Saturday Evening Post has been printing startling facts. Pointing out, for instance, as Matthew Woll did more than a year ago, the terrific American investments abroad, and their purport and sinister possibilities.

Oh, these are great days, sure enough—great days for truth telling.

* * *

We can stand truth, great gobs of it.

The great difficulty is to translate fundamental truths into terms that mean something to the man who has never dealt in such big truths.

Those who probe to the bottom of this depression find abuses in terms of billions of dollars.

The unemployed, sleeping in hallways and byways, think in terms of nickels. A nickel is a cup of coffee and a cup of coffee is hope.

Many families lucky enough to have roofs over their heads are thinking in terms of nickels, too.

Mark this down: Until the average man knows what's going on and what needs to be done about it, we may have remedy, but we will have no guarantee the remedy will be permanent.

* * *

Billions of American money have gone abroad for what is called investment.

"Securities"—funny word—here at home have gone down so far that states are allowing life insurance companies to quote the June 30 market price to make their books show something decently removed from disaster.

The great telephone monopoly declares an extra dividend, and so does Woolworth.

Many corporations are declaring dividends on stock that represents no money investment—only water—inflation.

Ernest Elmo Calkins, noted business writer, bursts out and says that industry is run by bankers.

Floyd W. Parsons, author, authority, says we—laugh at that "we"—will never get back more than half of the five billion dollars loaned in South America. If that five billion didn't come out of profits which, in large part, could have gone into wages, where did it come from?

* * *

Isn't it true that the evil lies buried deeply in the industrial and financial system? That the abuse has been by men controlling industry and finance?

Isn't that, then, the place to put the cure medicine?

There are some who say our worst enemies just now are those who gabble about political nostrums, taking attention away from the place where guilt and responsibility are and centering it on government. May be something to that idea.

But this whole business, somehow, has got to be translated into loaves of bread and pounds of meat and house rent and clothes.

That can be done. Get your mind on wages and hours of work—and to get action on those vital questions, organize into unions. Enough union men in strong, disciplined unions and there'll be no more depression problem—never!

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor ever met in Cincinnati, selected as the next convention city?

A.—The A. F. of L. met in Cincinnati in 1896 and 1922.

* * *

Q.—Who said: "One fact stands out in bold relief in the history of men's attempts for betterment and that is when compulsion is used, only resentment is aroused. Only through moral suasion and appeal to men's reason can a movement succeed"?

A.—Samuel Gompers.

What Next!

A nocturnal sundial, using light instead of shadow to tell the time and expanded to relatively gigantic proportions, is to be installed by the municipality of Guayaquill, republic of Ecuador. The light source will be an electric searchlight which, revolving once every twelve hours, will indicate the time by illuminating surrounding landmarks at the same time each night.

A HIGH GRADE PRODUCT
. . . . AT A LOW COST!
MINED IN TENNESSEE BY MEMBERS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

FENTRESS COAL

"100 Per Cent Union"

Buy Now at Summer Prices!

ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
WALTER D. MOORE
T. F. WARE
PHONE 6-1183

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

PARAGON CAFE
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS—MEYER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

Notice to Grading Contractors

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1931.

Bids: November 10, 1931.

Sealed proposals directed to the undersigned and marked on the outside of the envelope "BID FOR GRADING THE SHALLOWFORD ROAD" will be received by the Board of Highway Commissioners of Hamilton County, Tennessee, at its office at the Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn., until 11:00 A.M., November 10, 1931, for the grading and drainage of the Shallowford Road from Chickamauga Creek to the Lee Highway.

Blank proposal, contract and bond, together with specifications will be furnished applicant by the County Engineer, Court House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The successful contractor will be required to execute an approved Surety Bond for 50% of the contract as determined by the bids.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond for 5% of the amount of the proposal payable to T. S. Wilcox, Chairman.

Bidder must furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience, ability and financial responsibility together with a schedule of operations by which they agree to conduct the work.

The awarding of the contract will be withheld until all rights-of-way are secured. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and waive any informalities in the bids received.

T. S. WILCOX, Chairman.

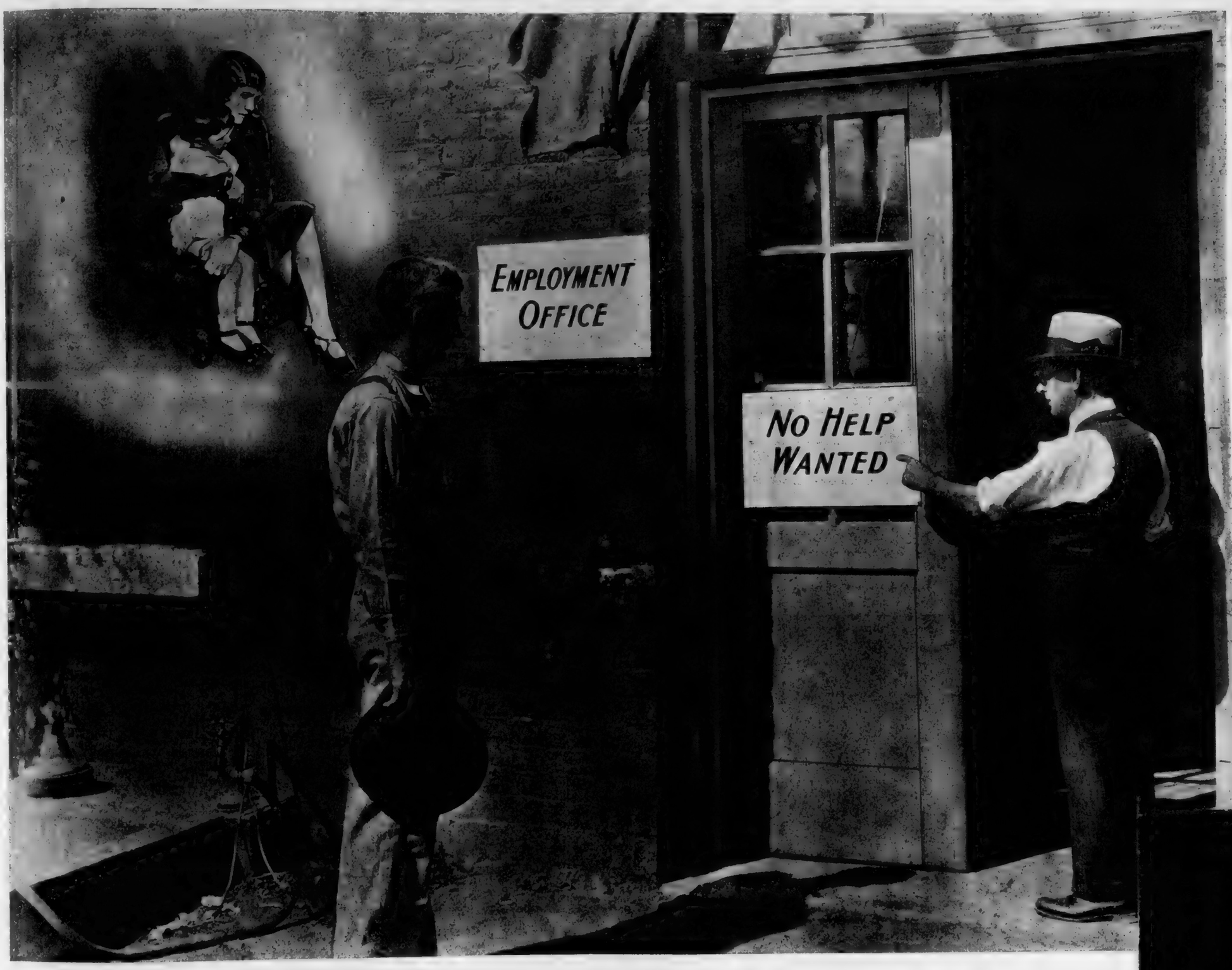
OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

ANOTHER HOPE SHATTERED!

But With Your Help His Spirit Will Not Be Broken



During the past twelve months the twenty-two agencies of the Communi Chest have been carrying almost unbearable burdens.

The demands for family relief, sick relief, child-care and all the other ser ices rendered by Chest agencies have become greater and more complex.

Suffering and distress must be alleviated. The work of the Community Che agencies must go forward. You who have jobs, homes, health . . . Give that you unfortunate neighbors may be helped.

They Need You Now!

Chattanooga Community Ch

Tenth Annual Campaign . . . **OCTOBER 26-31** *Tenth Annu . . . Campai*

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by D. S. Etheridge and wife, Nell Etheridge, dated March 27, 1926, of record in book "S," Volume 19, Page 511, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being the South eighty (80) feet of the West seventy (70) feet of Lot Number Twenty-four (24), Chestnut Street, Original Plan of the Town of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of lot makes one lot fronting eighty (80) feet on the East Side of Chestnut Street and running back Eastwardly, of uniform width, a distance of seventy (70) feet to the West side of a private alley, which alley is to be used by the owners of the South eighty (80) feet of said lot Number Twenty-four (24), Chestnut Street. Said part of lot is bounded on the South by Fourth Street.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 16th day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46020

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Sidney H. Gobay vs. Elizabeth W. Gobay

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Elizabeth W. Gobay is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to apiear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 7th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

M. R. Bernhardt, Atty. 10-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46023

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Kathryn Hunter vs. Harold E. Hunter

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Harold E. Hunter is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of October, 1931.

TOM ROGERS, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46030

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

John Benjamin Cook vs. Annie Vevah Leola Cook

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Annie Vevah Leola Cook is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 8th day of October, 1931.

TOM ROGERS, Clerk.

R. Y. Faris, Atty. 11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46087

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Carl Locke vs. Adre Locke

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to that Adre Locke is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 19th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry A. Hite, Atty. 11-13

CONSTIPATION

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. 1-471

THEDFORDS Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Emma G. McCleskey (widow) dated January 5, 1929, of record in Book "H," Volume 24, Page 107 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Three Hundred Seven (307), Block Number Twenty-nine (29), East Lake, Mission Ridge Land Company's Subdivision, in the old Second Civil District, present City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, Page 25, of the Register's Office of said county. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the West side of Thirteenth Avenue (formerly Avenue "M") and extends back westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the East line of a public alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by S. L. Englander and wife, Ruth Englander, dated June 7, 1926, of record in book "Z," Volume 20, Page 95 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Third (3rd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being Lot No. 7 and the Northwest triangle of Lot No. Six (6), Block No. 1, Map No. 1, North Chattanooga, property of the Chattanooga Land, Coal, Iron & Railway Company, as shown by plat of record in Register's Plat Book No. 3, page 31, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; also known as Lots Nos. seven (7) and part of six (6), Block No. 1 (1), of Ogden, Bushnell, Giles and Hulse's Re-subdivision of Block No. four (4), Normal Park Addition, and Lots Six (6) and seven (7), map No. one (1), as platted by the Chattanooga Company, Limited, registered the 14th day of October, 1912, in Register's Plat Book 6, page 41, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said Lot Seven (7) and the Northwest triangle of Lot Six (6) mentioned above, making the tract of ground fronting fifty-eight (58) feet on the East line of Tremont Street and running back Eastwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the West line of an alley, as shown by plat of Lots 6 and 7, attached to deed registered in Book "T," Volume 19, page 65, together with an easement over the stone steps extending through Lot No. 6, as shown on plat in Book "T," Volume 19, page 65 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

SUBJECT to the right to change the present grade of streets and highways bounding said property and fix other grades as set out in former deeds from the Chattanooga Estates Company to E. B. Ogden et al, registered in Book "O," Volume 11, page 535.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Deed of Trust executed by J. T. Lawing and wife, Nolia Lawing, on the 4th day of November, 1930, and recorded in Book B, Vol. 26, page 465, etc., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, which trust deed is referred to for its terms and powers, default having been made in the payment of part of the monthly notes, namely, notes due April 4th, 1931, May 4, 1931, and all notes since that date, and the holder of all the unpaid monthly notes, on account of the default in the payment of said notes now past due more than thirty days, declared said past due notes due and payable, and demanded of me, the said Trustee, that foreclosure and sale of the property be made to pay said outstanding unpaid notes, I, S. S. Koons, Trustee, will on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale and at the West Door of the Court House in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expose the following described property for sale at public outcry and will sell the same for cash to the highest and best bidder, and in bar of redemption, homestead and dower both in law and equity, to-wit:

In the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Being the east 50 feet of Lot No. 19, Harris' Subdivision, Alton Park, formerly Oak Hills, as per plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is hereby made. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the north line of Lookout Avenue and extends northwardly, of uniform width, along the west line of West Avenue to the right-of-way of the Belt Railway of Chattanooga, formerly the Chattanooga Union Railway, being the east 50 feet of the property conveyed to Mary Nixon Burger by C. E. James, by deed registered in Book H, Vol. 11, page 704 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. It is the same real estate conveyed to I. B. Koons and J. A. Long by Laura Hendrix, single, October 13, 1926, recorded in Book C, Vol. 21, page 567 of said Register's office.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey only as Trustee.

This October 21st, 1931.

11-13 S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

MORE ABOUT SIX-HOUR DAY

(Continued from First Page)

"The proposal is especially timely for public utilities, railroads, foodstuff trades, and other relatively stable industries which are still operating on reasonably full schedules, despite the depression.

"Under conditions of prosperity, a six-hour day will enable the worker to enjoy longer leisure, and to develop along cultural lines."

Green Backs Hearst Six-Hour Day Plan

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, spoke in commendation of William Randolph Hearst's declaration in favor of the six-hour day.

"I commend highly the stand taken by Mr. Hearst," he said, "and believe the influence he exercises through his newspapers will play a constructive part in bringing this necessary initial step in industry to a realization.

"The introduction of modern machinery and power has increased the productive capacity of the individual in industry 50 per cent.

"How is it possible to operate these machines and supply work for millions six days a week?

"The solution is the shorter work day and the five-day work week, and they ought to be established immediately. We will never rest content until they are established."

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in us, Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, by deed of trust executed by H. Daniel Smith and wife, Ruth S. Smith, recorded in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "O," Volume 24, Page 59 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been made to secure a series of notes amounting to $1,864.00, of which $1,254.00 remain unpaid. Said notes provide that, in case any one is not paid at maturity, the holder may declare all remaining notes in said series due and payable, and notes Nos. 20 and 21 in said series being due and unpaid, the holder elects to declare the entire series due and requests the undersigned, as Trustee, to foreclose said mortgage trust deed. Therefore, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate:

In the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot number (12) twelve, Block (B) of Berkley Hills Property—of the Cherokee Realty & Trust Company as shown by amended plat of Block (b), recorded in Register's plat book number (10) Ten, page number (44) Forty Four of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said lot fronts 100 feet (one hundred feet) on Edgehill Street.

Said sale will be made subject to first mortgage of Three Thousand ($3,000.00) Dollars, and any taxes or other prior liens. Title believed to be good, but will sell as Trustee only.

This, the 29th day of October, 1931.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK, TRUSTEE

By F. L. UNDERWOOD, V. P.

11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46133

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Grace Johnson vs. William Johnson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that William Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. DUDA, D. C.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46134

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ada Dobbins vs. Jess Dobbins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jess Dobbins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. DUDA, D. C.

Tillett & Wetherford, Attys. 11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46062

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Minnie Hitchcock vs. Percy Hitchcock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Percy Hitchcock is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 15th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Raymond J. Bork, Atty. 11-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46082

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Archie Goree vs. Lura Goree

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lura Goree is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 19th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 11-13

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace

H. B. McIntire & Son

vs.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon

The plaintiff, H. B. McIntire & Son, having obtained from Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace, an original attachment against the estate of defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon, upon affidavit of the said plaintiffs that the said defendants were justly indebted to them and were non-residents of the state and said attachment having been levied upon defendants property, and an order for publication having been made by the court; now, therefore, in pursuance of said order, this publication is made and the said defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon, are required to appear before said Justice of the Peace, Kelso Rice, at his office on Cherry Street, on November 16th, 1931, and make defense to said attachment suit, or same will be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE, Justice of the Peace.

11-13

NEWS CHAPEL NOTES

By H. CLAY TIMMONS

Howdy folks! Back on the old Labor World again; maybe every week, maybe not so often. Don't know what kipd of a head the skipper will put over this, but it's mostly News chapel stuff this week.

* * *

George Butler's idea of DeWitt Miller making over his front page stuff:

"This goes here, and this goes there, walking my baby back home!"

And when Dee is making over that front page and Hooks Underwood is remaking over Bales sports page, there is quite a vocal chorus. Hooks has an intestinal-basso and Dee a nasal tenor.

* * *

M. Stevens Cooke (the "M" stands for Munchausen, if you get what I mean) tells this one:

While working in Cincinnati some printer walked up to him and asked if they had any linotypes on the Enquirer.

"Sure," says Milt, "one or two."

"Well, I'm an operator on a model 20," says the hayseed.

"Well, brother," gibbers Milt, "you sure are out of luck. There ain't a twenty on the floor."

* * *

And then there was the youngster among a dozen or so in a gang making a tour through the shop, who picked up a slug and wanted to see the man who had the job of pasting those letters in such a straight line on a piece of lead.

* * *

All types of gaming have become de trop over here since the acquisition of a head janitor, or "building superintendent," as he terms himself. He even was going to have a couple of the fellows fired for playing checkers for a cent a man left on the board.

* * *

SEZ WHICH

By The Traveler

When this depression's over, says I to "Soupy" Smith, I'll buy some bones for Rover; I'll feed my kin and kith. Their vitals won't be achin' for meat and custard pies; I'll feed them beans and bacon 'till the grease runs out their eyes. You'll hear some happy shoutin' at my house on the hill; the landlord won't be doubtin' that he'll collect his bill. I'll stop the dealer's wagon to pitch coal in the yard; I'll have my pantry saggin' with sugar, peas and lard. When they veto prohibition, or give us beer and wine—when we see this condition, I'll have you out to dine. You may bring your wife and mother and sup a while with me; your wife may fetch her brother, his wife and children three. But in this trying hour when I am growing thin, won't you let me have some flour to fill my empty bin. Won't you let me have some "taters" to drive the wolf away; some cabbage and tomaters, some oats or clover hay? I hate to make a holler about this thing at all, but could you let me have a dollar? I'll pay you back next fall. My coat and pants are tattered; my feet are on the ground. Though I am badly battered, I'll soon come back around.

When business gets better, says "Soupy" Smith to me, then you may be my debtor for a dollar—maybe three. You may have some jam and jelly from my all but empty shelf, But while I'm hurting in my belly I'll keep it for myself.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

LAST week we briefly noted organized labor's insistence that free public school education be made a part of American political suffrage and we learned also that it is due to organized labor's efforts that the public school system was established in this country. Our consideration of labor's fight for public school education for the masses is the event in labor's history in this country which all but closes these editorials on the pre-Civil war period. The one highlight in labor's history which we must consider before taking up the Civil war period is that of the land reform movement initiated by organized labor.

Following the panic of 1837 the air was full of panaceas for the alleviation of the suffering among the masses in this country. The advocacy for homesteads for the idle was the chief issue which engaged people's minds. Let us quote from the Working Man's Advocate of 1845: A meeting had been held in New York City to consider pushing the homestead movement and in one of the resolutions adopted at this meeting it was declared "that in our opinion the best method of putting an end to Feudalism and Land Monopoly would be for the Legislature to pass a general law limiting the quantity of land" one person could own. The idea being to distribute the land among the many instead of permitting it to be held by the powerful few.

Horace Greeley during the agitation for free homesteads pointed out two ways in which the city laborer would benefit by free homesteads: (1) Some competitors would be drawn to the newly opened lands, thus tending to raise wages, or at least to prevent lowering the rate of wages, and (2) there would be an increasing demand for the products of manufacturers and small workshops, thus increasing the demand for labor.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

Peruchis to Play At Record Prices

Peruchi Players, who have been responsible for a number of innovations in the theatrical line during their long engagements in Chattanooga, will inaugurate another startling policy when, beginning next Tuesday, admission prices will be reduced to a level possibly never before known in the history of stock.

Manager "Tommy" Thompson announced Thursday that the new admission scale will be the lowest ever attempted by a high-class dramatic stock company, within his knowledge, and certainly the lowest ever for a Peruchi company in the many decades which this veteran producer has played the south.

Entire lower floor of the Memorial Little Theater, where the company has delighted Chattanoogans during the past three weeks, will be sold for 35 cents per admission, at night performances, while balcony seats will be offered at 25 cents. Corresponding reductions will also be made in matinee prices, when all seats will be available at 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children.

Mr. Thompson stressed the fact that the Little Theater now is the only theater in Chattanooga offering real musicians, with a splendid eight-piece orchestra directed by William Krug. He urges patrons to phone early for reservations, as the new scale is expected to fill the theater to capacity at each performance.

The Peruchis are playing this week a mystery drama which is declared to be one of the best of its type ever offered Chattanoogans, and increasingly large crowds have enjoyed each performance. Next week a sparkling new comedy, "What Anne Brought Home," will be presented.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

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Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

Memorial Auditorium

LITTLE THEATRE

Week of November 2

PERUCHI PLAYERS

. . . Present . . .

"WHAT ANNE BROUGHT HOME"

A SPARKLING THREE-ACT COMEDY

MATINEES TUES.-THURS.-SAT.

For Reservations
Phone 6-6329

LAST WARNING

Positive enforcement of Drivers' License Law will begin November 1st, and those not in possession of Driver's Permit will not be permitted to drive car on streets of Chattanooga.

JOHN C. HIBBETS, Auditor.

THE purchase of funeral merchandise in large quantities enables Coulter's to render the most ideal service at the lowest possible cost.

At this particular time, we feel that this consideration will be greatly appreciated by those we are called upon to serve.

R. J. Coulter Undertaking Co.
The South's Finest Ambulance
Funeral Home: 801 Vine St. Phone 6-6114

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SUGAR 5 Lbs. 25c; 10 Lbs. 50c; 25 Lbs. $1.25
PURE LARD Best Grade (limit 4 lbs.) 4 Lbs. 35c
BEANS Pinto or Great Northern, New Crop — Pound 4c
CORN Newport, 15-oz., Can 5c

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Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

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IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Change in Garbage Collection

Effective Nov. 1st, 1931, the Following Will Be the Schedule for Garbage Collections:
First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Wards:
Garbage Collected on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Ashes Collected on Tuesday and Friday.

TWELFTH WARD
(McCallie Avenue North to Wilson Street)
Garbage collected on Monday and Friday.
Ashes collected on Wednesday.

TWELFTH WARD
(Wilson Street North to City Limits)
Garbage collected Tuesday and Saturday.
Ashes collected Thursday.

THIRTEENTH WARD
(Twenty-third Street South to Thirty-seventh Street)
Garbage collected on Monday and Friday.
Ashes collected on Wednesday.

THIRTEENTH WARD
(Thirty-seventh Street South to State Line)
Garbage collected on Tuesday and Saturday.
Ashes collected on Thursday.

FOURTEENTH WARD
(Missionary Ridge)
Garbage collected on Tuesday and Saturday.
Ashes collected on Thursday.

FIFTEENTH WARD
(Brainerd)
Garbage collected on Monday and Friday.
Ashes collected on Wednesday.

SEVENTEENTH WARD
(North Chattanooga)
Garbage collected on Tuesday and Saturday.
Ashes collected on Thursday.

Garbage and ashes to be handled must be put out on correct days. A violation of this Ordinance is punishable by a fine of from $2 to $50.

ZACH TAYLOR, Commissioner.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 6, 1931 | Number 28

'FREE' LABOR CHEAPER THAN PRISON TYPE

Competition Putting Convicts Out of Business.

STATE GETS $1 A DAY FOR FELON'S WORK

But Outside Bosses Hire Females for $3 Per Week, Declares David Hanly.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 4.—The contract of Gray and Dudley company, of Nashville, manufacturers of George Washington stoves and ranges, with the Tennessee prison authorities expired in June of this year. This contract provided that the Gray and Dudley company was to purchase the product of 184 prisoners in the stove foundry in the main prison at Nashville. The company contracted to pay the state $1.75 a day per prisoner.

On the expiration of the contract the Dray and Dudley company refused to renew same or to make any agreement with the prison authorities for the operation of the prison stove foundry. Commissioner of Institutions Lyle has made what he terms a temporary arrangement with the Gray and Dudley company, whereby this concern agreed to use the number of convicts that they could work from day to day at the rate of $1 a day for each convict employed.

The Liberty Stove and Range company has a contract with the state prison authorities under the same terms as the Gray and Dudley company. This contract has not expired. As the state made the arrangement with the Gray and Dudley company whereby the labor of the convicts was reduced from $1.75 a day to $1 a day, the same arrangement was made with the Liberty company.

Under Chapter 40, acts of 1919, the commissioner of institutions, with the approval of the governor, is authorized to contract for the sale of the articles manufactured by the prisoners at so much per piece. It also provides that the parties contracting to buy the articles manufactured by the prisoners shall be required to furnish the necessary raw materials and to furnish and keep in repair the necessary equipment and machinery.

The law also provides that the state shall have entire supervision over the prisoners, but the joker in the law is in the provision that the contractor shall furnish, without cost to the state, the foreman in each prison factory. This is the man who reports the prisoners for failure to perform the tasks allotted to them. Prisoners are whipped with a huge strap for failure to perform tasks.

Section 2 of chapter 40 of the acts of 1919 provides that in the event the commissioner of institutions is unable to enter into satisfactory contracts under the above plan, he is then authorized to use and employ convicts in the manufacture of some article or articles on behalf of the state itself. He is also authorized to purchase the necessary machinery and equipment and necessary materials for carrying on manufacturing. He is also authorized to sell the articles manufactured on the general market or to sell the entire output to any one or more purchasers.

The temporary arrangement made with these prison contractors seems to me to be a violation of the law as quoted above. A request made of the state's attorney-general for an opinion as to the legality of the above arrangement for working convicts was refused by him on the ground that opinions from his office were given only on the request of state officials.

Commissioner of Institutions Lyle told me that there were over 2,000 prisoners in the main prison at Nashville at the present time. He also said that the state would be compelled to make provision to meet the requirements of the Cooper-Hawes law, which becomes effective in January, 1934. In the meantime he said it was necessary for him to keep the prisoners now in the penitentiary employed.

Salant and Salant, a New York corporation, has a contract in the main prison and the Boys' Reformatory located at Nashville. This concern manufactures work shirts in these two penal institutions for which they pay the state 40 cents a dozen. Salant and Salant have been so successful in the employment of Tennessee convict labor that they are going to establish a shirt factory at Martin, Tenn., where there is a good supply of cheap female labor.

There are shirt and overall factories in small towns in Tennessee, where women are employed fifty-seven hours a week and pay a wage of $3 a week. Beginners are paid $1.50 a week. It seems to me that it is impossible for the products of prison labor to compete with this so-called "free" female labor.

The financial affairs of Tennessee are in a deplorable condition. There is not money enough in the state treasury to pay the salaries of state employes. Schools all over the state will be compelled to close by January unless the legislature is called in extra session to make provisions. Gov. Horton is afraid he will be impeached if the general assembly is reassembled. An employe in the state capitol told me that he heard Gov. Horton say today in reply to a query as to when he was going to call an extra session that he had no intention of calling an extra session. Especially in view of the statement of Ed Crump, published yesterday, in which he said that both Gov. Horton and Secretary of State Haston should be kicked out of office.

Continued Increase in Unemployment Shown by Reports

January May See 7,000,000 Jobless

Now Is Time to Press Efforts to Keep Men at Work, Says President Green, Urging Labor's Emergency Program. Fifteen Industrial Centers Show More Out-of-Works.

October reports from trade unions received by the American Federation of Labor reveal that unemployment has again increased. In the first half of October, 19.6 per cent of the membership were out of work compared to 19.4 per cent in September and 19.2 in August.

Commenting on the report, President William Green, of the federation, points out that an increase in unemployment of 1 per cent at this time of the year is not unusual. A similar increase occurred in October even in the normal year 1923. But if unemployment continues to increase at this rate there will be 7,000,000 persons out of work in January, he said.

Hours Must Be Cut.

Emphasizing that now is the time to make every effort to keep men at work, President Green said that hours must be shortened, as there is actually only thirty-five hours' work a week for each of the wage-earners who want work in the United States today.

President Green said:

"While some 30,000 persons lost their jobs in industry in October, farmers took on more workers this month to help with the harvesting of grain and other crops. Some 40,000 more were employed on farms. Therefore our estimate of the total number out of work in the United States for October remains practically the same as in September—5,600,000 persons.

More Part-Time Work.

"Our part-time figures show an increase in the number working on short schedule. In September 18 per cent of the membership were reported on part time, in October 19 per cent. This increase in part time work is a healthy sign in a period when unemployment is rising. It seems likely that an effort is being made to keep men at work at least part time, for up to October our figures had shown a more than normal increase in unemployment which had not been offset by an increase in part time work. Therefore it seems likely that if more part time work had not been given in October, the unemployment increase would have been greater.

"In November we expect 600,000 persons to lose their jobs. Four hundred and eighty thousand will be laid off on farms and 118,000 in industry unless something is done to prevent the usual fall increase in unemployment.

Labor's Program Urged.

"Now is the time to put forth every effort to keep men at work. Labor's emergency program for employment this winter should be put into effect immediately, as follows:

"1. Maintain wages so that workers' buying power will be kept up and the demand for goods sustained, and employment will not fall to lower levels. It is encouraging to note that from January to Sept. 15 this year only one worker in ten has had his wages reduced, according to labor department reports from 15,000 manufacturing plants.

"2. Shorten work hours so that available work may be divided among all workers. There is actually only thirty-five hours a week for each of the wage-earners who want work in the United States today.

"3. Assure employment to minimum work forces from November to April.

Jobs for Additional Workers.

"4. Each employer to take on additional workers. If the three million employers in the United States were to give work to only one extra worker on the average, half of those out of work would be employed.

"5. Create work through public undertakings.

"6. Strengthen employment agencies.

"7. Keep young persons in school to avoid their competing for jobs.

"8. Give preference to workers with dependents.

"9. Secure financial relief from public and private funds to take care of those for whom no work can be found."

Gain in Eight Cities.

The A. F. of L. report for cities shows unemployment increasing in 15; only eight cities reported an improvement. In Baltimore and Minneapolis the increase in the number out of work has been large; in Pittsburgh and San Antonio the building trades have suffered especially, with more than 50 per cent increase in unemployment. Unemployment is most serious in Detroit, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Jersey City, Buffalo, New York and Los Angeles in the order of their listing. In each of these cities over 25 per cent are out of work.

Costigan Asks Federal Idle Aid, Shorter Hours

Washington, Nov. 4.—Federal relief for the unemployed to whatever extent may be necessary to keep them from suffering should be generously granted, declared United States Senator Edward P. Costigan on his arrival here from Colorado.

Senator Costigan said also that unemployment should be reduced by more effective employment agencies, more restraints on immigration in periods of depression, substitution of adult for child labor, an elastic program of state and federal public works, broadening as the needs increase, and by shortening working hours and increasing wages.

"Accident, sickness, old-age and unemployment insurance," he said, "should be actively and scientifically favored. To meet the wide danger of human starvation in this hour of emergency, needed public construction and other public employment should be pressed under federal and state appropriations.

"To meet our national needs of social justice and sounder distribution of wealth, federal taxes on excess profits, increased levies on incomes in the higher brackets and large collections on inheritances and gifts must be made."

He will also give his unqualified support to legislation restricting the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

Bricklayers Give Half Million for Jobless Members

Washington, Nov. 4.—A half million dollars have just been contributed to the unemployed members of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International union throughout the United States and Canada, according to an announcement issued by the executive board of the organization.

This help to unemployed members is extended through the cancellation of the per capita tax on members for November, December and January.

The tax which will not be collected for the three months will approximate a half million dollars, the officials said. At the same time all members exempted from the tax will continue eligible to participate in benefits aggregating a million and a half dollars.

Union Finances Strong.

In a joint statement issued by all the officials, including President Emeritus William J. Bowen, President George T. Thornton, Treasurer R. J. Gray, Secretary John J. Gleeson and First Vice-President Harry C. Bates, it was pointed out that only the excellent financial position of the union made the move possible.

"Our membership probably has been as hard hit by unemployment as any union membership," the statement said. "Relief is necessary for these men, many of whom have been loyal members for long periods. The remitting of the per capita tax for three months will, in many cases, mean the difference between maintenance of membership and cancellation. Our organization offers benefits of great value and these benefits will remain in force, despite suspension of tax collections.

On Solid Foundation.

"This organization, with members through the United States and Canada, has always conducted its affairs on a basis of economy. We have not indulged in dreams. Our per capita tax comes from men who work hard and who go long periods without work, even in so-called normal times. The officers have handled the money, not only according to the law of the union, with an ever-present sense of the fact that it is the money of men who work hard and who pay it for the maintaining of a union to protect their interests and welfare.

"Careful management of the funds of the organization makes this action possible, without in any manner weakening the defensive capacity of the union."

CHICAGO TAILORS STRIKE.

Members of Journeymen Tailors' Union No. 5, of Chicago, are on strike against an attempt of the employers to establish a piecework system.

Wottaman Palmer Gets Self 'Mugged'

Basil E. Palmer, who has been a fixture in local newspaper composing rooms since, possibly, J. B. Pound established the News, "got himself mugged" for the Junior Times, and this month's issue of that unusually live house-organ of the morning paper has a fine sketch of the old-timer, who is one of the best-known and best-liked printers in this section.

Local typos and other friends will be interested in the personal puff given our hero, and it is reprinted below as a courtesy of the "Little Times:"

Wotta man, wotta man!

None other than Basil Elmo Palmer we'd have you meet this month, folks. Most everybody already knows and likes him.

BASIL

Basil holds down No. 8 and No. 9 ad machines, and "the big machine." The swinging of magazines on the big one is killing work for the ordinary operator, but to Basil it is a mere trifle.

You've got to hand it to this fellow. Any one who, night after night, deciphers the scribbling on the ad copy, swings twenty or thirty magazines and can put up with that ad room bunch has got to be good.

Basil has enjoyed a long and happy married life, having wed Miss Gladys Marie Jones, of this city, in 1911. They have two children, Mildred, 17, and Basil, Jr., 12.

Our subject was born in Macon, Ga., in 1891 and came to Chattanooga at an early age. In 1906 he began work on the Times as a machine wiper, then graduated to the cases and make-up, and later to the machines. Except for two short intervals Basil has worked under the big dome since 1906. In 1923 he felt the lure of easy money and gentle breezes and pulled out for Florida. He returned in 1927. The other interval was of much shorter duration. That was in 1907 and he left the Times to go to work on the Chattanooga Star, a prohibition paper.

Basil can tell you of the "days when—" There were only eight machines on the Times; "Kid" Rogers was foreman of the old Star; when John Tinker was an operator.

Among Basil's souvenirs is an antique Chevrolet, which he says is like old wine—it improves with age. Basil is a little fellow—only 5 feet 4 inches and weighing 117 pounds. But he's not scared of anything, just because he happens to be small. He'll walk through anybody's graveyard at midnight, believe it or not.

CHURCHMAN SAYS IDLE ARE SLOWLY STARVING

Tells Senate Committee Public Officials and Influential Classes Are Indifferent to Suffering.

Washington, Nov. 4.—"The most discouraging thing about our grave unemployment situation is the indifference to human suffering exhibited by our public officials and influential classes," Dr. John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare council, told the senate manufacturers' subcommittee which is holding hearings on a proposal to create a national economic council.

Reading from a prepared statement, Dr. Ryan continued:

"They all seem to assume that their duty will be performed if none of the unemployed dies of actual and quick starvation.

"They seem to take no account of the deaths that are inevitable from slow starvation through a long course of undernourishment. They seem to care little about the permanent weakening of health and physique of the millions who will receive just enough assistance to enable them to survive.

"As a matter of fact, the starvation which has already occurred on account of unemployment is not all of the slow and gradual variety.

"A physician in one of the hospitals in Detroit reported not long ago that, on the average, four persons a day are brought to that particular hospital too far gone from starvation to be saved."

Dr. Ryan reiterated the demand which he has made frequently in recent months that a $5,000,000,000 public works program be begun by the government to provide work for the unemployed.

A. F. L. Council Approves Advance Public Works Planning to Avert Unemployment

Complete approval of the advance planning and regulated construction of public works to stabilize industry and aid the prevention of unemployment in business depressions as provided in the Wagner law, enacted by the last session of congress, is given by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1931 convention of the federation.

The law establishes the federal employment stabilization board composed of the secretaries of the treasury, commerce, agriculture and labor departments.

The board is required to advise the president of the trend of employment, business activity, and the existence or approach of business depression or unemployment. The board is also required to co-operate with construction agencies in formulating methods of advance planning.

Another function of the board is to advise the president of the value volume of contracts awarded for construction work in the United States during various periods corresponding with similar periods in previous calendar years.

"Upon recommendation of the board," the council's report stated, "that there is likely to exist within six months a period of business depression and unemployment, the president can transmit to congress estimates for emergency appropriations. Such emergency appropriations shall be expended only for building roads, rivers and harbor works, flood control projects and public buildings under the provisions of laws now in effect.

"The intent of congress is to arrange for the construction of public works in such a manner as will assist in the stabilization of industry and employment through the proper timing of such construction.

"For many years the American Federation of Labor has pleaded with congress for this legislation. In 1893, the American Federation of Labor declared that 'while we applaud the humane efforts of private individuals to relieve the terrible distress of the unemployed, we most respectfully but emphatically insist that it is the duty of the city, state and national governments to give immediate and adequate relief.' It was also repeatedly declared that arrangements to construct public works in times of depression should be made in prosperous times.

"We are sure that if the advance planning law is faithfully carried out it will prove its effectiveness in times of business depression."

Butler Suggests U. S. Army For 1,000,000 Jobless

Washington, Nov. 4.—Enrolling one million unemployed in the United States army, marine corps and navy is advanced by Maj.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, retired, U. S. Marine corps, as a government measure to relieve unemployment. Enrollment would be on a voluntary basis and limited to single men without family obligations.

Under Gen. Butler's plan the government would feed, clothe and house the "peace-time army" for the duration of the business depression. He claims there are enough unoccupied army camps to provide adequate housing.

The men would be given vocational training of various sorts to better equip them for outside jobs when work is available. Athletics would be substituted for military training. The work provided would be such as did not compete with outside labor.

Gen. Butler estimates it would cost the government $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 to care for the army of a million for one year, but he points out that the sum is large in view of the fact that the government gave up more than $250,000,000 a year to help world-wide conditions under President Hoover's debt moratorium.

"It is not to be considered as a charity nor a dole," Gen. Butler explains. "These men would be giving their time and energy in return for their 'keep.' It is merely giving them a measure of liberty, a chance to live and the opportunity to pursue happiness."

Would Develop Idle Lands By Unemployed

Salem, Ore., Nov. 4.—A 30-year bond issue to raise funds to provide work for the unemployed by developing Oregon's 150,000 acres of logged-off land and land held for taxes is advocated by Labor Commissioner C. H. Gram.

In explaining his plan, Gram says the land not suitable for homes would be reforested. The portion suitable for agriculture, he adds, would be "cleared up and put in shape for cultivating, utilizing the unemployed for this work at a wage not large enough to hold them from private employment but sufficient to enable them to sustain themselves without charity." Employment would be limited to persons who have been in the state for one year.

"The plan will create employment as needed," Gram points out. "It will eliminate everything suggestive of the dole, thus enabling families to retain their self-respect and be increasingly better citizens.

"It will eventually bring a lot of small home owners to the state who could not be secured in any other way. It will place the land back on the tax roll as soon as it is turned over to purchasers.

"We must abandon the thought of profit, either for the individual or for any interest. It is entirely a matter, first, of sustaining life, and then of diverting the efforts of the unemployed to new processes which will offer them security."

LA FOLLETTE ASKS PUBLIC WORKS FOR IDLE RELIEF

Champaign, Ill., Nov. 4.—"The government should exercise all the power it grasped during the war" to bring rehabilitation from the economic depression, United States Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, told a University of Illinois audience here.

"If the purchasing power of the people is to be restored, we must have a comprehensive program on the part of the federal government which will help in fighting the depression," the Wisconsin progressive said. "This program should include a tremendous public works bill. It should include also a plan for the stabilization of industry and legislation to afford relief to farmers."

The senator said he believed President Hoover's plan for a credit corporation to liquidate banks' frozen assets was good in that it postpones additional bank failures, but that he does "not regard it as a solution for the economic situation."

SWIFT'S EMPLOYE VIOLATES WOMEN'S 9-HOUR DAY LAW

New Orleans, La.—An employe of Swift & Co., meat packers here, was convicted for violation of state laws prohibiting the working of women more than nine hours a day.

ELECTRICIANS FORM PLAN FOR JOBLESS RELIEF

McDaniels Announces Employer-Labor Program.

JOURNEYMEN WILL ACT AS SALESMEN

Officials of Local Union Optimistic Regarding Success of Novel Proposal.

E. E. McDaniel, business manager of Local 175, Electrical Workers, announced this week that an employer-labor plan to relieve unemployment in the electrical construction industry has been launched by the Electrical Guild of North America and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Together the two organizations, comprising contractors and workers, propose to create business and work in the industry by modernizing American homes, stores and buildings, equipped before the era of rapid electrical development and known to be inadequately wired, Mr. McDaniels said. "It will be the case of skilled electricians acting as salesmen for their employers to make the jobs by which they earn their livelihood," he continued.

The project, according to the outline furnished by Louis K. Comstock, president of the guild, and H. H. Broach, president of the electrical workers' union, will be carried out in nearly 600 cities and towns in the United States and Canada. It is known as the "Co-operative Work Plan" and involves the co-ordination of efforts of electrical contractors, central stations, labor organizations, civic groups, including central labor unions, inspection departments of municipalities, churches and posts of the American Legion.

If only 3 per cent of the potential market in the United States for repairs, extensions and wiring for new equipment is reached, it is estimated that the expenditure will amount to $126,000,000, divided roughly into $50,000,000 in wages, and $76,000,000 for materials, which, in turn, gets into wages.

The business managers of 600 local unions, accountable to the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, have been supplied with a handbook of the plan and called upon to furnish the names of all electrical contractors in their districts who are equipped to install repairs and extensions to existing household and business electric equipments. With the aid of the union's headquarters staff, idle electricians will be put into a house-to-house canvass under the direction of the local electrical contractors. Householders, it is believed, will buy electrical improvements to their property more willingly than they will contribute money for impersonal unemployment relief.

This picked corps of salesmen will work on a small commission basis in the interest of unemployment relief. The real incentive will be ultimate employment in their trade when the contractor gets new business requiring the services of skilled electricians.

MASS WELFARE NECESSARY TO SAVE CAPITALISM

Madison, Wis.—A revised capitalist system, providing high wages, low prices and short working hours, must take the place of the present system or it will be supplanted by a new system, such as communism, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, declared in an address here.

"My personal position," the president stated, "is that free capitalism and personal liberty are sounder than communism. But western capitalism must effect one great change. It must become mass conscious.

"Both old and new capitalism believed that the free pursuit of private ends was the royal road to public good. It is increasingly recognized by modern capital and industry that they must discharge their social functions."

"Millions of men and women," he continued, "are chilled by the fear of possible unemployment. They are ready to listen to a skeptical critique of capitalism. Undue continuance of the depression will render these millions sensitive to substitute systems which promise to make the welfare of the masses come first."

Dr. Frank said that prior to the crash in 1929 one-fifth of industry was operating under the principles of the new capitalism—high wages, low prices and short working hours—as opposed to low wages, high prices and long working hours. The hope of capitalism lies in the avoidance of revolution by practicing the former, he stated.

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1931.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter I
PART III: THE THOUGHT TREND OF JESUS' MIND

6. What People of Jesus' Time Thought of Him. In our effort to familiarize ourselves with the Person of Jesus sufficiently to understand His social teaching and weigh its authority we will now glance at the New Testament references to what people contemporary with Jesus had to say about him. This, of course, refers to those passages which are recorded as being the remarks of folks who came in contact with the Master during His teaching days. I refer you to Mat. 8:34 as the first reference of this nature. There we are told, "the whole city came out to meet Jesus." But the latter half of this verse tells us that the people came out to meet Jesus, not to become His to teach them, but to "depart out of their coasts." We must consider passages of this class as well as those which refer to Him in a more favorable light.

WM. L. MOSS

The incident recorded in Mat. 8:34 follows immediately after our Lord's great discourse on the mountainside, or rather series of discourses, which Matthew collected and recorded in the fifth, sixth and seventh chapters of his gospel, and which we call today "The Sermon on the Mount." The first verse of the eighth chapter records the end of this matchless Sermon, for there we read, "when Jesus was come down from the mountain great multitudes followed him." This verse is our connecting point between the mountain sermon (or "sermons") and Mat. 8:34 in our effort to reach an understanding of the latter verse.

The question now arises, Why did the people who in verse 1 of the eighth chapter follow Jesus so eagerly request Him in verse 34 of the same chapter to leave their country? For an answer I refer you to the Sermon on the Mount itself. In that Sermon Jesus struck a sweeping blow at the religious standards of the scribes and Pharisees and you can safely venture the guess that after He did so they immediately got busy and circulated among the populace scattering whispered denunciation of Him. We can picture some which we later have actually recorded for us, the scribes and Pharisees told the common people He was undermining the teaching of Moses and of their fathers, how He was a deceiver, an impostor, false teacher and perverter of the faith as it had been received by them from olden times. (To Be Continued.)

LABOR BACKS DRIVE TO ENFORCE BREAD ORDINANCE

New Orleans.—Attempts of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Local No. 35 to enforce the six-day week and no-Sunday bread ordinance in New Orleans have been indorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Council.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."
—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. E-172

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

WAGES AND LIVING COSTS.

The low wage destroyers of our American living standards keep up their propaganda that wages should be reduced because the cost of living has gone down.

This is the old slave-labor theory of wages.

The slave owner provided his slaves with a living. If the price of the living went up, it cost him more for his labor; if it went down, it cost him less. The slave owner profited by variations downward.

Cost-of-living-wage employers took over the slave-labor cost of living theory and have persistently endeavored to use it as their basis for fixing wages under our free-labor system.

The tangible basis for this reactionary theory was recently knocked under the ropes by Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of statistics of the U. S. department of labor, with figures comparing the decrease in the workers' cost of living since 1925 with the decrease in the workers' wages for the same period.

Commissioner Stewart pointed out that during the period between December, 1925, and June, 1931, the merchants, landlords, and other dealers in the workers' necessities of life reduced the price of them about 15 per cent.

But during this same period employers in the manufacturing industries alone reduced the total amount paid the workers in wages almost 40 per cent.

"This decrease of 40 per cent in pay roll," the commissioner explained, "does not mean, of course, that individual wage rates were cut in such proportion. Most of the decline was due to the discharge of employes, to the prorating of jobs, and to short-time work.

"But it does mean that the income and consequently the purchasing power of employes in manufacturing industries as a whole was less by 40 per cent than it was in 1925, as the widespread character of the depression leaves no reason to believe that workers dropped or prorated in manufacturing industries could obtain jobs elsewhere."

Commissioner Stewart also points out the significant fact that merchants capture for themselves a large portion of the decreased prices of commodities by not passing them along to the consumers, of whom the wage-earners constitute a very large percentage.

From December, 1925, to June, 1931, he says, the purchasing power of the wholesalers' dollar increased 48 cents, while the purchasing power of the wage-earners' dollar, which he calls the "cost-of-living dollar," increased only 18 cents. This means that wholesalers and retailers combined swiped 28 cents out of a total of 48 cents of the reduction in the factory price of the articles making up the workers' living.

"Meanwhile," continues Commissioner Stewart, "as the number of dollars which the workers, at least those in the manufacturing industries, had to spend had shrunk, as noted, by some 40 per cent, the workers attached to manufacturing industries, taken as a whole, not suffered far more from declining pay rolls than they gained from lower prices on the things they had to buy.

"Similar detailed information for other groups of industrial workers is not available, but such as is available indicates that the situation of most other groups of workers has been little if any better than manufacturing."

The cost-of-living-wage propagandists rely largely on the reduction in the price of food products, which has fallen 28 per cent.

But while food is the largest single item in the workers' budget, it represents only 38 per cent of his expenditures. Other necessaries have not declined nearly as much. Indeed, such things as street car fares and doctors' fees, representing 21 per cent of the expenditure of the average worker's family, were actually higher in 1931 than in December, 1925.

"Stated in another way," Commissioner Stewart concludes, "the change in the cost of living of the family, as between December, 1925, and June, 1931, was:

"Food decreased to 28.5 per cent, clothing decreased 13.8 per cent, fuel and light decreased 11.5 per cent, house furnishing goods decreased 17.4 per cent, miscellaneous items increased 1.5 per cent.

"The weighted average decrease of all items was 15.5 per cent."

The government's statistics show that the dealers in the necessaries of life that make up the workers' living decreased the price of them 15 per cent since 1925.

The statistics also show that the owners of our industrial establishments cut wage payments 40 per cent during the same period.

This does not leave much ground for the cost-of-living wage propagandists to stand on.

FIVE GERMAN STOKERS JAILED FOR STRIKING

Kiel, Germany.—Five stokers of the German freighter Asta were sentenced to two months in jail for participating in a strike in Russian ports recently.

The strikers were convicted by a special court which is working twenty-four hours a day in three shifts to try 120 sailors for going on the strike, tying up forty-one German vessels.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

By WILLIAM GREEN
President of the American Federation of Labor

The following editorial by William Green, interpreting the principle of the right to work adopted by the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor, is published in the November issue of the American Federationist:

The Vancouver convention put a new emphasis on the inalienable right of an American citizen to work. In the decades that have passed since the drafting of the Declaration of Independence changing industrial conditions emphasize the need for the establishment of this right that is basic for human welfare.

Work entitles the individual to the means for sustenance because it is an essential factor in the creation of wealth. Persistent denial of the right to work in effect abrogates the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Under modern economic conditions the right to work—to earn a living—are often not under the control of the individual.

Since he must depend upon others for this right it should be an accepted, recognized social principle. In order to safeguard voluntary principles while maintaining job security, we do not propose altering the present economic order, but a recognition of the facts involved in it.

Workers employed in a business undertaking make an investment in that undertaking that is just as essential as the capital invested. Labor and management are the partners of those who supply the capital.

Acceptance of this fact entails recognition of the equities of these partners and provisions to secure their rights. For the wage-earner, the major equity is job security—the obligation of the establishment to continue to provide employment or to make an adjustment with the worker based upon recognition of his equities.

Our industries have been accustomed to hire large numbers of workers by the day and to lay them off at convenience. Labor submits that industries must be required to do longer range planning. They must be prepared to hire workers for a definite time and to meet the equities of workers growing out of such work contracts.

The right to work implies a legal right to income from the industrial undertaking that has enrolled the worker as a member of its producing staff.

Recognition of the right to work will stabilize industrial planning and put greater stability into the lives of millions of wage-earners.

Help Wanted — A-1 Proofreader

The "Junior Times," house organ printed by and for employes of the morning paper, has discovered why the proofreader loses his job. The "exchange editor" of the Times' family news dug up a review of a book called "Breaks," by a writer in Editor and Publisher, and reprinted the choice collection of boners listed below.

The errors, of course, were all made before the advent of prohibition, when printers, proofreaders and editors, like all other good citizens, quit drinking. The Labor World takes the liberty of supplying the headlines:

L'Enfant Terrible.

"Mrs. Annie Besant, 80-year-old theosophist leader, was confined to bed today at the home of friends at Wimbledon. A severe child forced her to cancel all lecture engagements."

Well Steeped (?)

"This is the first picture taken showing Europe's other famous Queen Marie with the infant Prince Andria, her third sin."

Getting a New Start.

"It is proposed to use this donation to purchase new wenches for our parks as the present old ones are in a very dilapidated state."

"Our Advertisers Are Our Friends."

"Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith are the parents of a nine-pound boy, who arrived at the house last night. Plain Dealer Want Ads Bring Results."

"Parking Limit One Hour."

"Mrs. Thurston Gaylord and daughters are planning to tour the Black Hills, Yellowstone park and other places of interest. They are taking a tent and cooking utensils and will vamp by the side of the road."

A New Hindenburg Line.

"Germans are so small that there may be as many as 1,700,000,000 of them in a drop of water."

Safety Last.

"New York, March 4.—Helen Hayes, whose work on the stage was interrupted by maternity, is to return in a manless play."

A Crying Shame.

"The bishop will then go to New York for a weep."

Wotta Man!

"Calvin P. Foulke, of Whitemarsh, won two distinctions at the annual class elections of the seniors of Princeton. He was voted the 'most likely bachelor' and the 'greatest woman heater.'"

Why, Hazel!

"Miss Hazel Gregg's gladiola garden has been attracting considerable attention of late. She spends many hours each day in the garden and her large collection of pants."

God Bless Our Home.

"For the less formal interior, straight-hanging, unlined draw curtains are helpful in creating an atmosphere of hostility."

Have You a Little Fairy?

"With an effort Janet pulled herself together. She stopped crying and dried her ears."

Passing the Buck.

"Father of Six Children Places Blame on Wife."—Headline.

Here's an Idea.

"Woman Kicked by Her Husband Said to Be Greatly Improved."—Headline.

Cheap Enough.

"Fiftieth, 330 E.—Two clean, pleasant rooms, running water, $4-$5. Love."—Classified advertisement.

Star Navy.

"The skipper spat disconsolately down the engine room ventilator and stopped the engines."—Story.

Papa Gets a Break.

"Mother of Two Gives Mate Some Credit."—Headline.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many local unions are there belonging to American Federation of Labor national and international unions?

A.—The report presented to the Vancouver convention gave the number as 28,229.

* * *

Q.—What did the first convention of the American Federation of Labor say about hours of work?

A.—The convention declared for the eight-hour day, urging all wage-earners to "grasp" one idea, namely, fewer hours and more pay.

* * *

Q.—Has there been any legislation enacted in the United States prohibiting night work for men?

A.—No.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

THE Civil war period in the industrial history of the United States is best described by the term, "the epoch of the second American industrial revolution." Beginning with the early 1840's a gradual change had taken place in the relations between employes and employers, or rather a crystallizing of the lines between them. By the time of the few short years whose political strife presaged a coming conflict between the states of the Union employe and employer occupied about the same definite positions in relation to each other as they do today. More and more employes were resenting the conditions forced on them by the captains of industry, especially the heartless and uncompromising employers of New England and the east in general. Employers on their part resented with equal animosity what they termed "the unwarranted usurpation of our fundamental rights as the sole owners of American industry" by the "menials whom we pay wages to do that work which we specify and over which [work] we have complete control."

Employers were incensed against organized labor because of the many reforms it had either initiated or become associated with as the prime mover. The employers realized enlightenment of the masses spelled better living conditions, and better living conditions would necessarily call for higher wages. No trace of humanitarian impulses can be found in the attitude of employers as a national body immediately preceding the Civil war. In fact, employers' associations were being formed to counteract everything advocated by the wage-earners.

It was at this particular period in the industrial history of the United States employers became "profit conscious"—they were beginning to set the value of profits above the health as well as the religious well-being of wage-earners. The employers' organizations were beginning to send up the cry that the unions "invade the rights of industry" and unions were likewise held to "compromise the rights of unorganized labor." They resolved that the methods of the unionists were "most obnoxious," and on another occasion an employers' association resolved "that the Trades Union is the growth of Monarchial Government and ill adapted to our Republican Institutions."

What Next!

A cracker of "vest-pocket size" which is said to supply the staple elements in the human diet, has been developed at the Ohio State university. It is composed of wheat and milk and is very dry and compact, making it capable of being kept over a long period of time. It is salted and has the taste of whole wheat bread.

Memorial Auditorium
LITTLE THEATRE
Week of November 9
PERUCHI PLAYERS
. . . Present . . .
The Stirring Gangster Drama
"BROADWAY"
. . Featuring . .
LANCE DAVIS AND A CAST OF 24
LOWEST ADMISSION PRICES IN HISTORY
MATINEES TUES.-THURS.-SAT.
For Reservations
Phone 6-6329

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7103
817 Market Street

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

Corrected Notice
. . on . .
Garbage Collection!

Effective immediately it will NOT BE necessary to separate Ashes and Garbage. This will be effective for the entire city.

Men's New Suits
Tailored by
Hart Schaffner & Marx
$25
Values to $50.00
TWO PAIR PANTS
Twenty-two inch bottom trousers for young men or smaller trousers for men. Sizes 33 to 44. Made of pure worsteds, twists, tweeds, and are celanese lined.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
New Overcoats
Values to $60.00
Plenty of blues, plenty of oxford grays, plenty of browns—the three most attractive colors of the season. Plenty of attractive fancy mixtures, too. Plenty of sizes for the tall man, the short man, the stout man, the man of regular build. All richly lined, bearing the label of makers you trust.
$25
Sizes 33 to 48

Through the month of November Miller Bros. Co. is giving 1 per cent. of gross sales to the Community Chest.

Miller Bros Co

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...of a deed of a trust executed by ... Etheridge and wife, Nell Etheridge, ... March 7, 1928, of record in book "Z," ... Page 511, et seq., of the Register's ... of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ... which is made for a full recital ... for the purpose of sat... and for the purpose of sat... thereon mentioned ... been made in the payment of ... undersigned, as trus... said deed of trust, will, at the re... the holder of the note represent... ...ebtedness, offer for sale at pub... to the highest and best bidder for ... bar of all equities of redemption, ... dower and all other rights of ex... every kind at the west door of ... House of Hamilton County, Ten... ...DAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1931, ...hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...described land situate in the ...Civil District, County of Hamil... of Tennessee, to-wit: Being the ...th (8) feet of the West seventy ...eth (80) feet of Lot Number Twenty-four (24), ...e Lot Number Twenty-four (24), ...e Original Plan of the Town ...Street, Original Plan of the Town ...Chattanooga on Hamilton County, Tennes... ...ginning at the part of lot maxes one lot fronting ...part of lot maxes one lot fronting ...et on the East Side of Chest... ...and running back Eastwardly, of ...and running back Eastwardly, of ...feet, a distance of seventy (70) ...feet, a distance of seventy (70) ...ches, a private alley, which ...ches, a private alley, which ...West side of a private alley, which ...to be used by the owners of the ...to be used by the owners of the ...feet of said lot Number ...feet of said lot Number ...(50) feet of said lot Number ...(50) feet of said lot Number ...Chestnut Street. Said part ...Chestnut Street. Said part ...bounded on the South by Fourth ...bounded on the South by Fourth ...

...will be made subject to any unpaid ...will be made subject to any unpaid ...

...reserved to be good, but will sell and ...reserved to be good, but will sell and ...Trustee only. ...Trustee only. ...day of October, 1931. ...day of October, 1931. ...AN TRUST AND BANKING ...AN TRUST AND BANKING ...COMPANY, Trustee. ...COMPANY, Trustee. ...E. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer. ...E. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46020
...Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...E. Gobay vs. Elizabeth W. Gobay
...ining from allegations in complain... ...which is sworn to, that Elizabeth ...is a non-resident of the State of ...so that the ordinary process of ...to be served upon her, it is ordered ...cause to be made for four successive ...publication be made for four successive ...The Labor World, a newspaper ...Hamilton County, notifying said ...to appear at the next December ...said court, to be held at the Court ...Chattanooga on the first Monday in ...next, the same being a rule day of ...and make defense to said bill or ...will be taken for confessed, and ...be taken for hearing ex parte as to her. ...day of October, 1931. ...TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk. ...Bernhardt, Atty. 10-30

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46023
...Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...Hunter vs. Harold E. Hunter
...ining from allegations in complain... ...which is sworn to, that Harold E. ...a non-resident of the State of Ten... ...that the ordinary process of law ...served upon him, it is ordered that ...be made for four successive ...The Labor World, a newspaper pub... ...Hamilton County, notifying said ...to appear at the next December ...said Court, to be held at the Court ...Chattanooga on the first Monday in ...next, the same being a rule day of ...and make defense to said bill or ...will be taken for confessed, and the ...for hearing ex parte as to him. ...day of October, 1931. ...TOM ROGERS, Clerk. ...Fogo, Atty. 11-6

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46030
...Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...Cook vs. Annie Vevah Leola Cook
...ining from allegations in complain... ...which is sworn to, that Annie ...a non-resident of the ...Tennessee, so that the ordinary proc... ...cannot be served upon her, it is ...publication be made for four ...weeks in The Labor World, a news... ...Hamilton County, notifying ...non-resident to appear at the next ...December Rules of said Court, to be held at ...Chattanooga on the first ...December next, the same being a ...of said court, and make defense to ...the cause set for hearing ex parte ...day of October, 1931. ...TOM ROGERS, Clerk. ...Fogo, Atty. 11-6

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
...B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace ...Hamilton County, Tennessee ...E. Carroll vs. Robert A. Jackson
...cause it appeared by affidavit that ...is justly indebted to the plain... ...a nonresident of the state of Ten... ...that the ordinary process of law ...served upon him, and an original ...having been levied on certain ...property belonging to said defend... ...therefore ordered that publication ...The Labor World, a newspaper ...the City of Chattanooga, Ten... ...four consecutive weeks, command... ...defendant to appear before me ...No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chat... ...Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, ...a.m. and make defense to said ...will be taken for confessed and be ...with ex parte. ...October 28, 1931. ...J. B. BAYLESS, ...Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
...B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace ...Hamilton County, Tennessee ...Carroll, by next friend, J. H. Carroll, vs. Robert A. Jackson
...cause it appeared by affidavit that ...is justly indebted to the plain... ...a nonresident of the state of Ten... ...that the ordinary process of law ...served upon him, and an original ...having been levied on certain ...property belonging to said defend... ...therefore ordered that publication ...The Labor World, a newspaper ...the City of Chattanooga, Ten... ...four consecutive weeks, command... ...defendant to appear before me ...No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chat... ...Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, ...a.m. and make defense to said ...will be taken for confessed and be ...with ex parte. ...October 28, 1931. ...J. B. BAYLESS, ...Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
...B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace ...Hamilton County, Tennessee ...Williams vs. Robert A. Jackson
...cause it appeared by affidavit that ...is justly indebted to the plain... ...a nonresident of the state of Ten... ...that the ordinary process of law ...served upon him, and an original ...having been levied on certain ...property belonging to said defend... ...therefore ordered that publication ...The Labor World, a newspaper ...the City of Chattanooga, Ten... ...four consecutive weeks, command... ...defendant to appear before me ...No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chat... ...Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, ...a.m. and make defense to said ...will be taken for confessed and be ...with ex parte. ...October 28, 1931. ...J. B. BAYLESS, ...Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the authority vested in us, Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, by deed of trust executed by H. Daniel Smith and wife, Ruth S. Smith, recorded in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "O," Volume 24, Page 59 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been made to secure a series of notes amounting to $1,554.00, of which $1,254.00 remain unpaid. Said notes provide that, in case any one is not paid at maturity, the holder may declare all remaining notes in said series due and payable, and notes Nos. 20 and 21 in said series being due and unpaid, the holder elects to declare the entire series due and requests the undersigned, as Trustee, to foreclose said mortgage trust deed. Therefore, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate:

In the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot number (12) twelve, Block (B) of Berkley Hills Property—of the Cherokee Realty & Trust Company as shown by amended plat of Block (b), recorded in Register's plat book number (10) Ten, page number (44) Forty Four of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said lot fronts 100 feet (one hundred feet) on Edgehill Street.

Said sale will be made subject to first mortgage of Three Thousand ($3,000.00) Dollars, and any taxes or other prior liens. Title believed to be good, but will sell as Trustee only.

This, the 29th day of October, 1931.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK, TRUSTEE
By F. L. UNDERWOOD, V. P.

11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46138
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Grace Johnson vs. William Johnson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that William Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-20

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Emma G. McCleskey (widow) dated January 5, 1929, of record in Book "H," Volume 24, Page 107 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Three Hundred Seven (307), Block Number Twenty-nine (29), East Lake, Mission Ridge Land Company's Subdivision, in the old Second Civil District, present City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, Page 25, of the Register's Office of said county. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the West side of Thirteenth Avenue (formerly Avenue "M") and extends back westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the East line of a public alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by S. L. Englander and wife, Ruth Englander, dated June 7, 1926, of record in book "Z," Volume 20, Page 95 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Third (3rd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being Lot No. 7 and the Northwest triangle of Lot No. Six (6), Block No. 1, Map No. 1, North Chattanooga, property of the Chattanooga Land, Coal, Iron & Railway Company, as shown by plat of record in Register's Plat Book No. 3, page 31, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; also known as Lots Nos. seven (7) and part of six (6), Block No. 1 (1), of Ogden, Bushnell, Giles and Hulse's Re-subdivision of Block No. four (4), Normal Park Addition, and Lots Six (6) and seven (7), map No. one (1), as platted by the Chattanooga Company, Limited, registered the 14th day of October, 1912, in Register's Plat Book 6, page 41, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said Lot Seven (7) and the Northwest triangle of Lot Six (6) mentioned above, making the tract of ground fronting fifty-eight (58) feet on the East line of Tremont Street and running back Eastwardly of uniform width a distance of one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the West line of an alley, as shown by plat of Lots 6 and 7, attached to deed registered in Book "T," Volume 19, page 65, together with an easement over the stone steps extending through Lot No. 6, as shown on plat in Book "T," Volume 19, page 65 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

SUBJECT to the right to change the present grade of streets and highways bounding said property and fix other grades as set out in former deeds from the Chattanooga Estates Company to E. B. Ogden et al. registered in Book "O," Volume 11, page 535.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the authority vested in me by Deed of Trust executed by J. T. Lawing and wife, Nolia Lawing, on the 4th day of November, 1930, and recorded in Book B, Vol. 26, page 465, etc., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, which trust deed is referred to for its terms and powers, default having been made in the payment of part of the monthly notes, namely, notes due April 4th, 1931, May 4, 1931, and all notes since that date, and the holder of all the unpaid monthly notes, on account of the default in the payment of said notes now past due more than thirty days, declared said past due notes due and payable, and demanded of me, the said Trustee, that foreclosure and sale of the property be made to pay said outstanding unpaid notes, I, S. S. Koons, Trustee, will on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale and at the West Door of the Court House in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expose the following described property for sale at public outcry and will sell the same for cash to the highest and best bidder, and in bar of redemption, homestead and dower both in law and equity, to-wit:

In the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Being the east 50 feet of Lot No. 19, Harris' Subdivision, Alton Park, formerly Oak Hills, as per plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is hereby made. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the north line of Lookout Avenue and extends northwardly, of uniform width, along the west line of West Avenue to the right-of-way of the Belt Railway of Chattanooga, formerly the Chattanooga Union Railway, being the east 50 feet of the property conveyed to Mary Nixon Burrer by C. E. James, by deed registered in Book H, Vol. 11, page 704 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. It is the same real estate conveyed to I. B. Koons and J. A. Long by Laura Hendrix, single, October 12, 1926, recorded in Book C, Vol. 21, page 537 of said Register's office.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey only as Trustee.

This October 21st, 1931.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

11-13

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

A few loyal sours remembered that Sunday was the first of the month of November and attended the society's meeting at the Auditorium. On motion of Herman Dodds, it was decided to hold the meeting in the main auditorium where the wrestling matches are the events of Tuesday evenings. It is rumored that Herman is manager of Dick Stamper and is going to match him with Chief Tommy Marvin for the next show.

* * *

The Peruchi Players seem to be going over in a big way at the auditorium. The new prices make it possible for almost anyone to enjoy the fine acting of the players. And the great part of it is the eight-piece union orchestra under the able direction of Bill Krug. It's worth the price of admission alone.

* * *

Hot coffee, cereal and the Sunshine boys of WDOD are the regular menu for the radio listeners who are able to sit in on the 7:30 programs. Ralph Miller, Herman Dodds and Sam Parker make out the trio—and do they go.

* * *

They say the depression is hurting dance work in Chattanooga. However, the writer finds that there were twelve dances held in Chattanooga last week. The sad part of it is that nine of these were played by non-union orchestras. The non-affiliated groups play for only a percentage of what the local bands charge. Employers find that they can engage non-union musicians and no complaint will be registered. So they take the cheapest and easiest course and our local appears too busy to molest them.

* * *

Melody Lane regrets the illness in the family of the secretary, Alex Rankin.

* * *

Members are requested to pay their dues promptly. Fines and penalties will be assessed those who fail to come across.

* * *

The convention came and saw and conquered but its memory lingers on.

* * *

Ralph Miller has been appointed as chairman of a committee to go over the books of the local and compile a complete list of the members in good standing. The Sunshine boy has quite a job.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11121
Chattanooga Finance Corporation
vs.
J. T. Thomas
State of Tennessee Circuit Court of Hamilton County

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greeting:

Whereas, at the September term of said Court, in the case of Chattanooga Finance Corporation against J. T. Thomas sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $293.47 and costs rendered April 10, 1931, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Finance Corporation against J. T. Thomas, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

(Description of land):

Lot 25, block 2, J. T. Thomas subdivision known as the "Highlands" as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 8, page 2, in the register's office in Hamilton County.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in December next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

11-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by D. E. Stockell and wife, Ida G. Stockell, dated March 6, 1928, of record in book "M," Volume 28, Page 55, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower, and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. Nine (9), Block Twenty-nine (29), Highland Park Addition No. 2 as shown by plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book 1, Page 35 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the north side of Duncan Avenue and extends back northwardly of uniform width along the west line of Willow Street a distance of One Hundred Thirty-four (134) feet to the South line of a public alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 6th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46163
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. M. Jones vs J. P. Jones

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. P. Jones is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of November, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. DUDA, D. C.

Nick G. Givens, Atty. 11-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46134
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Ada Dobbins vs. Jess Dobbins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jess Dobbins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

Tillett & Wetherford, Attys. 11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46062
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Minnie Hitchcock vs. Percy Hitchcock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Percy Hitchcock is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 15th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Raymond J. Bork, Atty. 11-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46082
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Archie Goree vs. Lura Goree

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lura Goree is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 19th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 11-13

ATTACHMENT NOTICE
Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace
H. B. McIntire & Son
vs.
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon

The plaintiff, H. B. McIntire & Son, having obtained from Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace, an original attachment against the estate of defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon, upon affidavit of the said plaintiffs that the said defendants were justly indebted to them and were non-residents of the state and said attachment having been levied upon defendants property, and an order for publication having been made by the court: now, therefore, in pursuance of said order, this publication is made and the said defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon, are required to appear before said Justice of the Peace, Kelso Rice, at his office on Cherry Street, on November 16th, 1931, and make defense to said attachment suit, or same will be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

11-13

Breadlines

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

The evil of the breadline is not in the bare fact of its existence. Its evil lies in the contributory elements that have led to its existence, elements which existed before the breadline was formed and which affected the men seeking free food before they took their places in the line and which forced them to become beggars of bread.

A man in a breadline is a man who has lost his morale. He has lost his morale because he has been deprived of work. A breadline, then, is just so much human morale gone to waste!

A breadline feeds a man where he is and does nothing in a concrete way to lift him to higher levels. Its only tendency can be nothing else than a force to pull him down—after he has been fed. A chunk of bread and a bowl of so-called charity soup handed out to a man in a breadline is a form of sympathy. He is hungry, that is true, but his being hungry and receiving something to assuage his gnawing hunger doesn't keep the food given him from being a form of sympathy.

Feeding a man in a breadline is merely giving him sustenance he has not earned to keep him alive in his present state of existence. And that is exactly the same treatment we accord animals in our public zoos! Such a method of feeding creatures—whether men or animals—is not rehabilitation, building the creature up. It is merely keeping a creature alive.

What a man out of work needs is rehabilitation—and rehabilitation to a man out of work is—work!

Bankers Condemned For Wage Cut Policy

The action of bankers in demanding wage reductions to parallel price declines is emphatically condemned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the federation's 1931 convention.

"Bankers have argued that the decline in the costs of living meant that a wage cut would not lower standards of living," the report says.

"Their understanding of the situation was based upon a fundamental hypothesis that labor should be kept within certain definite limits that would keep it always dependent—a modern version of the master and servant philosophy that has curbed labor's efforts and ambitions for progress.

"Labor believes that it has a right to something more than its present share in returns on the output of industries—that it is a partner in production and should have status accordingly.

"Labor also points to the fact that wages constitute a very large portion of the buying power upon which retail sales depend to form a market for our products.

"Wages are not just the price of labor in the market governed by the law of supply and demand. They are advance credit paid in advance of the product which the worker helped to create. Higher wages are necessary to maintain an economic machine geared to high production.

"Labor further points out that wage rates and labor costs are not the same thing and that high wage rates usually resulted in low labor costs per unit production.

"Furthermore, the maintenance of wage rates is a dynamic factor in sustaining our economic machine and in supporting confidence. The sturdy common sense of American wage-earners has been one of the most constructive stabilizing forces in this business depression. To cut his already inadequate wages in addition to reducing him to part time work would be a most sorry expression of appreciation."

Young Wife—Oh, Tom, it's just about a year since our honeymoon, when we spent that glorious day on the sands. I wonder how we'll spend the first anniversary?

Tom (gloomily)—On the rocks.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Passerby (running into house after hearing screams)—if you don't quit beating your child I'll call the police.

Cuthbert's voice from within—This ain't no child. It's my wife.

Passerby—Oh, pardon me, I'm sorry I intruded.

* * *

SOMETHING TELLS ME

That the square dance used to be a round of pleasure.

That too many tourists let their guide be their conscience.

That movies are supposed to be educational, but we know too much about gangsters already.

That running down pedestrians used to be an outdoor sport until competition spoiled it.

That every book has a book end.

That they hold tournaments so that all the people who think they are good can find out about it.

That gossipers are expert in their line.

That a good sword-swallowing act can be seen at any lunch wagon diner around meal time.

That trouble-shooters should exploit their services in a big way.

* * *

SIGN OF THE TIMES

Have you heard about the ex-stock broker who put a sign on his gate reading: "Bill collectors, agents, solicitors, etc., keep out! Beware of the wolf at the door!"

* * *

LUCKY BRIDE

From a wedding announcement in a Warren (Ohio) newspaper: "Mr. and Mrs. H . . . will go to housekeeping on Elm road. They have many friends to extend good dishes."

* * *

Among the girls simplified dressing is making a good showing . . . Once upon a time there were two Irishmen. There are lots of them now . . . No man ever loved a woman when he was busy or had the toothache . . . A bachelor friend of ours has hay fever so badly he sneezes when passing a grass widow . . . How dear old ladies are shocked to see girls doing the things they vainly longed to do at that age! . . . A fellow used to court his girl with matrimony in view. Now he courts a girl with almost everything else in view . . . No woman is half so truthful as her own mirror.

* * *

Employment Manager: Do you drink?

Applicant: Is it good stuff?

* * *

Mother: Run upstairs and wash your face, darling. I think grandma wants to take you driving with her.

Ruthie: Hadn't we better find out for certain, Mummie?

* * *

Pupil: I don't care if you do, because he wrote it.

* * *

Coal Dealer: I say, Jones, I want to insure my coal yards against fire. What would a policy for $20,000 cost?

Jones: What coal is it? Same kind as you sent me last?

Coal Dealer: Yes.

Jones: I wouldn't bother insuring it if I were you.

* * *

Millionaire (lecturing his son on the importance of economy): When I was your age I carried water for a gang of bricklayers.

Offspring: I'm proud of you, father. If it hadn't been for your pluck and perseverance I might have had to do something of that sort myself.

* * *

Teacher: This is the worst composition in the class, so I'm going to write a note telling your father about it.

"If the present hat styles result in no falling off in the marriage license rate," says a local cynic, "that will be the final proof that love is blind."

* * *

The lack of money also is the root of a good bit of evil. . . Rival suitors for the hand of a modern girl often run neck and neck. . . There must be some difference in pills. Every now and then someone gets hold of the wrong box and the undertaker is called in. . . Prosperity may be just around the corner, but nobody has as yet succeeded in locating the particular corner. . . We have no quarrel with those who can't, but we have unlimited contempt for those who won't.

Congress Blocked Oil Ban Asked by Labor

The difficulty which often confronts organized labor in securing legislation of interest to the workers from a hostile congress is well illustrated by the experience of the oil embargo bill in the last session of congress as recounted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report on national labor legislation to the 1931 convention of the federation at Vancouver, B. C.

There were many thousands of unemployed oil "well workers" in the United States. Despite this, American oil interests began the wholesale importation of oil from South America, which curtailed the market for our own oil and added many more oil well workers to the unemployed.

"After an agreement had been reached by the oil producers to reduce production," the council stated, "certain interests began to import oil into the country from Venezuela. Before the decrease of production was agreed to only 13,000,000 barrels of oil came from Venezuela yearly. This soon grew to 117,000,000 barrels. Meanwhile 100,000 oil workers were made idle.

"Bills were introduced in congress to place an embargo on the importation of oil and they were supported by the American Federation of Labor. The refusal of congress to listen to the pleas of the unemployed oil workers so aroused certain senators that a filibuster was begun in the closing hours of the session which prevented all legislation being considered."

The council points out that, despite the failure of the embargo on foreign oil, congress materially relieved unemployment among the oil workers by inserting a provision in the navy department appropriation bill that "no part of the appropriation shall be available for the purchase of any kind of fuel of foreign production where oil produced in the United States or its possessions may be procurable, notwithstanding that oil production of the United States or its possessions may cost more than oil of foreign production."

PARAGON CAFE
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

INDIGESTION
"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.
"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.
"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.
Sold in 25¢ packages. 8-473
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe. Sure.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND PINEAPPLE	Best Grade (limit 4 lbs.) Four Pounds	25c
	Del Monte, Size 2, Sliced or Crushed—Two Cans for	25c
SALMON	No. 1 Tall Argo Red, Can	22c
NORTHERN TISSUE	Roll	6c
OCTAGON SOAP	Two 5c Bars for	5c
PEACHES	Rosedale, Size 2½, Can	15c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Krohler Living Room Suites — Starr Pianos — Simmons Bedding

Sterchi's NOVEMBER Sterchi's

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Eleventh Month Sale!

BRINGS VALUES NEVER EQUALLED

Newest Styles! Genuine Savings!

Beauty and charm for the bedroom! The graceful lines, the artistic construction, and the fine cabinet woods of this suite assure you of long years of stylish service. Bed, chest and choice of dresser or vanity at just $59

REGULAR $79.00 VALUE

Just $1.00 Weekly Pays---BUY NOW!

Jacquard Bed Davenport

Guaranteed Coil Spring!

Here's a suite that serves a double purpose. Why not trade in your old living room suite on this ideal combination? Note the coil spring bed davenport ... the very latest in comfort. Both pieces only ... $79

$1.50 WEEKLY PAYS

Metal Smokers	98c
Metal Bridge Sets	$6.95
Telephone Sets	$2.95
Bath Room Mirrors	69c
Console Mirrors	$1.95

The DUETTE

Dry Cleaning and Washing Machine

NOW $12.75

See This Machine Tomorrow

Every Department Offers Unusual Values!

We determined to thrill Chattanooga home lovers—with the greatest opportunity to buy QUALITY FURNITURE at TREMENDOUS SAVINGS. Here's the result—the ELEVENTH MONTH SALE, and believe us, this is the largest and greatest yet. It is storewide—with every department participating!

True to Sterchi's established rule—this sale is based on selling QUALITY MERCHANDISE at PRICES HERETOFORE UNHEARD OF—offering savings of almost unbelievable proportions.

Over $100,000.00 worth of the newest and best furniture in America has been purchased for this sale of sales—which truly brings VALUES NEVER EQUALED.

NEWTON CHEVROLET SEDAN! FREE NEWTON CHEVROLET SEDAN!

Equipped With Philco Transitone Radio

FREE!

IT'S BUYING TIME FOR EVERYBODY!

Reductions to ONE HALF

Tomorrow's Eleven O'Clock Special!

NONE SOLD 'TIL 11 O'CLOCK

The Waterless Cooker

Cooks the whole meal over one low burner—saves fuel bill—a $6.50 value. SPECIAL TOMORROW $3.95

Approved By Good Housekeeping Institute.

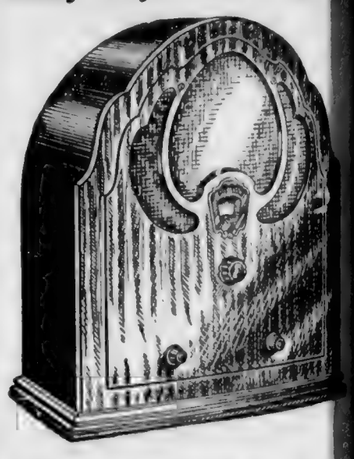
Pillow-Back Living Room Suite

For sheer comfort and smartness this beautiful davenport and chair are unsurpassed; English interpretation ... the newest vogue. A superior grade of tapestry in a choice of richest patterns. Price only..... $89

REGULAR $129.00 VALUE!

Just $1.50 Weekly Pays---BUY NOW

$39 Kitchen Cabinets Now	$24.50
Metal Beds	$3.25
Baby Beds	$2.95
Part Wool Blankets	$1.89
Feather Pillows	98c



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Complete With Tubes—Free Installation $39.50

WORLD'S GREATEST WASHER VALUE!

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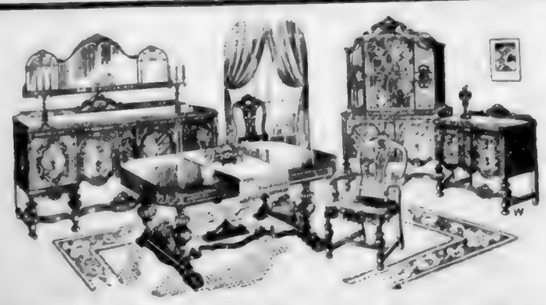
REGULAR Price $109, Now $89.50

NO CARRYING CHARGE—$1.50 WEEKLY PAYS!

Listen in Daily Over WDOD For Further Announcements, At Breakfast Time, Noon Hour and Dinner Hour



9-Piece Walnut Dining Room Suite

A VALUE NEVER EQUALED For Only . $98

$2.00 Weekly Pays!

CIRCULATING

HEATERS

$14.50 to $49.50

$1.00 Weekly—Easy Terms

COAL AND WOOD

RANGES

$29.50 to $69.50

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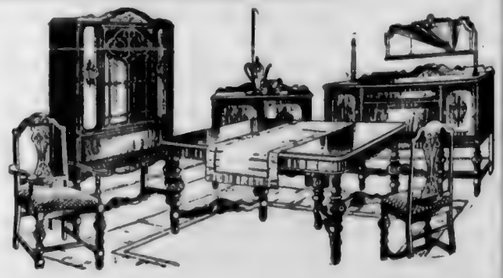
The Greatest Value Yet, Let Us Show You Why!

Broad St. at Seventh. Rossville, Ga.-Tenn. West 8th St. at Pine

STERCHI'S

QUALITY FURNITURE

Broad St. at Seventh. East Chattanooga 37 East Main St.



9-Piece Walnut Dining Room Suite

A VALUE NEVER EQUALED For Only . $69

STARR PIANOS — Chattanooga-Made Furniture of Course — APEX WASHERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 13, 1931 — Number 29

OPEN DRIVE FOR SUPPORT UNION LABEL

ming Months to See Intensive Campaign.

LOCAL WORKERS TO HAVE PART IN MOVE

anning Declares Demand for Label Now More Effective Than Ever.

n intensive campaign to run dur- the fall and winter months, dur- which every trades unionist in erica will be called upon to de- nd union labeled goods exclu- ely, will shortly be inaugurated, e Chattanooga workers are ex- ted to have a part in the drive, normal. At a time when purchas- power has been curtailed, spend- union-earned money for union- ade products will be more effective ever before, it is explained by n J. Manning, secretary-treasurer the Union Label Trades Depart- nt of the American Federation of bor, in a letter received in Chat- nooga this week. A concerted ef- t along this line will bring pres- e to bear upon the non-union em- oyer at a time when every dollar every penny counts, Mr. Man- g declares.

The letter follows:

We are now about to inaugu- ate plans for an intensive cam- aign for the autumn and win- r months. These plans take in all labor organizations and all in- ividual members of organized abor because no matter how well our plans are outlined and no matter how high our hopes of success for this campaign may be, we will be unsuccessful un- less we have the full co-operation of every one.

No worthwhile achievement was ever accomplished that did not have the support of those it was to help. The greatest lead- rs in history would have failed if they did not have staunch and loyal adherents.

What is true of one movement is equally true of another. To make union label work success- ful, we must have the full sup- port of all international unions, local unions, state federations of labor, central bodies, union label leagues and individual union members.

While this support was always necessary, it is more so now on account of the unusual economic conditions, which curtail pur- chasing power.

But even with curtailed pur- chasing power, trades unionists can do much to relieve unemploy- ment and put members of organ- ized labor to work by using their intelligence and spending union earned money for the products and services of their fellow mem- bers.

There is a great opportunity to do that which never was ac- complished in full measure in times of plenty. There is a great opportunity to use brain power and will power so that even with our curtailed purchasing power, the union shop will get more business than ever before.

Spending judiciously and wise- ly with the union shop now will be to our advantage, even more than heretofore, because it will bring pressure to bear on the non-union employer in a cru- cial time when every dollar and every penny counts.

The open shop has prospered and flourished in the past to a great extent by the patronage of the unthinking and careless members of organized labor. Now is the time to end this evil. It can never be accomplished by simply writing and talking about it. Action must be taken. Union power and intelligence must be used. Union earned money must support the union shop and openly show the non-union em- ployer and his non-union em- ployes that organized labor is a power—a power that has awak- ened and that has determined to use its enemies with its dead- liest weapon—purchasing power! Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons afford ample opportuni- ties to put our plans in opera- tion. Every one will spend a dollar. Be sure and make that dollar count. Remember the union label when spending union earned money. Demand the union label, the card and working button and accomplish with curtailed purchasing power more than has ever been accomplished in times of plenty.

We would like to hear from those willing to co-operate with us in our efforts to help the union shop.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Ottawa, Canada. — Unemployment relief projects involving a federal government contribution of $6,000,000 were approved by the cabinet of the Canadian government.

Church Leader 'Soaks' Low Wage Employes

Non-Union Workers in Brush and Broom Manufacturing Plant Forced to Pay Dearly for Broken Windows.

St. Johns, N. B., Nov. 12.—Louis Simms, president of T. S. Simms & Company, manufacturing brushes and brooms at Fairville, N. B., has a novel system to compensate the firm for glass breakage.

The factory building is chiefly of glass. Each pane of glass can be bought for three cents. When one of the little panes is broken, it is charged up against the employes working in the department in which the broken pane is located. Each member of the department is fined three cents. Thus it is that in one department $1.50 has been collected for one pane. The money is extracted from the pay of each employe in the department.

Another unique plan was for Mrs. Simms to deliver lectures on the need of more church work in connection with the Baptist denomination, the hour chosen being from 12:30 to 1, which meant the workers had to hurry from their lunch a half hour in advance of normal. Mr. Simms is president of the Baptist Church Brotherhood and very active in church activities.

The Simms plan is nonunion and is claimed to pay the lowest wages of any brush and broom factory in North America. At present it is operating on a working basis of four days per week, with a reduced crew volume.

In order to combat union organization, Simms has formed a "shop council plan."

O'CONNOR RAPS WAGE-CUTTERS

New Knoxville Mayor Declares Pay Slashes Will Not End Depression.

"I am not one of those who believe the cure for the depression is in cutting wages," Mayor John T. O'Connor, of Knoxville, is quoted by Progressive Labor as saying. "Advocates of that theory have been practicing it for two years," he continued, "and what has been the result? The depression is still on, and the peak of unemployment will probably be reached this winter."

Mayor O'Connor's position, as quoted by the Knoxville paper, while by no means surprising to those who know him, is particularly interesting as possibly his first public expression on the policy of pay cuts. A significant statement quoted in the interview is the executive's declaration that cry for lower taxes comes mostly from investors and not from poor home owners.

Progressive Labor said:

Mayor John T. O'Connor this morning came out in an interview unreservedly against any attempt that might be made to reduce wages among the city employes. The statement was prompted by the resignation of Director of Finance Borden who has resigned to accept a more lucrative position in West Palm Beach, Fla.

The mayor said that he was opposed to the cutting of the city manager's salary some weeks ago, but that he could not prevent the action of the council.

"I don't know if the attempt will be made, but if it is I will fight it," O'Connor said. "I am not one of those who believe that the cure for the depression is wage-cutting. Advocates of that theory have been practicing it for the last two years and what has been the result? The depression is still on and the peak of unemployment will probably be reached this winter."

The cry for lower taxes, he said, comes mainly from the investor type of home owner—the person to whom a home is not something to live in and rear a family but something to produce a profit on an investment. "They built when prices were high and values inflated," O'Connor said. "The depression came along and trapped them. Now they expect the city to get them out of the hole."

FEDERAL FUND NECESSARY TO FEED AND CLOTHE IDLE

Washington.—An emphatic warning that federal appropriations would have to be made to feed and clothe the unemployed featured the address of William Hodson, New York City welfare director, before the Washington city-wide social work conference.

"We are facing the possibility of a larger measure of human suffering this winter than ever before in the history of this country," Hodson declared. "Unless we can provide the means for relief, either through private or public financing, we shall face a kind of national disaster that is quite unthinkable.

"I hope, therefore, that you social workers are not going to adopt the attitude that the question of federal aid is not your concern, but instead, that you are going to have convictions on this issue. We have come to the point where we must say definitely that this thing ought to be done. By making this decision we will have assumed the leadership that the country needs so much today."

Union Men Resent "Bombing" Article

Moving Picture Machine Operators Brand Statements in Times Story of Alleged Dynamiting as Unfair and Inaccurate. Want Investigation of Whole Affair, and Offer Co-Operation to Police.

HERE'S ANOTHER DYNAMITING STORY

Dynamiting of local union offices at Kansas City, and the home of a representative of the International Union, were given as immediate cause for a strike order against all theaters controlled by the Fox Film corporation, which would have taken effect Friday, but which was rescinded Wednesday night when an agreement was reached between the film corporation and International President William Canavan, of the operators' union.

Chattanooga moving picture machine operators were bitterly resentful Thursday morning at a news story appearing in the Times which detailed an alleged effort to bomb a negro movie house, and quoted the police department as inferring that union operators might be guilty of the near (?) explosion.

The story alleged that a quantity of dynamite, with a long fuse attached, had been discovered in the Amusu theater, a colored house on Main street, and it was declared that the fuse had been scorched or slightly burned.

"Operators of the projection machinery, who were recently released when the management refused to meet their demands of $70 per week, may have plotted the destruction of the movie house, police reported," said the "news" article in the morning paper. "It is understood by the police "that the manager of the theater has had difficulties with the released employes," the article continues, but later, quoting the theater manager himself, it says, "he denied he had experienced trouble with his employes."

Representatives of Local 259 Thursday morning branded the entire story as an outrage and an unfair and uncalled-for reflection upon a group of law-abiding citizens.

The facts in the case, as stated by J. Burson Lowry, president of Local 259, and approved by the executive committee, are as follows:

For some time past operators at the colored theater have had considerable trouble with the management regarding sanitary conditions in the operators' booth, which had become practically unbearable, and which were not corrected. When the management recently gave notice, therefore, that services of union operators would not longer be desired, no action whatever was taken by the oganization, and at a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed to the effect that no publicity or other methods of regaining the house would be used. It was held that the union's chief claim for recognition is the craftsmanship and competency of its members, and the theater management would soon discover the desirability of dealing with the organization, both in respect to wages and sanitary conditions.

Statement attributed to the police department that the operators were "released" because of a demand for $70 per week was characterized as propaganda, the facts being that the wage scale was only $45 per week, and no demands were made for increases.

Concerning the charges that "stink bombs" have been placed in the theater, Mr. Lowry suggested it might be hard to prove that there was any difference in the aroma of the theater atmosphere from that which has existed for months, even though such "bombs" had been placed.

"Chattanooga picture operators are law-abiding," said Mr. Lowry, "and we deplore the suggestion, allegedly emanating from the police department, that our members might be guilty of dynamiting; we resent the spirit in which this entire article was written, and we offer every cooperation to the police and detective departments in getting to the bottom of this alleged 'outrage.'"

The Times reporter, he recalled, "dug up" an item many weeks old which told of the arrest, in New York city, of two moving picture operators charged with making "stink bombs," and used it to add "interest" to his big scoop. The facts of this incident, Mr. Lowry said, might have been learned had the Times reporter shown as much diligence in securing statements from the operators as he did from the police department. Neither of the men arrested in New York, Mr. Lowry declared, had ever been members of the local union.

Chief of Police Ray Bryan was first called Thursday morning in reference to the article, but stated any information secured by the Times reporter must have come from the detective department. Chief of Detectives Hackett, when interviewed, stated he had merely repeated reports which had come to him from the theater management, and had no intention of doing an injustice to organized workers. He said he would be glad to have the cooperation of the union members in placing the blame for the alleged outrage where it rightfully belongs.

W. A. Witt New Head Painters' Local 226

W. A. "Zeke" Witt, one of the best-known trades unionists in Chattanooga, was last Thursday night named president of Local 226, Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, succeeding J. W. Smith, who resigned.

Mr. Witt has been a member of Local 226 as long as the oldest inhabitant can remember, and has served his union in almost every capacity during those years. His father, George Witt, was one of the organizers of the first union of his craft in Chattanooga, as was an older brother, "Skinny" Witt, and the three, with E. K. Witt, another brother, have maintained continuous membership for many years.

Friends of "Zeke" believe he will make a good record in guiding the local over the stormy seas brought about by the depression with its many hard problems.

600,000 FEDERAL EMPLOYES GET WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAY

The trade union movement during last winter's session of congress secured the enactment of laws giving the shorter work week without reduction in pay to over half a million government employes, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor said in its report on national labor legislation to the 1931 convention of the federation at Vancouver.

"Nearly 600,000 employes of the federal government and the District of Columbia," the council stated, "were granted a shorter work day on Saturdays the year around in two laws enacted by congress, without reduction in wages and salaries. The first provided for a 44-hour week for 315,000 employes in the postal service and the others were later given the same benefit in the law enacted just before congress adjourned. Representatives of all organizations affected worked valiantly for success.

"While the postal employes' bill passed both houses unanimously without a voice being raised against it, the other bill was opposed by one representative on the floor, but the house passed it unanimously."

The council's report also records the fact that President Hoover vetoed the bill passed by congress providing for increase of $100 per annum for 926 underpaid village letter carriers.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Thanks!

Editor The Labor World:

The Chattanooga Pastors' association wishes to express to you our deep and sincere appreciation for the contribution which you made to the Community Chest through your paper. We feel that you have rendered a great service to the people of our city by co-operating so fully in the recent campaign for $250,000. Gratefully,

E. R. LEWIS, Secretary.
E. Burns Martin, President.
Chattanooga, Nov. 5, 1931.

VIRGINIA STAGGERS ROAD WORK FOR IDLE RELIEF

Richmond, Va.—Twenty-five hundred additional highway workers will be employed by the Virginia department of highways during the coming winter by "staggering" work. There will be two divisions of workers, each employed for alternate weeks, State Highway Commissioner Henry G. Shirley announced.

Mr. Shirley said the plan will go into operation Nov. 16 and that after that date contracts awarded will require that contractors, as well as the state, shall use the alternate week system.

Preference will be given to laborers who are jobless, Shirley said, and social agencies in areas in which there is highway work in progress will be asked to co-operate in placing workers who are in greatest need.

JOBLESS WORKER KILLS FAMILY

New York.—Despondent at the loss of his job, Joseph Kanzian, a waiter, killed his wife, their widowed daughter and her 4-year-old son, and then committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. The daughter was a teacher in the public schools.

IDLE HOME OWNERS GIVEN MORTGAGE MORATORIUM

Geneva, N. Y.—The New York State Savings and Loan associations at their annual conference here voted to declare a moratorium on all mortgages on homes whose unemployed owners are paying for them through loan associations and are unable to meet the payments.

George L. Bliss, of New York, president of the association, said all members had pledged themselves to protect these homes to the limit of their ability.

J. C. Rogers Loses Son, Charles Eugene

Charles Eugene Rogers, 29-year-old son of J. C. Rogers, veteran official of Lodge 1450, Machinists, passed away at a local hospital last Sunday morning at an early hour. Deceased had been ill but a short time. Funeral services were held Monday afternoon from the Tabernacle Baptist church, Rev. W. F. Hinesley officiating, and interment followed in Forest Hills cemetery.

The Labor World speaks for the entire local movement in extending sincerest sympathy to Brother Rogers and other relatives of the deceased.

SALES TAX FAVORS RICH AND VICTIMIZES THE POOR

The sales tax is emphatically condemned as an attempt to relieve the rich from taxation and saddle it on the poor by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"Although defeated year after year in every attempt to saddle the 'nuisance' under the name of 'sales tax' upon the people," the council says, "another campaign has been launched to bring about that legislation in the next congress.

"High public officials also have advanced the idea that the best way in which income taxes could be increased would be by decreasing the exemption of married men to $2,000 and single men to $1,000.

"The objective of those who pay high taxes is to relieve the well-to-do from taxation and place the burden upon those least able to bear it. The argument used in advocating the sales tax has been: if you tax the people so they do not know it they cannot object; but if they know they are paying a tax they will object.

"We pay an indirect tax on every purchase we make. In 1927 only 2.2 per cent of our then 114,000,000 population paid income taxes and three-tenths of 1 per cent paid 95.5 per cent of the total income tax. For 1930, 2 per cent of the population paid all the income taxes. These are treasury figures.

"The only persons to be benefited by the consumption tax are the 2 per cent of the population who pay an income tax. On the other hand, the burden of taxation would fall upon the 98 per cent who do not pay an income tax. Besides they now pay an indirect tax on everything they buy. The 'sales tax' will increase that tax load."

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

Some Big Industries Report Improvement

More Jobs in Coal Mining, Shoe Factories and Tobacco Plants, United States Employment Service Reports.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The United States employment service announces that reports received on the industrial and employment situation throughout the country for September revealed some improvement in several of the major industries.

Coal mining increased its activities and put thousands of men back to work and a large number of part-time workers were returned to full time, the report said. The boot and shoe and cigar and cigarette industries likewise reported employment gains.

Textile establishments experienced a seasonal upswing, while highway construction and harvesting continued to use many workers, it was said. The automobile and iron and steel industries recorded no change.

"While there was some improvement in the industrial situation generally, the larger cities reported considerable unemployment, which embraced virtually all trades and included professional and clerical help," a synopsis of the report said.

Engineers Plan Action to Speed Up Public Works

Program Framed to End Delay in Governmental Projects and Thus Furnish Work for Large Number of Idle.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Through the American Engineering council, the engineering profession has framed a public works program characterized "as a necessary and important approach to answering the present impelling question: What work can now be provided the millions not employed?"

This program, made public at a meeting of the administrative board of the council in Washington, includes all construction of whatever character undertaken by national, state, county and municipal governments and their several subdivisions as well as that of quasi-governmental bodies. It will be carried out by state committees of the council which are now actively at work in all sections of the country.

People Disappointed.

"The American people have been greatly disappointed because public developments have not served the useful purpose they anticipated in relieving unemployment," the council's announcement declared. "They have been disappointed notwithstanding expenditures for public works by all governmental agencies have been approximately 30 per cent higher in 1931 than in 1930 and the total amount appropriated according to the best information available was $530,455,000.

"Despite this increased expenditure it is commonly believed there have been unnecessary and inordinate delays, and much more work should have been opened. Much of the delay has been due to the public, selfish interests and political considerations.

"It is believed that work on public projects for which appropriations have been made can be materially speeded up. It is further believed that a careful canvass made throughout the country would bring to light a sufficient amount of necessary work when financed to provide employment during the next six months or more for a very large number of the unemployed. It is further believed that this necessary work can be financed without great difficulty.

Plan of Action.

"The profession proposes to do the following in co-operation with the Gifford committee, governmental agencies and others:

"List all governmental projects authorized and for which appropriations have been made or may be made in the near future.

"Determine the status of each project.

"If the project is being delayed, ascertain the cause or causes thereof.

"If an avoidable delay is due to some governmental agency, present the facts to the governmental official having the authority to remove the cause of the delay, and press immediate action.

"If an unavoidable delay is due to the public or some part thereof, endeavor to reach the responsible party or parties and get action.

Publicity to Force Action.

"If either case obtains and action is not taken in due time, through publicity acquaint the public with the facts so that public opinion will force action."

It is impossible at this time for any one to estimate the severity or duration of unemployment for the next six months, declared the announcement, continuing:

"While it may possibly be taken care of by the voluntary contributions to be secured under the auspices of the Gifford committee, it will be the highest wisdom to provide employment by the means outlined which will exceed the resources of private subscription. In such case the use of the credit facilities of the national government for the support of local operations will be inevitable."

SEES DEPRESSION AS SCHEME TO 'DEFLATE' LABOR

Lawyer Believes Slump Artificially Prolonged.

THINKS WORKERS ARE "GOATS" OF BIG PLOT

Says Sane Fellows on Other Side of Question Must See the Light.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Nov. 12.—David H. Jackson, a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, believes that the present depression has been artificially prolonged by the big financial interests of the country and their affiliates among the international bankers in order to effect deflation of the incomes of the wage-earners, small business and professional people and the farmers.

Mr. Jackson's opinions in reference to financial and business matters are of great value because of his wide experience and affiliations. He is a former bank president, former chairman of the Illinois commerce commission, former president of the Lincoln park board and former chief of the securities division of the secretary of state's office of Illinois.

Popular Speaker on Banking.

Mr. Jackson was the chairman of the first great mass meeting of Chicago bank depositors, held in the Broadway Armory following the big bank crash here early in June. Since that time he has become a popular radio speaker on the subject of banking and kindred matters. He is a member of the law firm of Cleveland & Jackson, 31 South Clark street.

Mr. Jackson very freely and frankly expressed his views in an hour's interview with International Labor News Service.

"You have got to get some of the more sane fellows on the other side of this question to see the light," he said.

Bond Buyers Cheated.

"I have been shocked at various times during the past few months," he continued, "at the remarks which have been made by men in high positions with some of our leading financial institutions. They have said that people who bought highly inflated mortgage bonds, relying on the representations of bond houses and banks, are not entitled to any consideration. They have said that these people got themselves into the mess and that nobody owes them the duty of trying to get them out. Now, as a matter of fact, most of these people did not get themselves into the mess. They were lied to and cheated, and if the leading financial interests of the country want to regain the confidence of the investors, it seems to me that they are under the highest obligation to try to work out the present situation without further losses to the investors.

"It has even been charged, with some plausability, that the present depression has been allowed to continue, if it was not deliberately brought about, by powerful financial interests affiliated with international bankers for the purpose of deflation. Whether the charge is true or not, it is a fact that during the past few months repeatedly, in large banking circles, we have heard remarks like this: 'Values must be deflated,' 'Prices have been too high,' 'The inflation must be taken out.' These remarks have become more common as the depression continues. They have not come from working people, small business people or people in the ordinary walks of life. They are heard in big banks and are repeated by the dependents and satellites of these great luminaries.

What Is Meant by Deflation?

"Perhaps it would be a good idea to inquire just what is meant by deflation. Do the people who so glibly talk about deflation mean that interest rates are to be deflated? Do they mean that the fees for promotion of financial enterprises are to be lowered? Do they mean that the hundred-thousand-dollar-a-year men, with their millon-dollar bonuses, are to be cut? Do they mean that the bankers, particularly the international bankers, are going to take less profits? No! If the speakers think at all, they mean just one thing, only one thing. They mean that the wages and rewards of working people are to be deflated. The only person who will have his income deflated will be the producer of our wealth. That is all deflation means. They try to sugar-coat the dose by saying the cost of living will be reduced. Well, the cost of living was already slowly dropping. New inventions and methods of work were already bringing this about. But why shouldn't working people have the benefit of these reductions? Why shouldn't the standard of living gradually improve? The Bible says: 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.'"

Nanuet, N. Y.—Nine democratic candidates for state and county offices in Rickland county voted to donate, if elected, 10 per cent of their salaries to an unemployment relief fund.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1931.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter I
PART IV: CONTEMPORARY OPINION OF JESUS

7. What People of Jesus' Time Thought of Him. Last week we saw how after the Sermon on the Mount, where Jesus had laid down the broad principles of His social gospel in a form for the multitude to follow, this same multitude which came to hear Him "besought him that he would depart out of their coasts." We saw how this attitude on the part of the people was a result of the whispering campaign carried on by the scribes and Pharisees againt Jesus following that Sermon. This week we will consider a reference to the esteem in which Jesus was held by the populace by glancing at the episode of the Feeding of the Four Thousand. Here again a great multitude comes to see Jesus, to crowd about Him and hear His preaching. For three days, we learn from Matthew's gospel, the people had stayed near the Master and He, realizing that such a concourse of people, without means of sustenance other than that which they could carry in bundles or gather from the surrounding neighborhood, informed His disciples of His intention of not letting the people continue hungry any longer. The outcome of the matter was that the people were told to seat themselves on the ground, and we are informed by the writer of the gospel that four thousand people that day were fed.

WM. L. MOSS

In the very next chapter we are told that Jesus, having drawn a multitude about Him by His preaching, again arouses the enmity of the Pharisees. This time we learn that it is the Pharisees and the Sadducees, and not the Pharisees and scribes, who are joined against Him. Having undoubtedly witnessed the feeding of the four thousand people related in the preceding (15th) chapter, here in the 16th chapter we read that the Pharisees and Sadducees, attempting playing on Jesus' miraculous powers, cunningly desire "that He would shew them a sign from heaven."

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Does labor favor an embargo on foreign oil?

A.—The American Federation of Labor favors an embargo, as an aid to unemployed oil workers.

* * *

Q.—What is the extent of legislation in the United States regulating the employment of children at night?

A.—All states and the District of Columbia have such legislation.

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

E-171

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

STING OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The poignant effect on the workers of the wholesale refusal of the owners and managers of industry to employ them is tersely described by the American Federation of Labor Executive Council's analysis of recent statistics on unemployment in its report to the 1931 convention of the federation.

In April, 1930, the United States bureau of census collected figures on the number of jobless. The bureau's returns showed 3,187,647 persons without work. Less than a quarter of them had been "laid off," which is a technical term used by employers and personnel statisticians to indicate a worker whom the employers refuse to hire but keep on their list to be re-employed at some uncertain date when business picks up.

Of the 3,187,647 who were reported by the census bureau as without jobs, 2,429,062 had been discharged and had no jobs to which they thought they could return.

On these figures the council makes the following comment:

Of those without jobs 42 per cent were heads of families. This means that over one million families were without their main source of income or with no income at all. And they were forced to remain so for a considerable time.

The difficulty of finding a job is shown strikingly. Although the depression was not nearly so severe in April, 1930, as since then 55 per cent of those without jobs had been unemployed for more than two months, 40 per cent had been out of work over three months, and 14 per cent had been out for over six months.

These figures indicate one major problem: to speed up contact between unemployed worker and job.

A large proportion of the unemployed were over 45 years of age. Of all those 20 years old and over, 34 per cent were over 45 and 16 per cent over 55 years old. The exact significance of these figures will be known when the census publishes its report showing the numbers of workers over 45. In any case, it is clear that unemployment strikes those over 45 severely.

Analyzed by industries the council points out that the coal mine operators had dealt most ruthlessly with their employes by dismissing 20.2 per cent of the coal miners. The building industry employers had discharged 19 per cent of their employes. Taken as a whole the employers in the manufacturing industries had landed 8.9 per cent of the industrial workers in the army of the out-of-works.

The census figures revealed that only 2.8 of the employes engaged in government and professional work were without jobs, and that 3.9 per cent of the employes in trade, 4.9 of the farm workers, and 6.4 per cent of the transportation workers were out of work.

The council points out that on the basis of a census of the unemployed taken in nineteen cities in January, 1931, the department of commerce estimated the jobless at 6,300,000. In the nineteen cities the figures showed the jobless had increased 148 per cent since April, 1930.

The council places emphasis on the unemployment figures collected by the American Federation of Labor from the affiliated unions.

"The bureau of labor statistics," the council says, "now furnishes employment indexes in most of the important industrial fields. But the American Federation of Labor is the only organization gathering monthly figures on unemployment representing industry in general. We also publish the only monthly estimates of total unemployment in the United States. These monthly figures are exceedingly important. They enable the country to keep constantly in touch with unemployment development. Reports from trade unions now represent over 2,500 unions with a membership of 750,000."

GOOD ELECTION NEWS.

Good news in the elections. Exceedingly good news for labor.

David Baird, Jr., who as a United States senator voted for Parker and whose labor record was generally bad, was snowed under by A. Harry Moore for governor of New Jersey. New Jersey labor took off its coat and fought for Moore.

Mayor Murphy, of Detroit, who has been assailed by reactionaries, sailed back into office with a tremendous vote.

Good election news. Abraham Lincoln scores again. You can't fool the people all the time.

THE BUILDER'S BURDEN.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, points out that, as a rule, it costs the home builder $1,099 to borrow $4,500 for his operation.

Obviously, many home lovers, facing that cost, do not build.

Materials are not sold, men are not employed, because the over-load of interest is too great.

Families continue to rent, rather than build, because they cannot pay the load of interest.

A presidential commission is seeking ways of reducing this load. It is one of the kinks that must be taken out of the business structure for the good of the structure itself. The sooner the better.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Though earnings of the United States Steel corporation have not covered dividends on its many millions of shares of stock, directors recently voted nearly twelve million dollars from the corporation's fat surplus to meet the regular $1 quarterly payment on common and $1.25 on preferred stock.

A financial writer hails the action of the directors as "an eloquent expression of faith in early industrial recovery." To the thousands of Steel's employes whose wages were cut 10 per cent not long ago it is something else.

Evidently Steel's directors are determined not to let stockholders starve, no matter what becomes of the workers.

* * *

William F. Kelly, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, points out in a letter to the president's committee on unemployment relief that public officials and persons of influence can bring "pitiless publicity" to bear on employers who increase hours of labor at this time—a time when it is more important than ever that hours be not lengthened but shortened. He writes:

"Preachment and good advice by eminent citizens, relief workers and economists directed at employers of olabor will be just so much 'poppycock' in the eyes of the average worker until steps are taken which will cause employers to translate exhortation into practical action. During the present depression, manufacturers and others are constantly called upon to divide available work as far as possible so as to give employment to as many people as possible. This is the very least that any employer could be expected to do under present circumstances.

"In actual practice, we have found that employers have not followed this advice, but have actually adopted a contrary policy in a majority of cases. Taking advantage of the helplessness of the workers in a time of depression, every possible effort has been made to increase hours of labor apparently so as to have a precedent for destroying all standards when business booms again."

"Backward, Turn Backward, O Time"

Handsome Hal Harks Back to Ante-Bellum Days for an Idea.

Editor The Labor World:

Since the cold weather has come around and the concrete pavements chill the bottom of my feet, I am reminded that it's just about time for somebody to kill the old "steer" and put up a barrel of what is commonly known as corned beef. If you know of any forehanded person who is going to, or has already done that, I wish you would please give me his address!

This expression "corned beef" is, I believe, a misnomer. It should be "pickled beef." And speaking of pickled beef brings some rather hilarious memories of my early childhood, for, remarkable as it may seem that a person can remember impressions of childhood this long, it is a fact that I can remember clearly things that occurred when I was only five years old, and, according to your immature idea of time, that was a long time ago! I admit that it was back in what is now called the reconstruction days, but that wasn't so awfully long ago. My mother and father and I were, at this time, temporarily stopping with my grandmother and grandfather, Mr. and Mrs. A. Dwight Brown, in Columbus, Ga., and, as Grandfather Brown had raised about nine children to manhood and womanhood, he found it cheaper to buy supplies in quantity. So he purchased a barrel of pickled beef for the winter use. Grandma had plenty of cabbage in the quarter-acre garden! Everything was lovely, and grandma bragged on her extra fine pickled beef for some time till the barrel was practically half full, when grandma came to a piece of the meat which had ribs in it and got it cooked to a turn and served it, and then grandpa, whom I remember as having a rather peculiar sense of humor, drew one of these ribs out of his piece and held it up so she could see it. It was almost perfectly round, and grandpa gravely inquired of his wife if she didn't know that all beef ribs were wide and flat? And when she inquired that if it "wasn't beef, what was it," he calmly informed her that horses' ribs were round! And, when she recovered from the shock and stopped fussing about it, she gave all the rest of that wonderful pickled beef (?) to the "niggers" and wouldn't let another piece of it be cooked in the house! Grandpa had to buy her another half barrel before he could get her quiet! And you bet she inspected the rib pieces of that herself before it was delivered! I can clearly remember how grandpa laughed at her!

All of which goes to prove the old saw, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise!" It's only what we know that makes us mad!

Hoping you have plenty of pickled beef, with flat ribs, for this winter, and that you do not consider it "plebian grub," I am, yours hopefully,

H. F. B.

What Next!

New high-speed aluminum electric cars, just built for the Indiana railroad system, an electric line which operates more than 5,000 miles of track, weigh 25 tons each instead of the normal 45. Twenty tons is cut from each car by building it of aluminum alloy. The cars are capable of making more than 70 miles an hour, are provided with low stream-line bodies and oval doors. Fourteen of the thirty-five cars purchased have observation-lounge compartments.

Latest in office equipment is the "talking desk." This is an electrical desk, exhibited at the New York business show, which contains a radio concealed in a deep lower drawer for convenient reception of speeches, commodity and stock market reports, weather predictions—or jazz.

B. & O. ASSISTS IDLE AND PART TIME EMPLOYES

Baltimore.—Department heads of the local office of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad were notified not to deduct any money from the wages of employes who are purchasing homes through the relief department of the company unless the employes have worked more than half a month.

The company also issued an order to all freight agents not to sell unclaimed foodstuffs in the freight houses throughout the country, but to distribute the edibles free to furloughed employes.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

JUST as it was in the narrow-minded and selfish New England section in the 1820's concerning the free school system, when New Englanders actually held that to compel a citizen to educate his children would be an invasion of his sacred rights as a citizen of the commonwealth, so it was in the New England industrial field in the 1850's. New Englanders asserted the efforts of workingmen to better their conditions both in the factories and at home was an encroachment on the economic status of employers by laborers that must not be tolerated.

The south, with its plantation system and its slavery economy, gave neither the poor white nor the enslaved black the slightest chance to improve their conditions. In fact, the south as it existed immediately prior to the opening of the Civil war was a mighty obstacle to any rise whatever in the economic condition of poor whites who earned their bread by the sweat of their brows or the blacks who hoed the fields and picked the cotton of their white masters.

As terrible as was the conflict we call the Civil war, it proved to be the open gate through which laboring men and women, both white and colored, walked to a changed industrial condition in the United States. It was the Civil war in a broad way which is responsible for the industrial changes that made labor organizations permanent factors in our industrial life today. Next week we shall quote from the historian Rhodes to show the economic situation in the east, as well as give a brief resume of the industrial conditions throughout this section.

WARSAW CITY WORKERS STRIKE

Warsaw, Poland.—Municipal employes here struck on the job in protest against the irregular payment of their salaries.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Memorial Auditorium

LITTLE THEATRE

Week of November 16

PERUCHI PLAYERS

. . . Present . . .

"IT'S A WISE BOY"

A Sparkling New Comedy

LOWEST ADMISSION PRICES IN HISTORY

MATINEES TUES.-THURS.-SAT.

For Reservations
Phone 6-6329

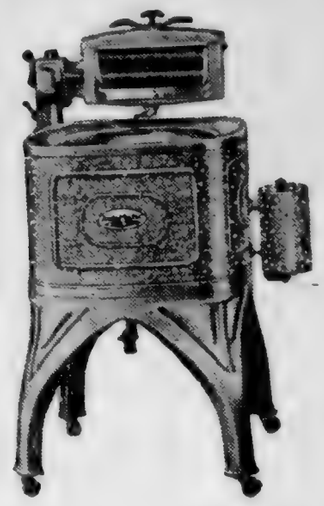
N. Y. COURT UPHOLDS MODEL HOUSING LAW

New York.—Justice John E. McGeehan, of the Bronx county supreme court, rendered a decision upholding the constitutionality of the state's model housing law which permits tax exemption of model tenements constructed by limited dividend companies under plans approved by the state board of housing.

The law was enacted to provide more adequate housing facilities for families forced to live in buildings with low rentals. The state board of housing is authorized to decide which sections of the city need living quarters under the plan limiting returns on the investment to 6 per cent per annum and fixing low maximum rental levels.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Introducing---



The New

Automatic Duo-Disc WASHING MACHINE

Equipped with

GAS WATER HEATER

Only **$4.50** *Down*

24 Months to Pay Balance During Introductory Sale

GREATER WASHDAY CONVENIENCE FOR YOU

The Washing Machine has eliminated washing problems in hundreds of thousands of homes. And now the AUTOMATIC, with its High Efficiency Gas Water Heater, provides a practical, economical method of heating water for the weekly washing. Think of it! This modern device heats water while you eat . . . keeps it hot while you wash . . . speeds up washing.

You'll find this Gas Water Heater far more economical than heating the boiler on the stove, for the heat generated is confined within this compact heater. It is cleaner, too, and removes the necessity of carrying water from faucet to boiler or from boiler to washer.

No mechanical parts . . . nothing to do but light the heater, and you have hot water all the time. Conserves time . . . eliminates labor . . . means greater comfort, cleanliness, health and convenience—permitting you to "START THE WEEK WITH A SMILE."

The New Automatic Washer now on sale at

MILLER BROS. DEPT. STORE STOVALL HARDWARE CO.
AND OUR OFFICE

Phone for District Representative who will gladly call and explain our Introductory Offer to you.

CHATTANOOGA GAS COMPANY

"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
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ASSOCIATES
W. E. WEBER
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RAY SEAGLE
H. M. JUDD
J. H. JARVIS
R. S. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

J. H. Carroll vs. Robert A. Jackson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain personal property belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said attachment if it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 28, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

J. H. Carroll vs. Robert A. Jackson

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This October 28, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

J. L. Williams vs. Robert A. Jackson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain personal property belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said attachment if it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 28, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Emma L. Englander and wife, Ruth Englander, dated June 7, 1926, of record in book "2," page 95 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of the provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, dower and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Being Lot Nine (9), Block Twenty-nine (29), Eastland Park Addition No. 2 as shown by plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book 7, Page 85 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the north side of Duncan Avenue and extends back northwardly of uniform width along the west line of Willow Street a distance of One Hundred Thirty-five (135) feet to the South line of a public alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by J. E. Stockell and wife, Ida G. Stockell, dated March 5, 1928, of record in book "M," page 23, Page 55, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of the provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, dower, and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being Lot No. Nine (9), Block Twenty-nine (29), Eastland Park Addition No. 2 as shown by plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book 7, Page 85 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the north side of Duncan Avenue and extends back northwardly of uniform width along the west line of Willow Street a distance of One Hundred Thirty-five (135) feet to the South line of a public alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 4th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in us, Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, by deed of trust executed by H. Daniel Smith and wife, Ruth S. Smith, recorded in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "O," Volume 24, Page 59 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been made to secure a series of notes amounting to $1,854.00, of which $1,254.00 remain unpaid. Said notes provide that, in case any one is not paid at maturity, the holder may declare all remaining notes in said series due and payable, and notes Nos. 20 and 21 in said series being due and unpaid, the holder elects to declare the entire series due and requests the undersigned, as Trustee, to foreclose said mortgage trust deed. Therefore, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate:

In the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot number (12) twelve, Block (B) of Berkley Hills Property—of the Cherokee Realty & Trust Company as shown by amended plat of Block (b), recorded in Register's plat book number (10) Ten, page number (44) Forty Four of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said lot fronts 100 feet (one hundred feet) on Edgehill Street.

Said sale will be made subject to first mortgage of Three Thousand ($3,000.00) Dollars, and any taxes or other prior liens. Title believed to be good, but will sell as Trustee only.

This, the 29th day of October, 1931.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK, TRUSTEE
By F. L. UNDERWOOD, V. P.

11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46138

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Grace Johnson vs. William Johnson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that William Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-20

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Emma G. McCleskey (widow) dated January 8, 1929, of record in Book "H," Volume 24, Page 107 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Three Hundred Seven (307), Block Number Twenty-nine (29), East Lake, Mission Ridge Land Company's Subdivision, in the old Second Civil District, present City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, Page 25, of the Register's Office of said county. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the West side of Thirteenth Avenue (formerly Avenue "M") and extends back westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet to the East line of a public alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 23rd day of October, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

11-13

ORDER OF SALE

No. 11121

Chattanooga Finance Corporation vs. J. T. Thomas

State of Tennessee Circuit Court of Hamilton County

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greeting:

Whereas, at the September term of said Court, in the case of Chattanooga Finance Corporation against J. T. Thomas sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $298.47 and costs rendered April 10, 1931, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Finance Corporation against J. T. Thomas, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

(Description of land):

Lot 25, block 2, J. T. Thomas subdivision known as the "Highlands" as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 8, page 2, in the register's office in Hamilton County.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in December next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

11-27

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Deed of Trust executed by J. T. Lawing and wife, Nolia Lawing, on the 4th day of November, 1930, and recorded in Book B, Vol. 26, page 465, etc., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, which trust deed is referred to for its terms and powers, default having been made in the payment of part of the monthly notes, namely, notes due April 4th, 1931, May 4, 1931, and all notes since that date, and the holder of all the unsinked paid monthly notes, on account of the default in the payment of said notes now past due more than thirty days, declared said past due notes due and payable, and demanded of me, the said Trustee, that foreclosure and sale of the property be made to pay said outstanding unpaid notes, I, S. S. Koons, Trustee, will on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale and at the West Door of the Court House in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, expose the following described property for sale at public outcry and will sell the same for cash to the highest and best bidder, and in bar of redemption, homestead and dower both in law and equity, to-wit:

In the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Being the east 50 feet of Lot No. 19, Harris' Subdivision, Alton Park, formerly Oak Hills, as per plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is hereby made. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the north line of Lookout Avenue and extends northwardly, of uniform width, along the west line of West Avenue to the right-of-way of the Belt Railway of Chattanooga, formerly the Chattanooga Union Railway, being the east 50 feet of the property conveyed to Mary Nixon Burger by C. E. James, by deed registered in Book H, Vol. 11, page 704 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. It is the same real estate conveyed to I. B. Koons and J. A. Long by Laura Hendrix, single, October 13, 1926, recorded in Book C, Vol. 21, page 537 of said Register's office.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey only as Trustee.

This October 21st, 1931.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

11-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46143

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. M. Jones vs J. P. Jones

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. P. Jones is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 6th day of November, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. DUDA, D. C.

Nick G. Givens, Atty. 11-27

NEWS CHAPEL NOTES

By H. CLAY TIMMONS

When I was with grandpappy, years ago deceased, we all were fairly happy; our bounty soon increased. I called in all my neighbors to gather in my crop, to help me with my laborers, my hogs had "beaucoup" slop. My stock was fat and sassy, my silo bulged with grain, my pastures green and grassy, which made my cattle gain. My offspring never wanted 'til the summer of the drouth, but now they're pale and gaunted—they live from hand to mouth. They have no "Tom and Jerry" to cure their many ills, I haven't got a "berry" to buy my liver pills. I'm thinking of the river; I've no money in my pants, the well-known cheerful giver is my only sustenance. But the long lane has a turning, I'll soon see better times if I find some one yearning to read these alleged rhymes. They may bring in the rubles—a kopek now and then, then I shall have no scruples about by gifted pen. A ray of hope is sighted; I'll soon be on my feet, then I shall be delighted when I again can eat.—Travelin' Milt.

* * *

Last Saturday night was Halloween. Thinking back twenty years ago brought to mind the pranks of boys and those not so boyish. One incident of boyish perseverance was the incident of the water wagon of one Mose Jones. Mose hauled two barrels of water at a time. Halloween eve he had two barrels of water all set to start out bright and early the next morning. In those days the street car company had car sheds at intervals along the line. We picked the one located at the site now occupied by the United Hosiery mills store on the Boyce car line. Laboriously, we took Mose's water wagon apart, took it piece by piece up on top of that car shed, reassembled it straddling the roof, put the barrels in the wagon and carried water and refilled them. Imagine doing that for money!

All 1910 model boys remember the indiscriminate toppling of chicsales—and when I say indiscriminate, I mean the toppling of the one belonging to your own family if it lay in the line of march. Also, and a dangerous procedure when looked upon with the retrospect of more mature years, was the soaping of the car tracks on any hill. The company had Vic Williams, at that time an inspector, and more latterly a government prohibition man, on duty one Halloween night. The boys calmly tied bars of soap to the soles of their shoes and walked up and down the hill with Vic, dragging the soap along the rail as they talked to Vic to help him while away his weary vigil. And when the car skilled down the hill Vic couldn't imagine how it had happened.

Nowadays there are no more gates to be removed, no more wagons to be taken apart and hung piecemeal to the tops of tall telegraph poles; no more chicsales to be uprooted. Nothing but the mild excitement of soap-streaking an occasional show window, and going to town and making a big hubbub.

* * *

Wally Miller's Wailing Wall shot a blank Tuesday evening. The boys got paid by checks, and Wally looked silly for a minute. But, says he, they won't get paid in checks next week, and if they hold out on him this week he would hold out on them next week.

* * *

Barney Roedema, the man who came back! Barney took a week's vacation recently, and, boy, what a vacation! Ask him some time.

* * *

Cy Jones, first year apprentice, has never recovered from that last world series game. Cy played every nickel he had won previously on the A's. He's still able to get around, though.

* * *

Dayton's Loss Is Our Gain.

"Wee Willie" Keels is back again in an attempt to eke out an existence in the ad alley. Here's hoping he and Bill Mills will maintain their composure. According to "Wee Willie," Bill is a such-and-such, and Bill retaliates by calling Willie a thingamajig—whatever that is.

Yellow Dog Contract Outlawed in 5 States

The infamous "yellow dog" contract has been outlawed by the legislatures of Arizona, Colorado, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin, and great progress has been made toward securing favorable action by other state legislators, declared the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1931 convention of the federation in Vancouver.

In Indiana the governor vetoed the "yellow dog" bill, and the Massachusetts legislature declined to enact it on the basis of an advisory opinion by the state supreme court which declared it unconstitutional.

"Labor has made great headway toward declaring 'yellow dog' contracts invalid and void," the council said. "Members learned of the viciousness of these contracts through a report of the discussions held on the floor of the senate when Judge John J. Parker's appointment was up for confirmation to be a member of the supreme court of the United States.

"After the defeat of Judge Parker in the senate, pamphlets were prepared and distributed throughout the United States in which the debates were incorporated and information regarding the 'yellow dog' contract given to labor officials in order that they could appear before legislative committees in the interest of this legislation.

"Labor's anti-injunction bill which will be presented to congress prohibits 'yellow dog' contracts. We believe public sentiment is sufficiently strong against this form of contract to render unsuccessful any attempt to strike such provision from the bill.

"Now that five states have enacted legislation prohibiting these contracts it should be an encouragement to the labor movements of other states to urge the passage of similar measures by their respective legislatures."

The council recorded the fact that ten of the United States senators who voted to confirm Judge Parker's appointment will not be members of the senate which convenes next December. Senators Henry J. Allen, of Kansas; Coleman L. Blease, of South Carolina; Joseph R. Grundy, of Pennsylvania; Roscoe C. McCulloch, of Ohio; Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, and Daniel F. Steck, of Iowa, were defeated on that issue. Senators David Baird, Jr., of New Jersey; Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts; Guy D. Goff, of West Virginia, and Arthur R. Gould, of Maine, declined to be candidates for re-election.

MINIMUM WAGE SCALE FOR MINNESOTA PROJECT

St. Paul, Minn.—The state building commission adopted a resolution providing for the incorporation of a minimum wage scale in the plans and specifications for the new $1,500,000 state office building, bids on which will be opened Nov. 17.

The workers on the structure will be paid the prevailing wage scale in St. Paul as determined by the Minnesota industrial commission.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46087

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Carl Locke vs. Adre Locke

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Adre Locke is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 19th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Harry A. Hite, Atty. 11-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46134

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ada Dobbins vs. Jess Dobbins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jess Dobbins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

Tillett & Wetherford, Attys. 11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46062

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Minnie Hitchcock vs. Percy Hitchcock

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Percy Hitchcock is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 15th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Raymond J. Bork, Atty. 11-13

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46082

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Archie Goree vs. Lura Goree

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lura Goree is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 19th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

F. Witt, Atty. 11-13

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before Kelso Rice, Justice of the Peace
H. B. McIntire & Son
vs.
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon

The plaintiff, H. B. McIntire & Son, having obtained from Kelso Rice, a Justice of the Peace, an original attachment against the estate of defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon, upon affidavit of the said plaintiffs that the said defendants were justly indebted to them and were non-residents of the state and said attachment having been levied upon defendants property, and an order for publication having been made by the court; now, therefore, in pursuance of said order, this publication is made and the said defendants, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Leemon, are required to appear before said Justice of the Peace, Kelso Rice, at his office on Cherry Street, on November 16th, 1931, and make defense to said attachment suit, or same will be proceeded with ex parte.

KELSO RICE,
Justice of the Peace.

11-18

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

While looking around this week, I found Ed Carroll buying antiques. He now has a Ford that has been on and off the market several times, and had it all apart to see how it was made.

* * *

Our politician, W. B. Dyche, says there was not much excitement at the last election.

* * *

W. P. Howard declares he has been out picking cotton and being served old-fashioned smoked ham and good fresh eggs.

* * *

Duncan is all smiles, because there is a new little electrician out at his home. All getting along fine. To be sure, they called him "Junior."

* * *

Jack Frost is just as happy as Duncan, for they have a little girl. Named her Edith Elizabeth. Maybe we can put on a baby show. Let's hear from the others.

* * *

T. G. Stancel is trying to get a hunter's license. If any one wants to contribute to the cause he will promise a rabbit, but with no guarantee.

* * *

Tommy Tucker says as far as he knows a saw-buck is used to cut wood with.

* * *

Something important every meeting. Next meeting some very important things coming up. Promise yourself to be there. Will start at 7 o'clock beginning next meeting night.

* * *

One of the brothers said he had running water in the house when it rained, but it runs where he doesn't want it.

Paint Employers Stabilize Employment

Washington. — Employers owning and administering sixty representative concerns in the paint, oil and varnish industry have dismissed 17 per cent of their employes since 1929, according to a report made to Fred C. Croxton, assistant director of the president's organization on unemployment relief, by George V. Horton, general manager of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish association and the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' association.

Mr. Horton said the dismissal of a much larger number of workers was avoided by "careful planning throughout the industry," and that by the adoption of "emergency measures" paint employers had "stabilized" employment so there would probably be no further layoffs—unless, of course, the business depression grows worse.

Mr. Horton's report indicates what employers mean by "stabilizing" employment. The 17 per cent of the paint, oil and varnish employes who have been dismissed or laid off were turned over, with their families, to the dispensers of public and private relief funds. The remaining 83 per cent still have their jobs, but the work provided is intermittent, and so are the wages. Mr. Horton's language is specific on this question. He says: "The spreading of work (part-time labor or staggering of shifts as a substitute for layoffs) has been the principal measure through which this degree of stabilization has been reached."

That is to say, 17 per cent of the paint and oil workers have been "stabilized" to the army of the totally unemployed, and 83 per cent are "stabilized" on part-time work with reduced earnings.

PROBLEMS RECOGNIZED

Specific provisions concerning the welfare of domestic workers were included among the resolutions passed by the fourth international conference of labor and socialist women which met in Vienna in July, according to the Labor Woman, London. Among the demands made by the conference on behalf of domestics are full suffrage rights; protective legislation and social insurance; inclusion in unemployment insurance; regulation of working hours and holidays; establishment of free public employment exchanges and abolition of private employment agencies; vocational training for unemployed domestic workers.

D. F. MANNING, WASHINGTON TRADES UNIONIST, DIES

Washington.—Dennis F. Manning, long identified with trade union affairs here, died suddenly from apoplexy. He was connected with the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years and for the last eight years had been with the veterans' bureau.

Mr. Manning was 52 years of age. He was born in Baltimore in 1879 and came to Washington with his family in 1900. He is survived by his widow and six children.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

PARAGON CAFE
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

BILIOUS
"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.
For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take
Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT
WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES
COBBS PEAS No. 2 Can 15c; No. 1 Can 10c
PINEAPPLE Del Monte, No. 1, Sliced or Crushed — 2 for 25c
FLOUR Orient 24-lb. Paper Bag or Polly Rich 24-lb. Cloth Bag 69c
BEANS "Miss Lou," Size 2½, 2 Cans for 25c
LARD Best Grades. Pure, 4 lbs. 35c; Compound, 4 lbs. 25c
"COOK'S BEST" Macaroni or Spaghetti, Reg. 7 oz. Size—2 Pkgs. 7c
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

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BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
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Buy Now at Summer Prices!

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622 East Ninth Street
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T. F. WARE
PHONE 6-1183

A small but *Important Item* on the Family Budget..

Frequently people who come to the telephone office to order a telephone, tell us they have found that there is no economy in trying to get along without the service. Its many advantages, they say, far outweigh the small cost.

Doing without telephone service, they explain, hampered the social activities of the whole family and restricted their opportunities to enjoy life.

Trying to do without a telephone had resulted in their gaining a more appreciative understanding of the true value of the service. So they arranged the family budget to include telephone service.

The advantages of a telephone in the home are so numerous and the cost so very small that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

Corrected Notice
. . on . .
Garbage Collection!

Effective immediately it will NOT BE necessary to separate Ashes and Garbage. This will be effective for the entire city.

WHEN STATE POLICE GAS YOUR SHOP, DON'T KICK

That Seems to Be Lesson Drawn From Experience of Connecticut Man, Who Protested Against Noxious Fumes During Putman Strike — Court Upholds Officer for "Subduing" Him With a Club.

Willimantic, Conn., Nov. 12.—When state police plant tear gas candles in front of your place of business, filling your shop with noxious fumes, it seems a good idea to leave them alone, shut up shop, go home and pocket your day's loss.

That is the conclusion drawn from the sequel to an arrest made during the strike at the Salzberg mills at Putnam, a sequel written by Judge Frederick M. Peasley, of Cheshire.

During the strike the state police planted tear gas bombs or candles over plenty of territory. They planted one in front of the blacksmith shop of Alphonse M. Lacroix. With the elder Lacroix at work that day was his 24-year-old son, Eglid. The gas floated through the shop and made work practically impossible.

The state troopers would not move the gas candle and finally the younger Lacroix doused it with a pail of water. Thereupon State Policeman Henry M. Mayo arrested the son and took him to barracks.

Lacroix was exonerated and not found guilty of any offense. Thereafter at the instance of his counsel two counts charging assault were filed against the trooper and he was placed on trial before Judge Peasley. Lacroix was beaten up at police headquarters. The worst thing said about the young blacksmith in the policeman's trial was that Lacroix had declined to accompany the officer. Judge Peasley himself summed up the delightful manners of the policeman subsequent to this alleged declination, as follows: "It thereupon became the duty of the officer to reduce him to a state of subjection, which he proceeded to do with a night stick which is provided the officer for that purpose."

Having been thus subdued, Lacroix, in court, was found guilty of nothing, following which the officer likewise was found guilty of nothing. Admittedly a man was "subdued" with a club, but nobody is guilty.

Couzens Predicts Government Will Act Against Low Pay and Unemployment

OCTOBER DIVIDENDS REACH $224,023,007

New York, Nov. 12.—Nine hundred and twenty-four corporations declared $224,023,007 dividends in October, according to a compilation made by the New York Times. In October, a year ago, 1,159 corporations declared $310,112,902 dividends.

There was an increase in the amount of dividends declared by department stores in October, the figures being $3,742,825 against $2,529,516 in the same month in 1930. All other groups showed reductions.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The urgent necessity of stabilizing the income of the workers by stabilizing employment, the prediction that the government would have to intervene for the protection of labor from unemployment and low wages unless business leaders do so, and a condemnation of wealth concentration in few hands, characterized a radio address by Senator Couzens, of Michigan.

Jobless Problem Is Permanent.

"Even prior to 1929," he said, "there was a fast growing volume of unemployment due to technological and managerial improvement or efficiency in industry. Nothing has appeared on the horizon that is at all convincing that we do not have a permanent unemployment problem to contend with. This will be true unless ways and means are devised to greatly increase the consumptive power of our millions of citizens or greatly reduce the numbers of hours worked, or both."

Stabilize Workers' Income.

"It has been my view," Senator Couzens continued, "that if industry assumes the same responsibility for the workers that they do for the welfare of their plant, we will be able to stabilize industry and the income of the workers.

"If there is assurance to workers of a stabilized income—I mean to those willing to work, of course—there will be no difficulty in maintaining good business. Whether the stabilization of the income of the workers is to be accomplished by industry itself is entirely up to industry.

"The government has a responsibility to its citizens, to all of them, not only to part of them.

Business Leaders Bankrupt.

"Conditions today seem to indicate the bankruptcy of business genius and leadership in this country. The business leaders are raging lions when the going is good, but let a storm come and they take refuge inside their storm cellars of wealth and tell those on the outside not to get alarmed, because the country has always pulled through and will do so again. This doctrine is the most dangerous one that I have seen or heard during the present depression."

Menace of Wealth Concentration.

"Unless we find a method to prevent the accumulation of wealth in a few hands," Senator Couzens went on, "conditions are certain to become bad again, worse again, and eventually the cancer will kill society.

Government Effort Foreseen.

"If these supermen of business will have vision enough to understand that condition and be interested in remdying its ills, we may look to the future with confidence.

"Several small and medium-sized industries have devised ways and means to stabilize their production or the income of their workers, because they have had the will to do so.

"Others must, or government will be required to engage in activities that heretofore have been unthought of."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Mrs. Nagger (to garbage man as she opens back door)—Am I too late for the garbage?

Garbage Man—No, ma'am. Jump right in!

* * *

Neighbor ladies probably saw little that they considered fascinating about Cleopatra. . . People with clean records often are targets for dirty remarks. . . There is only one more thing to be feared. Warren Brothers and the Sunshine Biscuit company might combine to make talking animal pictures. . . Some men take their troubles to bed with them, but wise men sleep alone. . . The girl who shops around for a husband never knows what is in store for her.

* * *

Joe—He's a crook; he's wanted in Chicago.

Sam—Why do they want any more crooks in Chicago?

* * *

Mother—You know, Geoffrey, Norma is nearly seventeen years old, so today I had a frank discussion with her about the facts of life.

Father—Ah! Did you learn anything new?

* * *

Gladys—I'm a little dubious.

Calvin—Why don't you take something for it?

* * *

She—Where will you be stopping at when you get to Paris?

He—Lady, when I get to Paris, I'll stop at nothing.

* * *

During the making of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," they naturally came to the scene where Simon Legree has to whale the tar out of Uncle Tom. Everything was ready, the lash lifted and about to fall when Uncle Tom let out a yell.

"Hold everything," he bellowed. "I forgot to put on the cork undershirt."

* * *

Willie—Pa, what is excelsior?

Pa—Long sawdust, son!

* * *

The Kid—Pop, how soon will I be old enough to do as I please?

The Old Man—I don't know. Nobody has ever lived that long yet.

* * *

There would be many more thin humans in this fair land of ours if it were half as much fun taking it off as it is putting it on. . . Half the world would like to know how to persuade the other half to let loose of its money. . . The world is made up really of three classes—those who really try, those who half try and those who don't try at all.

Reporter: Do your football men get up bright and early?

Coach: No. Just early.

* * *

A little girl who had been left to watch the soup was presently heard to sing out, "Oh, mother, come quick, the soup is getting bigger than the pot."

* * *

Hostess—Are you really a bank examiner, Mr. Tompkins?

Mr. Tompkins—Yes, madam, I happen to be.

Hostess—Then I hope you will have time to examine my baby's bank. No matter how much we shake it, nothing will come out of it.

* * *

Bride—You musn't expect me to give my girlhood ways up all at once.

Groom—Certainly not, my dear. Go on taking allowance from your father just as if nothing had happened.

* * *

Nurse—Are you going to give my patient something to slow down his heart action?

Doctor—Yes, an elderly nurse.

* * *

Mother—Mabel's young man has taken offense at something. Have you said anything to him?

Father—Not a word. I haven't seen him since I mailed him last month's light bill.

* * *

Frank—What is puppy love?

Ted—The beginning of a dog's life.

* * *

Fashion Note—Palm Beach girls don't object to two-piece bathing suits as long as they don't have to wear both pieces at the same time.

* * *

One scantily-clad flapper asked a football player if the team didn't get cold trotting around the field without any stockings on. . . People who carry glass bottles never should sit on stones. . . It must take a lot of thought to pick a party leader that all factions of the party can't get mad at.

Banker Economist Urges 5-Day Week As a Just Remedy for Unemployment

Washington, Nov. 12.—The unemployment problem can be and should be solved at once by reducing the length of the work week to five days of eight hours or less for all wage and salary earners included in the U. S. census classification of the "gainfully employed," declares Norman E. Towson, economist of the Washington Loan and Trust company, in a bulletin on "Unemployment: Leisure and Its Utilization."

Mr. Towson holds that the real goal of man's effort is economic independence, and that the object of independence is to enjoy leisure. The leisure of course should be for all, obtained by labor-saving machinery and other labor eliminating methods of modern industrial science, and not for a few rich and voluntarily idle parasites above living on profits and an army of compulsory jobless below living on charity.

In support of his contention that shortening the hours of work for all now employed is a practicable way of settling the unemployment question, Mr. Towson says:

"There are normally 48,000,000 workers gainfully employed in American industry. The present number of unemployed is roughly estimated at six million, leaving the number of those now employed at 42,000,000.

"Let us say that 42,000,000 workers, employed eight hours a day, six days a week, do 2,016 million hours' work per week. If their employment were educated to eight hours a day, and five days a week, the same number of workers would perform only 1,680 million hours' work per week.

"At that rate it would require 50.4 million workers to perform the same amount of work, or more than the total number employed before the problem of unemployment became such an urgent one.

"Thus there would be made allowance for increasing population and increasing technical efficiency before the problem again becomes important."

Mr. Towson's estimate that the 40-hour week would provide work for the 6,000,000 jobless is quite close to the estimate of the American Federation of Labor that there is but thirty-five hours' work per week for all workers, employed and unemployed, which would take care of present domestic consumer and export commodities.

METAL MINE OPERATORS FIRED 15,500 MINERS IN

Washington.—The owners of metal mines of the United threw around 15,500 metal into the army of the unemplo 1930, according to reports m the U. S. bureau of mines by erating companies. The report that 103,233 men were emplo the mines in 1930. The co say that this was a reductio per cent from the number e in 1929.

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SURE . . . . .
"It's Easy to Pay the Haverty Way"—over 2,000,000 satisfied Customers agree to that statement.

$1 Cash delivers this 7-piece complete bedroom group. Complete furnishings for the bedroom $79

Ensemble consists of the three-piece walnut suite, Poster bed, chest of drawers, French vanity, coil spring, 45-pound mattress, vanity bench and bedroom picture.

PAY BALANCE $1.50 WEEKLY

Walnut enameled circulator. Three room size $39.50
Free installation including pipe, elbows, floor board and damper.
$1 Cash, $1 Week

NOW NEARING THE END

SPECIAL ACCOUNT OPENER #1

Windsor Rocker $4.95
Mahogany or walnut finish. Exactly as illustrated. An $8.00 value.
45c Cash, 50c Weekly

SPECIAL ACCOUNT OPENER #2

Warm Double Wool Mixed Blankets, $3.95
Your choice of colors. Sateen-bound edges.
45c Cash, 50c Weekly

DRIVE FOR 10,000 NEW ACCOUNTS

Close-Out Radio Sale

Your opportunity to own a good radio this winter at very little cost.

Read These Sensational Prices!

Model 40 Atwater Kent (7 tubes)	$24.50
Gloritone Mantel Type	$29.50
Atwater Kent 44 (8 tubes)	$39.50
Model 91 Majestic	$89.50
Model 55 Atwater Kent	$89.50

$1.00 Cash Delivers Your Choice.

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.
619 Market St.—620 Broad St.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 20, 1931 — Number 30

...UIRE DENNIS ...S COMMENDED FOR ACTIVITIES

...t for Lower Utilities Rates Approved.

...BOR BODY OFFERS FULL CO-OPERATION

...clares Workers Have ...ong Protested Excessive ...harges for Necessities.

...ctivities of Esquire Ernest Den... who has been interested recently ...ions to force reductions in rates ...cal public utilities, were com...ded by delegates to Chattanooga ...ss and Labor council at the last ...ar meeting of that body, and at ...conclusion of the discussions a ...mittee, consisting of T. R. Cuth..., George Forbes and Taylor ...mson, was appointed to draw ...able resolutions expressing appre...n of organized labor to the ...ty court leader and also placing ...workers on record as ready and ...ler to render any possible assist... in the uneven battle.

...commenting on the recent ac...n of 'Squire Dennis, delegates ...ed that the local labor move... has long protested what they ...ed as excessive prices charged ...citizens by the great corpora... which control "our" public serv... companies. It was pointed out ...at the present time, when thou... are unemployed, other thou... are working only part time, ...ertain industries having slashed ...m to a virtual starvation point, ...e utilities have made no move ...lieve the great burdens thus ...ed on working people, but con...ting up enormous profits and ...ng wartime dividends at the ex... of their helpless patrons.

...ny movement to improve the sit...n, it was held, should have the ...ort of the masses, and Esquire ...s was therefore commended for ...ending the cause of the people. ...e resolution, released this week, ...s:

...Whereas, citizens of Chatta...ga and Hamilton county have ...n years been compelled to pay ...ir rates to the various public-...rvice corporations, sporadic ...reements for a readjustment of ...ir rates having been success...ly resisted through the great ...wer held by these wealthy cor...rations; and,

...Whereas, working people of ...city, as well as of other sec..., have been suffering un...rmable burdens by reason of ...employment and the general ...siness depression, and have ...en offered no relief through re...uctions in utility rates; and,

...Whereas, Esquire Ernest Den..., member of the county court, ...s indicated a desire for forced ...ductions in the rates of these ...rporations, and has publicly ...ared his purpose to lead the ...ttle against the oppression of ...se in control of the necessi... supplied by the utilities; be it ...erefore, be it

...Resolved, That we commend ...e efforts of Esquire Dennis, ...d call upon all citizens, in ...oups or as individuals, to lend ...ery possible support to the ...ture in his campaign, and that ...offer to him all co-operation ...thin our power to the end that ...ustice be done the thousands of ...ured customers of local public-...rvice corporations.

...PLORE MURDER ...POLICEMEN.

...ecent lawlessness, which ap...ached nearly to a reign of terror ...certain sections of the city, when ...police officers were shot down in ...d blood by negroes, was noted by ...dies to Central Body at the last ...ular meeting, and formal resolu... prepared by a committee ex...ssing sympathy and condolence to ...e families of the slain officers.

...Free discussion of the situation ...ed in the following expression:

...Whereas, two of Chattanooga's ...most veteran police officers ...e recently been slain in line ...f duty by lawless negroes; and,

...Whereas, these deplorable af...rs have resulted in tense feel... in certain sections against ...groes in general;

...Resolved, That Chattanooga ...ades and Labor council regrets ...e outbreaks at a time when ...r heads and obedience to the ...w are most needed, and we con...n unqualifiedly any disrespect ...constituted authority; be it ...ther

...Resolved, That we, with the ...re citizenship, are shocked be...d measure at the sudden tak...away of our two brave police ...n, and convey to the fam... our sincere sympathy and ...ndolence to them.

Make Wealthy Chicagoans Spend Winter in Home City, Is Proposed

Chicago, Nov. 19.—"Colonel" Robert Isham Randolph, head of Chicago's celebrated "Secret Six," has made public appeal to Sheriff William D. Meyering, of this city, for assistance in patroling the rights-of-way of all railroads and thoroughfares entering Chicago for the purpose of turning back all homeless and destitute men who may attempt to enter the city during the present winter.

Wishing to be helpful in all ways that may promote the public welfare and be conducive to the happiness of mankind, general headquarters of the Secret Six Thousand orders and directs that all operatives in southern and Pacific coast winer resorts shall lend all possible assistance to local police authorities toward deporting Chicago millionaires, society leaders and politicians who may attempt to escape the rigorous climate of this city during the winter.

The slogan of our operatives among the knights of the road shall be, "The 'orses, the 'orses, they're 'ammer, 'ammering on the 'ighways."

Labor's Program To Be Pushed at 33 Big Meetings

Radio, Newspaper Publicity and Other Means Used to Advance Trade Union Social and Economic Program.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 19.—A big union organization campaign has been opened in New York state with mass meetings, radio addresses and other means of spreading labor's message being planned for thirty-three cities. The campaign is expected to be extended to neighboring states and ultimately it is hoped to make it a nation-wide drive.

William Collins, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, acting under the direction of President William Green, has charge of the campaign, in which the state federation of labor and local labor bodies are co-operating. Opened at Newburgh on Nov. 4, the campaign will close with a meeting at Binghamton on Jan. 8.

Labor speakers and organizers will arrive in the cities on the afternoon of the day on which a meeting is scheduled. If local radio facilities are available, 15-minute addresses on the social and industrial programs of the American Federation of Labor will be made. Specially prepared leaflets will be distributed at the meetings, which are expected to be rousing affairs, with big attendances and plenty of enthusiasm. Adequate advance publicity for the meetings will be given.

To Stress Labor's Program.

Labor's program for dealing with the present emergency will be stressed during the campaign, the following nine points being brought out by the speakers:

1. Maintain wages. 2. Shorten work hours. 3. Assure employment to minimum work forces. 4. Each employer to take on additional workers. 5. Create work through public building. 6. Strengthen employment agencies. 7. Keep young persons in school to prevent their taking jobs from men and women. 8. Preference for workers with dependents. 9. Financial relief from public and private funds.

Campaign Stirs Interest.

The series of educational mass meetings are expected to prove of great interest and value to the local labor movements and to the communities as a whole. Favorable reports on meetings already held have been received at state federation of labor headquarters here and requests for information are being received from all over the state and other states. Reports from American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington show that the New York campaign is being watched with close interest and it is indicated similar campaigns will be carried on in other states of the northeast part of the country, with the aim of extending the state drives into a nation-wide organization effort in the coming year.

Five-Day Week Trend Reported in New York

New York.—A trend toward the five-day week is indicated in New York state industries, according to the revised edition of the report of Gov. Franklin Roosevelt's commission on unemployment problems. Henry Bruere is chairman of the commission.

The report gives the names of a number of concerns which have found the five-day week practicable and describes other methods used by executives to spread work.

There is also a section devoted to unemployment insurance abroad and a discussion of the dismissal wage for employes laid off because of curtailed production.

The commission makes no recommendations.

Motion Picture Drive For Idle Relief Fund

New York.—The motion picture industry's organization for unemployment relief announced that its nation-wide drive for funds for the jobless through a national motion picture week from Nov. 18 to Nov. 25 would be an outstanding success. During the week every motion picture theater in the United States is expected to give at least one benefit performance.

In New York City it was stated that the sale of 1,000,000 tickets was the goal, which would net at least $500,000 to aid the jobless.

Union Officials Favor Plan For Monday Holidays

Special Day of Rest in Chicago for Period of Three Months Proposed to Relieve Unemployment Situation.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—A proposal to have the city council or the mayor of Chicago issue a proclamation declaring Monday of each week a legal holiday for a period of ninety days in order to relieve the unemployment situation is being seriously considered.

Legal minds say that an act of the state legislature will be necessary before this can be done. The legislature is in special session and the call included unemployment. If the matter should go to the legislature it is probable that an effort will be made to have the governor issue a proclamation covering the entire state of Illinois.

The idea originated with James McKeown, chairman of the out-of-work benefit committee of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, who drew up a tentative resolution covering the subject. The proposed resolution was then submitted to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; Alderman James Wallen, chairman of the unemployment committee of the city council, and others, all of whom have expressed themselves as favorably disposed toward the idea.

$1,000,000 For Relief of New York School Children

New York.—Forty-five thousand teachers and other educational employes of the New York public school system will contribute around $1,000,000 this year to provide food and clothing for needy pupils, says the New York Times in an account of relief methods in the schools. The board of education says they have never been faced with so much poverty and distress among school children as confronts them now.

It is the duty of the teachers to detect and investigate need and extend immediate help. Thus the teachers are at once contributors to the huge charity fund, the social workers that discover and inquire into the poor pupils' wants, the direct disbursers of free lunches, shoes and clothing, and also the administrators and bookkeepers of the funds.

Food and Clothing Main Needs.

More than nine-tenths of the funds collected are spent for food and clothing, according to Frederick W. Chambers, chief auditor of the board of education.

Throughout the city, gas stoves and other kitchen facilities are installed in school buildings which do not have regular cafeterias. Two central kitchens distribute food to the schools, using army trucks contributed without cost. Fifteen thousand pairs of shoes were bought and distributed during October.

Every morning and afternoon thousands of teachers conduct delicate and diplomatic inquiries to discover children who have gone without breakfast or lunch. Nearly 340 attendance officers and assistants visit homes daily to find out whether it is lack of food, shoes or clothing that keeps children at home.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

BUYING POWER ONLY SOLUTION FOR DEPRESSION

Publisher Declares End Now in Sight.

SAYS SURPLUS IS ABOUT CONSUMED

Head of Scripps-Howard Newspapers Discusses Reasons for Slump.

"This depression was caused because the workers weren't able to buy all the things they made," Robert P. Scripps, head of the twenty-five Scripps-Howard newspapers, said last Friday in an interview with a representative of Progressive Labor. "Goods stacked up; factories shut down or run part time; workers were thrown out of work and had to stop buying. The depression won't end until this surplus has been consumed. I think that time has about arrived."

But it will be the same story all over again unless the system is changed, the 36-year-old publisher said. The changes needed are: Higher wages, shorter hours.

"Higher wages," he said, "will give the workers more money to spend. Shorter hours will provide more leisure time in which to enjoy the luxuries their larger pay envelopes will make possible.

"The consuming power of this country is limited only by the wages paid the workers," Scripps said. "There will be work for all in satisfying the wants of the people. Our fault in the past is that we haven't given the worker enough of the wealth he has produced.

"There had been no crop failure; the barns and elevators were bursting with grain. There had been no catastrophe brought by nature. The war had long since passed. Physically the country was the same as it had been when prosperity was at its ueak. What happened?

"With all the usual factors eliminated, the cause of the depression stood out clearly for everyone to see. It was, the factories and mills had been turning out more goods than the wages of their employes could buy. We called it over-production; it really was under-consumption.

"If the cities, counties and states worked together they could end this depression instantly. They could raise their taxes simultaneously and embark on public works programs which would put the jobless to work. But one city or state fears that raising its taxes will drive industry to another city or state with a lower tax rate."

Havana Bakers Demand Night Work Limitation

Havana, Cuba.—The bakers' union here served notice on the bakery owners that they would have to comply with the law of July 2, 1928, which prohibits seven consecutive hours of night work in bakeries.

The bakers' notice did not mention a strike, but it is said the unon is prepared to take whatever measures may be necessary to secure compliance with their warning.

Survey Shows Union Scales Paid On Most California Public Work

Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 12.—A survey of wage scales adopted by various state, county and city governmental bodies under the new California prevailing wage law shows that in the great majority of cases the union scale has been adopted as the prevailing wage.

Even in Los Angeles, notorious for its wage cutting, the union scale has been adopted with few exceptions. The greatest variation from the union scale is in localities in southern California where wage-earners are less organized than in other parts of the state.

The new law provides that governmental bodies, before advertising for bids for public improvements of any nature, must ascertain and set the prevailing wage scales to be paid on the job. These scales must be advertised in the call for bids and must be specified in the contract.

"Canned" Music Displaces 101 D. C. Musicians

U. S. Department Investigation Shows Only Few Found Employment at Profession in Nation's Capital.

Washington, Nov. 19.—Introduction of "canned" music in the motion picture theaters of Washington deprived 101 musicians of their jobs, the bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor, reports. The report is based on a survey made by the bureau in October, 1930.

Only a few of the musicians displaced by mechanical music found employment in Washington as professional musicians, the report reveals.

The fate of eight of the group of 101 could not be ascertained, the report said. Twenty left Washington, 11 found jobs in other orchestras here, 19 secured part-time work, such as in radio broadcasting or as teachers of music, 21 gave up the profession and found jobs in other fields and 23 are still unemployed.

Of the unemployed, thirteen are being supported by their families, while nine have no support whatever, the department reported. Some were described as being in dire need.

AFL Council Reports 15 Labor Laws Passed

Organized labor prevailed upon the members of the United States congress to pass fifteen measures of interest to the workers during the short session which began on Dec. 2, 1930, and ended March 4, 1931.

The laws provide for:

Prevailing rates of wages on public buildings in the United States and the District of Columbia.

Saturday half-holidays for nearly 600,000 government employes without reduction of wages and salaries.

Advance planning for public works to be constructed during depressions.

Creation of a department of labor in Porto Rico.

Extension of provisions of the vocational and rehabilitation acts to Porto Rico.

Retirement act for Panama canal and Panama railroad employes.

Adjustment of wages of certain employes in the customs service.

Appropriation of $500,000 additional to increase the border immigration patrol.

Appropriation of $178,000 to collect complete statistics of changes in employment, total wages paid and total hours of employment in the service of the federal government, the states and political subdivisions thereof.

Modernization of three battleships in the government navy yards and arsenals at a cost of $30,000,000.

Requiring all work on eleven new destroyers at a cost of $51,700,000 to be performed in the navy yards and arsenals when it does not cost appreciably more than by contract. Ten million dollars appropriated to begin construction.

Extra compensation for overtime service performed by immigration inspectors and other employes of the immigration service.

Books for the adult mind.

Appropriating an additional $500,000 for improving the United States employment service.

Increase of $200 in wages for railroad locomotive, bureau of safety and hours of service inspectors.

Organized labor also prevailed upon the members of congress to defeat the following four bills which were hostile to the interests of the workers:

Unification of the border patrols.

Permitting waiving of jury trials.

"Equal rights" amendment to United States constitution.

Amendment to Volstead act to permit raiding of homes without a warrant.

President Hoover vetoed three labor bills. One provided for a national employment system to be set up in the department of labor, another provided a practical way of solving the Muscle Shoals problems, and the third increased the wages of 926 village letter carriers.

Government Bureau Offers Relief For Miners' Children

Twenty-five Thousand Offspring of Unemployed Coal Diggers to Be Fed and Clothed by Two Organizations.

Relief for 25,000 children of unemployed miners in West Virginia, Kentucky and certain parts of Pennsylvania is so urgent that the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor is co-operating with the American Friends' Service of Philadelphia to provide food and clothing and medical attention for the unfortunate boys and girls whose jobless fathers are well-night penniless.

The American Friends' Service, it was stated at the children's bureau, had issued a statement in which it is asserted that there are 100,000 miners without work permanently who need food and clothing for their families.

100,000 Miners Jobless.

"It is not a new story," the statement says, "to hear of miners in trouble, but it is a new crisis, for shrinkage in the market and oversupply of labor have thrown approximately 100,000 miners out of employment permanently. The problem before the co-operating groups is to find out how to obtain a living for them and how to feed and clothe them in the meanwhile.

Trained Workers Assisting.

"Two trained workers have been sent into the distressed areas where they have visited homes and schools. Miss Mary Skinner was sent by the children's bureau and upon her return was followed by Miss F. W. Hutsinpillar. Representatives from the Friends' Service also are in the field where they have had fine co-operation locally with doctors, nurses and school authorities.

Children in Distress.

"The immediate need is to provide care for 25,000 children during the approaching winter. Feeding has actually begun in three schools, and plans are being developed to assure all of help. Every report from the workers tells afresh the desperate need for clothing.

Flour Sack Clothing.

"It was found that mothers have made clothes for their children out of flour sacks and they say that if the children could have only one change, they would be able to keep them clean and in school.

"School attendance has been affected by the plight of the families. One school, by way of example, which normally has at this time of year an enrollment of 300 pupils, at present has but one hundred."

HOOVER VETOES PART-TIME WORK FOR U. S. EMPLOYES

Washington.—President Hoover announced that government employes would not be placed on part-time work as a method of providing jobs for the jobless as recommended by the committee on employment plans and suggestions of the president's organization on unemployment relief. The plan for staggered employment was found to be impracticable, it was stated, because it conflicted with the civil service laws, which require a stipulated number of hours of work each week.

As an alternative proposition the president suggested that government employes voluntarily contribute one or two days' pay a month for three months under details to be drawn up by the civil service commission.

BANKERS URGE PAY CUTS FOR RAIL WORKERS

Money Moguls "Resolute" at Big Conclave.

BANK WRECKER GETS POLITICAL BOOST

Billionaires Plan Further "Deflation" of Labor to Protect Profits.

By JOSEPH A. WISE.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—Chicago was well represented at the grand conoclave of the money moguls of this continent, otherwise officially known as the annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, just concluded at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The principal items of business acted on was an alibi for the artificially prolonged depression; a declaration favoring a 10 per cent wage cut for all railroad workers; a demand that the transportation act be amended to permit the railroads to make rates to suit themselves; plans to further fool the investors with promises of liquidation of "as much as possible" of the billions in losses, and a lot of quiet planning in behalf of the presidential aspirations of Melvin A. Traylor, billionaire Chicago banker, who is favored by the big financial interests of the east, west and south.

Railroad Pay Cut Urged.

The report of the association's committee bearing on the proposed wage cut for railroad workers and the demand for revision of rates upward for the carriers follows:

"We recommend a reduction in wages commensurate with the decline in the cost of living. Looking to a permanent solution of the railroad problem, we recommend greater freedom to the railroads to meet effectively, by rate change, the competition of other forms of transportation."

It was argeud that the railroad workers can stand a 10 per cent wage cut in view of an alleged 11 per cent decrease in the cost of living.

Wiggin Is "Big Shot."

Alfred H. Wiggin, multi-billionaire head of the Chase National Bank of New York and director of fifty other giant financial, insurance, industrial and railroad corporations, is the "big shot" in the Investment Bankers' association. Melvin A. Traylor, head of the billion-dollar twins, the First National bank and the First Union Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, is a lesser "big shot" in the organization. J. P. Morgan is another.

The Investment Bankers' association is composed exclusively of the very biggest bankers, who engineer and profit by the flotation of gigantic loans and the financing of the world's largest corporations, both domestic and foreign. Therefore when these men meet in convention and vote in favor of wage cuts their action is of more than passing interest, not only to the wage-earners of America, but of foreign lands as well, because the operations of these particular bankers are world-wide in scope.

Traylor Bankers' Choice.

These gentlemen figure that 1932 may be a democratic year and they have Melvin A. Traylor as their entry for the democratic presidential nomination. It is claimed that Traylor already has the democratic national convention delegations from Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky and Texas "in the bag."

This political activity in behalf of Traylor seems rather peculiar in view of the fact that he would not dare to make a public appearance in several Chicago neighborhoods, and that he found it necessary to ask for a police detail to guard his home here following the wholesale Chicago bank failures early last June and subsequently.

Traylor Blamed for Failures.

Traylor is charged with having taken a leading part in putting out of business more than a hundred Chicago neighborhood banks. It is alleged that he met with personal physical violence at a directors' meeting of a South Side bank that was threatened with extinction, but which was saved because of the courage of its officers.

It is also of interest in this connection that the Bank of International Settlements at Basle, Switzerland, of which Traylor was one of the founders, is now in serious difficulties and may have to go out of business. Its condition has been described by a French writer as "melancholy." It was Traylor's participation in the founding of this bank which gave him a world-wide reputation as a successful financier.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

LET HISTORY ANSWER!

Let history answer the wage-cutters. Reason should give them their answer, but reason is a stranger to them. Let them look backward and see what happened. Let labor look backward, too, for a moment. In the depression of 1921 reactionary employers were frantic for wage reductions. They talked about "deflating labor." They reduced wages where they had the power.

Labor, saying, "We will resist to the utmost," stopped the sweep. But the wage-cutters kept on cutting where the workers were not organized.

The upturn came. Business began to improve. Improvement was so fast that before the foolish wage-cutters had found out what was going on, wages actually were being increased.

Improvement caught and passed the wage-cutters before they woke up enough to stop yammering about wage-cutting. The upward movement of wages caught the downward movement right in the middle and smashed it. Presently it was discovered that wage-cutting had only made matters worse, while as wages increased all business got better. There was buying power everywhere.

Today the wage-cutters are still clamoring for more wage-reductions. But business has begun to improve. Again, wage-cutting has only made bad matters worse. Really material improvement before the end of the year may not develop, but the probability is that history will repeat itself and the panic of the wage-cutters will be overtaken by the activity of the wage-raisers. No more wage-cutting! Stop now.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1931.

Dreiser

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

"There ought to be prosecutions of the severest type against Harlan county officials."

These were the words of Theodore Dreiser, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, at the end of his two-day inquiry into conditions in the Kentucky mine district.

For his utterance and the mere fact that he came to Kentucky and [illegible] the same persons who are responsible for the misery and persecution existing in the Kentucky coal fields have charged him with "red ballyhoo" and [illegible] Warrants have been sworn out for his arrest on charges of criminal syndicalism.

It has been one of the strange and amazing things in connection with the trouble at Harlan and elsewhere in the Kentucky mining section that the miners have not had to fight the mine owners of late, but it has been the county and state officials and the officials of the coal companies, too, that have made war on the coal diggers.

The most recent bunk of the faked-up charges is a flattery brought against Dreiser and to be Judge D. C. Jones. He is declared to be on a veritable "judicial rampage" at present, drunk with power and hitting with both fists.

I wonder if the fact that Judge Jones' wife is a heavy stockholder in coal mining properties has anything to do with the judge's part in the inquisition against striking miners that is now taking place in Kentucky?

I wonder. And I guess you do, too!

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What great union led the nation-wide eight-hour campaign of 1890?

A.—The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

* * *

Q.—Did the American Federation of Labor support the movement for the direct election of United States senators?

A.—Yes.

* * *

Q.—When and where were old age pensions introduced in Great Britain?

A.—In 1908, by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. They were later extended by Lloyd George.

STARVE IN MIDST OF PLENTY.

Buffalo, N. Y.—"Men are asking themselves whether they are longer bound to support an order of things in which their children must starve in the midst of plenty," declared Rev. Dr. Frank D. Adams, in his annual address as president of the Socialist general convention at Buffalo. He asserted that "the only power capable of saving civilization and perpetuating the institutions upon which any decent order of things can stand is religion."

At The Change
A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

E-170

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Mr. Justice Louis D. Brandeis

Louis D. Brandeis, justice of the supreme court of the United States, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary on Nov. 13.

The labor movement congratulates Justice Brandeis on this happy event.

Many of his decisions on matters of deep interest to the workers show that he took to the supreme court conceptions of liberty and justice which, we regret to say, have not always revealed themselves in the majority decisions of that tribunal. On the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary, it will be appropriate to direct attention to a few of them.

The Hitchman Coal company made its employes sign a contract that they would not join a trade union. The company obtained an injunction restraining representatives of the United Mine Workers of America from attempting to persuade the company's employes to join the miners' union. A majority opinion of the supreme court affirmed the validity of the injunction. Justice Brandeis dissented and held that the representatives of the United Mine Workers had violated none of the coal company's legal rights.

The Duplex Printing Press company, in a controversy with the International Association of Machinists, secured an injunction prohibiting the business agents of the New York local of the Machinists from attempting to induce the company's customers not to purchase and the customer's workers not to haul or install its presses. The majority of the supreme court supported the validity of the injunction. Justice Brandeis dissented. He declared that the machinists had the legal right to induce others to boycott the presses and implied that the majority opinion usurped the prerogatives of the legislature to limit "individual and group rights of aggression and defense" in labor disputes.

In Traux vs. Corrigan Justice Brandeis again dissented and said that picketing a nonunion restaurant to persuade the public not to buy food there was a legitimate exercise of the legal rights of a trade union and not subject to judicial restraint.

Finally there came the case of the Bedford Cut Stone Company vs. the Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association. As the result of a controversy the Stone Cutters struck against the company and the company declared a lockout against the union. The Stone Cutters' union refused to permit its members to handle or finish any work that had been started in the company's non-union plant. The company obtained an injunction restraining the Stone Cutters from refusing to work on its nonunion products.

The case reached the supreme court. The majority of the members affirmed the validity of the injunction. Justice Brandeis dissented. The conclusion of his opinion is a classic. He said:

"Members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' association could not work anywhere on stone which had been cut at the quarries by 'men working in connection' to it, without aiding and abetting the enemy.

"Observance by each member of the provision of their constitution which forbids such action was essential to his own self-protection.

"It was demanded of each by loyalty to the organization and to his fellows.

"If, on the undisputed facts of this case, refusal to work can be enjoined, congress created by the Sherman law and the Clayton act an instrument for imposing restraints upon labor which reminds one of involuntary servitude.

"The Sherman law was held in United States vs. United States Steel Corporation (251 U. S. 417), to permit capitalists to combine in a single corporation fifty per cent of the steel industry of the United States dominating the trade through its vast resources.

"The Sherman law was held in the United States vs. United Shoe Machinery Company (247 U. S. 32) to permit capitalists to combine in another corporation practically the whole shoe machinery industry of the country, necessarily giving it a position of dominance over shoe manufacturing in America.

"It would, indeed, be strange if congress had by the same act willed to deny to members of a small craft of workingmen the right to co-operate in simply refraining from work, when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers.

"I cannot believe that congress did so."

Labor in the United States is struggling today to free itself from the fetters of the injunction that reduce it to the involuntary servitude which the thirteenth amendment to the constitution declared was forever abolished in the United States.

It is a struggle which sometimes depresses labor and at other times raises its militant spirit to transcendent heights.

But under all conditions of the struggle labor is fired with vigor and filled with hope because of the anti-injunction decisions of Justice Brandeis.

In the course of our history dissenting opinions of one decade have become the public policy of the next. We believe this will be the case with the principles of liberty and genuine Americanism that have so frequently found expression in his views.

Labor congratulates Justice Brandeis on his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary and wishes him many happy returns of the day.

Slaughtering the Right to Work

The continued slaughter of the workers' right to work is poignantly exhibited in a statement by the interstate commerce commission comparing the number of railway employes and total wages paid month by month during the thirteen months beginning with August, 1930.

The railroad executives discharged or laid off 226,293 persons during this period, and paid $37,579,860 less wages in August, 1931, than in August, 1930. In August, 1931, the executives removed 21,719 employes from the pay rolls.

The commission's tabulation follows:

	Number	Pay
August, 1930	1,514,367	$215,756,280
September, 1930	1,485,906	208,691,290
October, 1930	1,454,963	213,874,715
November, 1930	1,394,401	193,932,498
December, 1930	1,356,558	193,168,785
January, 1931	1,333,820	190,637,952
February, 1931	1,316,494	175,818,130
March, 1931	1,319,315	189,407,457
April, 1931	1,331,138	187,319,049
May, 1931	1,337,331	186,713,283
June, 1931	1,317,399	182,825,313
July, 1931	1,309,793	183,864,067
August, 1931	1,288,074	178,176,420

The class of workers engaged in the maintenance of way and structures were most heavily hit by the railroad executives' labor-discharging policy. During the year, 78,000 of them were given passports to that land of insecurity and charity standards whose citizens are known as the army of the unemployed. Unemployment statistics for other industries show equally significant fatality lists.

The 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared that the first and most important demand of the American labor movement is to secure for every citizen the real right to work instead of the present condition which makes the worker's right to a job contingent on the whims and caprices of the dictators who own our industrial system and rule it with an absolution unknown outside of fascist Italy or bolshevik Russia and with not much more regard for justice to labor than was manifested by the owners of the slave-labor and serf-labor systems of wealth production which preceded the present economic order.

The die is cast. Labor has crossed its Rubicon.

Labor demands the right to work as a reality, not as an ideal.

WEALTH'S PAY DAY.

Corporate business has just gone through its regular pay day for invested wealth.

Dividends disbursed at the beginning of this month amounted to about a quarter of a billion dollars.

Is there any doubt as to whether that money would not have more generally stimulated business and national well-being if it could have been paid in wages?

What Next!

Dispatches from Hamburg, Germany, say that Prof. Rabe, of the State Chemical institute, announces he has produced artificial quinine compounds which are not only as effective as the natural quinine, but are expected to offer a number of new effects for medical and scientific use. Dr. Rabe achieved his synthesis "hydrochinin" after many years of laboratory and research work.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter I
PART IV: CONTEMPORARY OPINION OF JESUS

8. What People of Jesus' Time Thought of Him. Our last study was centered about the fifteenth chapter of Matthew, wherein is related the details concerning the Feeding of the Four Thousand, and we saw how Jesus' popularity with the multitude spurred the Pharisees and Sadducees to further aggression against our Lord and His work. This is the second incident of which we have taken notice where the Pharisees and others of their ilk attempted to engage Jesus in a controversy over His teaching.

WM. L. MOSS

Let us now consider why this opposition to Jesus existed. The first point of cleavage between Jesus and the Pharisees, Sadducees and scribes is traced to His conception of God and Father. Jesus taught that our conception of God must be one which regards God as love and that we must translate this conception of Him in terms of love toward not only Him but toward all others whom He has created.

The Pharisees, as representatives of all the other schools of religious thought of Jesus' day who manifested opposition toward Him, had no conception of God as love. To what extremes of indifference toward their social obligations to their fellowmen their conception of God had led them is well illustrated by the incident related in the twelfth chapter of Matthew. While in one of the synagogues of Palestine the question was put to Jesus, because of the presence of a man with a withered hand, whether it was "lawful" to heal on the Sabbath (vs. 10). This question was asked, as Matthew tells us, "that they might accuse him." If Jesus said yes, public opinion would be against Him; if He said no, He would to an extent retain popular favor, at least among the church-goers of His day. Here a much weaker personality would have sought the easiest means of escape and squared himself with public opinion. Jesus did nothing of the sort. For an answer He asked a question: If a man had one sheep and that sheep were to fall into a deep pit would he not rescue the sheep even though the day on which the accident happened were the Sabbath? Naturally those who heard Jesus ask the question agreed with Him that the man would get the sheep out of the pit. Then, said Jesus, this being true about a sheep, if one of our fellowmen needs our help on the Sabbath it is our duty to render aid—in fact, we ought, says Jesus, more readily extend our help to a man in dire straits than we would an animal, for, He goes on to say, how much better "is a man than a sheep."

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

MANY students of the economic situation in both northern and southern states during the Civil war can only discern that conflict's bearing on the slavery question. The economic student sees not only this factor but the more obscure and equally vital industrial changes that were taking place. "Life at the north during the war," writes the historian Rhodes, "resembled that of most civilized communities which had full communication with the outside world." To this rather broad statement concerning life in the northern states while the Civil war was being fought, Rhodes adds, "Business went on, schools and colleges were full, churches were attended, and men and women had their recreations."

The further truth is that with the exception of the first year, economic students can see by their study of industry in the north that the war period was one of prosperity, profits were large and that the war produced a widespread demand for standardized articles, the last of which furnished the groundwork for the introduction of the present overwhelming use of machinery in industry. This demand for standardized articles especially contributed to the establishment of large-scale industry. The war also gave an abnormal impetus to the woolen cloth industry. The movement of cotton to the north had been cut off from the southern states and the federal government was going into the market for great quantities of woolen materials. Woolen factories sprang up overnight like the proverbial mushroom, many operating day and night. Dividends on capital invested in these woolen mills mounted higher and higher, but the manufacturers of woolen cloth for the federal government, not satisfied with enormous profits honestly made, resorted in their scramble for more profits to duplicity and began to produce "shoddy goods."

The marching armies of the north proved beneficial also to the shoe manufacturers. The casting of cannon with which to mow down the southern soldiers likewise called for an increased production of iron and so the rise of this industry was even more phenomenal than the rise of the shoe industry.

CUBAN STRIKERS ASK AID.

Santiago, Cuba.—Striking street car conductors and motormen here appealed to the Street Car Workers' Union of Havana for financial assistance to corry on the strike in effect since Oct. 31 to secure a 10-cent-an-wage increase. The union headquarters at Havana wired that funds would be sent immediately.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

W. R. Carroll vs. Robert A. Jackson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain personal property belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 28, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Elmer Carroll, by next friend, J. H. Carroll, vs. Robert A. Jackson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain personal property belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 28, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

Mrs. J. B. Carroll vs. Robert A. Jackson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain personal property belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 28, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

J. L. Williams vs. Robert A. Jackson

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and an original attachment having been levied on certain personal property belonging to said defendant, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on November 24th, 1931, at 10 o'clock a.m. and make defense to said suit or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This October 28, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by J. E. Stockell and wife, Ida G. Stockell, dated March 8, 1928, of record in book "M," Volume 23, Page 55, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower, and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. Nine (9), Block Twenty-nine (29), Highland Park Addition No. 2 as shown by plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book 2, Page 35 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the north side of Duncan Avenue and extends back northwardly of uniform width along the west line of Willow Street a distance of One Hundred Thirty-four (134) feet to the South line of a public alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 6th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46138

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Grace Johnson vs. William Johnson

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill which is sworn to, that William Johnson is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered upon motion of complainant's solicitor that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in December, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

W. M. Fogo, Atty. 11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46134

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Ada Dobbins vs. Jess Dobbins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Jess Dobbins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the 1st Monday in December, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of October, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

Gilbert & Wetherford, Attys. 11-20

ORDER OF SALE

No. 11121

Chattanooga Finance Corporation vs. J. T. Thomas

State of Tennessee Circuit Court of Hamilton County

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greeting:

Whereas, at the September term of said Court in the case of Chattanooga Finance Corporation against J. T. Thomas sent up by Judge for condemnation of land by H. H. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $298.47 and costs rendered April 10, 1931, by H. F. Lawson, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Finance Corporation against J. T. Thomas, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described therein levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

(Description of land):

Lot 25 block 2, J. T. Thomas subdivision known as the "Highlands" as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 8, page 2, in the register's office in Hamilton County.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 1st Monday in January next, with this writ, and a return thereon for your action.

Witness Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931, within the legal hours, at the west door of the courthouse, sell the above-described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in us, Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Trustee, by deed of trust executed by H. Daniel Smith and wife, Ruth S. Smith, recorded in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book "O," Volume 24, Page 59 et seq., to which reference is made for its contents, powers and provisions, said deed of trust having been made to secure a series of notes amounting to $1,854.00, of which $1,254.00 remain unpaid. Said notes provide that, in case any one is not paid at maturity, the holder may declare all remaining notes in said series due and payable, and notes Nos. 20 and 21 in said series being due and unpaid, the holder elects to declare the entire series due and requests the undersigned, as Trustee, to foreclose said mortgage trust deed. Therefore, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1931,

within the legal hours of sale, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate:

In the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot number (12) twelve, Block (B) of Berkley Hills Property—of the Cherokee Realty & Trust Company as shown by amended plat of Block (b), recorded in Register's plat book number (10) Ten, page number (44) Forty Four of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Said lot fronts 100 feet (one hundred feet) on Edgehill Street.

Said sale will be made subject to first mortgage of Three Thousand ($3,000.00) Dollars, and any taxes or other prior liens. Title believed to be good, but will sell as Trustee only.

This, the 29th day of October, 1931.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK,
TRUSTEE
By F. L. UNDERWOOD, V. P.

11-20

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46163

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. M. Jones vs J. P. Jones

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. P. Jones is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next December rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in December next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 5th day of November, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. DUDA, D. C.

Nick G. Givens, Atty. 11-27

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46188

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Charles Coffin vs. Tressey Coffin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to that Tressey Coffin is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 12th day of November, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. M. Fogo, Atty. 12-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a Deed of a Trust executed by Jennie Pettitt, dated January 25, 1928, of record in Book "M", Volume 23, Page 27 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The West one hundred (100) feet of Lots Nos. One Hundred Eighty-six (186) and One Hundred Eighty-seven (187), Block Number Fourteen (14), Alton Park Addition, as shown by plat of record in Register's Plat Book 2, Page 8 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots make one tract of ground fronting one hundred (100) feet on the East line of Central Avenue and extends back eastwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred (100) feet.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 20th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

12-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by S. I. Baker and wife, Janetta Baker, dated May 6, 1926, of record in Book "E", Volume 26, Page 80 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931,

between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. 39, Block No. 5, Walnut Park.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 17th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

12-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by a Deed of Trust executed by Dorcas Huey and husband, Len Huey, on the 24th day of July, 1930, and recorded in Book "E", Volume 25, Page 615 et seq., in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions made therein. And default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness described in said deed of trust evidenced by one promissory note in the sum of $728.26, dated July 24, 1930, and payable August 1st, 1931, with interest thereon from date at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and the holder of the note secured by said deed of trust having declared the entire indebtedness due and payable at once, as provided in said deed of trust, and by the said note, I will at the request of the holder of said note on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931,

within lawful hours, at the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale at public outcry and will sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: In the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chattanooga, formerly Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, being Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Asbury Park, subdivision of Tract "H", part of the J. M. Dobbs Estate, as recorded in plat of said subdivision, of record in Plat Book 11, Page 17 in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, excepting therefrom a small portion of said lots at the south end or side of same, which has been sold off and indicated by a post and wire fence.

The title to said real estate is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This November 17th, 1931.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

12-11

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Acct., Prest.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Mr. Lee was entertaining his small daughter in his lumber yard. The phone rang while he was out of the office so Betty answered it.

Caller—Hello, is this Mr. Lee's lumber yard?

Betty—No, this is Mr. Lee's little girl.

* * *

A Scot, who had worn the same hat for fifteen years, decided with heavy heart to buy a new one.

Going into the only hat shop in his neighborhood, he said: "Well, here I am again."

* * *

She—Say, it's past midnight. Do you think you can stay here all night?

He—Gosh, I'll have to telephone mother first.

* * *

Mistress—Saturdays I shall go to market with you.

Bridget—But who's going to carry the basket the other days, mum?

* * *

Foreman—Well, everything all right?

Night Watchman—Yes, I haven't done so bad for the first night. I've checked off everything and there's only one thing missing—the steam roller.

* * *

In the old days before mayonnaise became epidemic table scraps were hash instead of salad, and you could tell what the darned thing was. . . Grandmother's handbag may have contained a lot of foolish things, but it never contained a lipstick or cigar-

Nurse—Your wife has just given birth to triplets.

Brown—Gosh, that's what comes of her working in the recorder's office. Everything is triplicate.

* * *

Hudson—Don't you find it hard to meet expenses?

Ramsey—Hard? Man alive! I meet expenses every time I turn around.

* * *

Frank—Why don't you and Helen get married—are you afraid to pop the question?

Peter—No; afraid to question the pop.

* * *

Boss—A man is never older than he feels. Now this morning I feel as fresh as a two-year-old.

Steno (sweetly)—Horse or egg?

* * *

ette case. . . Every boy asks for more than he expects to get. . . The woman who used to be ashamed of her past is now having it syndicated. . . An optimist is a guy who thinks his wife has quit smoking cigarettes when he finds cigar butts around his house. . . More than one girl has given a boy friend the bounce for rubbering at other girls. . . You can tell good literature. The publishers give you a set of it free when you buy a set of trash. . . .We'll credit Admiral Byrd with finding all that land down at the South pole, but just the same how is he going to get it defrosted? . . Naturally some women think better of their first husband after they have been hooked up a few years with their second.

* * *

Wife—John, the bill collector's at the door.

Hubby—Tell him to take that pile on the desk.

* * *

Kathleen—Clarice always leaves a good impression on the boys.

Ellen—Yes, the kind of lipstick she uses comes off very easily.

* * *

Well, just to be cheery, let's ponder on the fact that hand-to-mouth buying for cash is far better than thumb-to-nose buying on credit.

* * *

Nurse—Bobby! What would your father say if he saw you'd broken that branch off?

Bobby—He'd say, trees are not so well made now as they were before the war.

* * *

Give a man enough rope and he will start manufacturing five-cent cigars. . . . The less a man knows the tighter he clings to the things he thinks he knows. . . . Don't take your undertaker too seriously when he asks you to drop over sometimes.

Juvenile Courts Urged For All the States

Washington. — Katherine Lenroot, acting chief of the U. S. children's bureau, declared that the jurisdiction of criminal courts over children should be abolished.

She said that the sentencing of a 12-year-old boy to life imprisonment in the state of Washington and a 17-year-old youth to death in Illinois made it difficult to reconcile these drastic penalties with the standards of juvenile courts.

"The whole purpose of the juvenile court is to prevent the child's being tried and treated as a criminal," she added. "Sufficient resources should be available for the supervision of children in their own homes, and for the care in family homes or in institutions of those who cannot remain with their families, so that in disposing of each case the court may fit the treatment to the needs of the child.

"Institutions should be resorted to only when careful study which includes the knowledge of the needs and possibilities of the individual clearly indicates the necessity for it, or when repeated attempts to adjust the child to home life in the community have failed."

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2,000,000 men buy these Overalls every year. Made in a Union Shop. Every garment has sewed upon it the Union Label. Union Men, ask your dealer.

Look for Red Bar on pocket.

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Southern Branch : Dalton, Ga.

UNION WAGES

By W. W. BRITTON
Editor of Our Journal, Official Organ of the Metal Polishers' International Union.

The average of union wages is more than double the average of nonunion wages. There are men still foolish enough to parrot the employers' tripe about the independence of the nonunion man. Where there is nonunionism the only man who has any independence is the employer. The union man has the only true independence. He is the only worker who has rights. He is the only worker who has anything to say about his wages, his hours of labor, his conditions of work.

Again: The average of union wages is more than double the average of nonunion wages. The nonunion worker has no rights, no independence, no freedom—and in addition he pays a high price for his state of subserviency. How can any man afford so high a price for such degradation? Why are there any nonunion workers?

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

Food for Thought

The business depression of 1931 was a terrible calamity. It will probably be known as one of the darkest periods in American history.

The sad part of this depression is the fact that much of it was entirely unnecessary, at least so far as the union man was concerned. Suppose, for the moment, that every union man and woman had never patronized anything but union labor; had insisted on the man who operated the car that took him to work, being union; had eaten his lunch in a union restaurant; had gone to a union barber to be shaved; had his house painted by a union painter; burned union mined coal in his home, and wore the Union Label on every piece of wearing apparel. These are just a few of every union man's opportunities to patronize union labor.

If every union man and woman had done that, employers would not have been so ready to employ cheap non-union labor in preference to union. The union man would have been busy supplying the wants of his fellow union men, and at the union wage scale.

There lies the very fundamental principal of unionism. "In Union there is Strength."

If a union made garment should happen to cost a few cents more than a nonunion garment—don't let the price fool you. The cheap nonunion garment is most probably made by cheap foreign labor who will not employ a union man unless necessary. The union made garment is made by union labor who will spend their money for union labor only.

If every union man and woman will patronize only union labor, we need never fear another "business depression." The rest of the world could be broke, but the union man would have steady work, good pay, and would be happy.

To accomplish this every man must do his bit. Are you doing yours?

N. Y. FACTORY OWNERS DISCHARGE MANY WORKERS

New York.—Employers owning factories in New York state discharged 3 per cent of their employes during October, according to a statement made by the state industrial commissioner, Frances Perkins.

This was the heaviest month-to-month loss this year, the statement explained. Factory employes this October numbered 14 per cent fewer than last October and 29 per cent lower than two years ago. Average weekly earnings dropped to $25.30, which is the level of average earnings in 1922.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Stove Mounters International Union
Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
1 C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A.
314
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
ULWIU
UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
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Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that Upholsterers and Mattresses upon which this Label appears has been made in a number of the Upholsterers International Union of North America in clean sanitary workrooms
Protect your health by using only goods bearing this Label. All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
Upholsterers' International Union AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
UNION MADE
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNION MADE
UNION STAMP
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Retail Clerks International Protective Association
UNION STORE
CLERKS' UNION
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Bookbinders' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS
UNION LABEL
ORGANIZED 1883
1898 898
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
B U C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
INTERNAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
REGISTERED
Glove Workers' Union Label
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
THE MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
Local Pressmen's Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
NAME OF TOWN OR CITY
Allied Printing Trades Label
Paper Makers' Union Label
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
NAME OF TOWN OR CITY
Local Typographical Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
HOTEL & RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.
SEPT 1880
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First Class Workman a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION of America, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.
All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
G. W. Perkins, President, C.M.I.U. of America.
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of
UNION STOGIE MAKERS, Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.
Issued by Cigarmakers' International Union of America
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers
Used on Rolls and Bundles
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
UNION MADE
A. F. of L. Label
ISSUED BY UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA
REGISTERED
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
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Getting a Job... And the Telephone

When industries add workers—even though they usually favor former employees, they are likely to hire folks who are easily reached, especially those who can be called by telephone.

Employment managers everywhere depend upon the telephone to give information to prospective employees about immediate openings. Not being quickly and easily available costs many able workmen a chance to go to work.

One employment manager says: "We are experiencing considerable difficulty because some of the people whom we are most anxious to reach do not have a telephone.

"When we have an opening, it is necessary to fill the place immediately and in many cases the parties who would get first consideration lose out because we cannot reach them quickly. In talking with other employment managers we find they are experiencing the same difficulty."

A telephone costs little, in comparison with the many things it can do for you every day. So little, in fact, that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL
Telephone and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

The local has for its guests this week Harold Haynes and His Commanders. Mr. Haynes and his orchestra have just completed an MCA booking and are stopping over on their way to Florida. A reception committee from the local waited on them.

* * *

Transfer cards have been deposited by Dan Vance and Dutch Dutcher, who are working with John Patty and the Radio Rounders.

* * *

Wally Weber, the singing drummer, was married last week to Miss Reita Frances Irick, of this city. The local wishes many happy returns of the day to the young people.

* * *

Buck Weaver was quite ill last Saturday and Sunday. However, he is now completely recovered and will see his friends at Seventh and Market streets.

* * *

The local did a fine thing in furnishing the music for the Miller's Community Chest dance. Three orchestras played during the course of the evening. Joe Gattis, John Patty and Jimmy Cox were the respective directors. Marion Liner pulled an iron man stunt by playing with each and every band.

* * *

The failure of the chamber of commerce to have the booster trip caused the local to lose another job. Sandy was taking about a 10-piece band and they were planning to do things.

* * *

Uncle John Washburn wants this column to announce that his store has a brand new supply of second-hand violin strings that he will sell cheap for cash. He also specializes in taking band jobs.

* * *

Heard at the Peruchi Players, "Isn't that director marvelous? And listen, Mary, how wonderfully he plays the violin."

* * *

Now is the time to pick all-American and all-something football teams. It wouldn't be a bad idea for someone to offer an all-city dance orchestra. This column will give a prize for the best band.

BUSINESS REVIVAL IS MENACED BY BANKERS' STUPID ATTITUDE

Money Changers Clamor for Pay Cuts Just as Industry Shows Some Signs of Revival—Miss Perkins Urges Adoption of Shorter Work Period.

Has the depression hit bottom? Is there anything to indicate a turn in the business tide?

There is some evidence to sustain the claim that these questions should be answered in the affirmative, says a writer in the current issue of Labor.

Increases in the price of oil and wheat are the most encouraging signs, he continues. While speculators benefited more than farmers from the recent advance in grain prices—because most of the producers had been compelled to unload before the turn came—nevertheless, some of the money got back to the farms. Furthermore, some excellent authorities believe prices for the staple grains will be very much better for the next year.

Predicts 80-Cent Wheat.

For example, Hon. Robert Weir, Canada's minister of agriculture, speaking in Amherst, Nova Scotia, last week said:

"Wheat will reach 80 cents a bushel and the movement will extend to the 1932 crop. I consider the situation very bright.

"I believe this will assist more than anything else in bringing a return to normal conditions."

Mr. Weir is a farmer from the western prairies and seldom breaks into print. His words, therefore, carry weight.

New England Gains.

Gov. Ely, democrat, of Massachusetts, addressing a Washington audience last week, declared that business was noticeably better in his state. Textiles, he insisted, are on a stronger footing than for six or seven years, and the shoe business is on the upgrade.

As Ely has been one of the governors who has not attempted to minimize the seriousness of the unemployment situation, his optimistic remarks are worth considering.

The most discouraging feature of the situation continues to be the attitude of a large section of the banking community.

Bankers Discouraging.

The Investment Bankers' association, meeting last week in a luxurious hotel in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., demanded a reduction in the wages of railroad workers and followed that up with the suggestion that instead of increasing the taxes on wealth, congress should turn to various forms of the sales tax for needed revenue.

In contrast to the benighted attitude of the bankers, Miss Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner of New York, called on all industries in the Empire State to go on either the five-day week or the six-hour day.

At a conservative estimate, she said, the payrolls of the state have been decreased by $1,500,000,000 since the depression began in 1929.

The actual decline in factory employment in October was 3.3 per cent, said Miss Perkins, exceeding any month-to-month loss this year.

At the same time payrolls dropped to the level of 1916. This is only 63.7 per cent of the average for 1925-1927.

Miss Perkins concluded with a stirring appeal for funds to care for the jobless.

"I don't think the people generally appreciate the extent to which the charity workers have worn themselves out in these two long years of exceptional demand," she said.

Loadings Favorable Sign.

Loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Oct. 31, totaled 740,362 cars, according to the American Railway association. Although this is a drop of 29,310 cars from the preceding week, nevertheless it is taken as a favorable sign because the decrease was "very slightly more than normal."

The index of car loadings has varied within very narrow limits for some weeks. In some quarters this is also accepted as evidence that the bottom has been reached.

However, to offset that, it must be remembered that loadings for the week ending Oct. 31 were 194,000 cars below the record for the same week last year, and of course last year was very much below 1929.

PREVAILING WAGE LAW BROKEN, LABOR CHARGES

Houston Building Trades Unions Protest Use of Out-of-Town Workers at Low Pay on New Post Office Job.

Houston, Tex., Nov. 19.—The prevailing wage law is being flagrantly broken on the new postoffice building job here, the Houston Building Trades council charges in a letter to President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, Secretary of Labor Doak, Texas representatives and senators, the American Labor Banner and others.

The letter, signed by Jack Flynn, secretary of the Building Trades council, says in part:

"It is very evident that the prevailing wage law is beingopenly flouted on the postoffice job in Houston, Tex., by open shop subcontractors and the general contractor, Robert E. McKee, taking advantage of widespread unemployment by using laborers on mechanics' work. For instance, Ed Moseworth, superintendent for Robert E. McKee, has a laborer on two air compressors, when this work comes under the jurisdiction of the hoisting engineers, and the prevailing rate of wages on this class of work is $1 per hour. After I had gathered letters from the Associated General Contractors here to the effect that this class of work belongs to the hoisting engineers and is being paid for at the rate of $1 per hour by them and submitted copies to E. H. Dunnigan, U. S. conciliator; Roy B. Nichols, local postmaster; Mr. Gobel, U. S. engineer on the job, and Ed Moseworth, superintendent for Robert E. McKee, the general contractor, all the satisfaction we got was that Mr. Moseworth said he would pay the rate of $1 per hour to his men on the work, but would not put one of our men on the job. (Which to us is nothing more than a smoke screen.)

"La Mar Wilson, engineer for Robert E. McKee, came to Houston and in glowing statements in our local press announced that home and union labor would be used on the job. The fact remains that outside labor is being used in preference to local labor, and our local mechanics are only envious onlookers.

"We do not think it is fair or decent for the government to permit a contractor to bring into a community a cheap, itinerant labor supply with profit to himself, and I am ashamed to say perhaps with profit to the government.

"We believe that any fair general contractor makes his estimate based on the prevailing wage rate. The unfair contractor, after getting the contract, turns around and subcontracts the work to the lowest possible bidder, who exploits his own workers while our workers are forced to tramp the pavement.

"The Houston Building Trades council goes on record as protesting against this cut-throat practice of bid peddling on the part of a general contractor on government projects."

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

A SOUR NOTE

Editor The Labor World:

Since writing you, on Armistice day, I have come to an important conclusion. No, I'm not dead yet, thank you. But I am somewhat discouraged and getting rather disgusted at my fellowmen, especially Americans. You know, I believe that Americans are prone to moan and at present they seem to be the pronest I ever saw them, and, my heavens how they moan! And I tell you, I believe this extraordinary condition of the people today is caused by radio waves, in various ways, and particularly by those that carry this so-called jazz music (?) created by a moaning saxophone band, similar to one close by I might mention if I wasn't a friend of the nice little guy who inflicts it upon the people!

These eternal "blues singers" waves also help create this disturbing psychological condition. Why'n Sam Hill don't the radio stations of this country take a tumble and get together for one mighty drive against the blues, instead of encouraging it, and actually paying big prices for the privilege of inflicting it upon a helpless people, who are suffering terribly with the blues they have already brought on! And then kill all the moaners, of all sorts, who want to broadcast free of charge, as painlessly as possible!

Lately my optimism is getting rusty, and the rest of me sore from hunting feverishly for that d—d corner that prosperity is supposed to be right around! I'm getting so I am beginning to hate the sight of a corner! I think my ideal public way would be one without any corners, so a fellow could ramble right along to where he was going and not have to watch the corners, for fear some unknown, unexpected complication might bulge out on him and upset his beans. This sounds like a mixed metaphor. Do you know one when you see it?

Hoping for some relief before I have to sell my radio, I am, as usual,

H. F. B.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

Patronize our Advertisers.

Memorial Auditorium

LITTLE THEATRE

Week of November 23

PERUCHI PLAYERS

. . . Present . . .

Another Thrilling Melodrama

"KICK IN"

See Your Favorites at Their Best

LOWEST ADMISSION PRICES IN HISTORY

MATINEES TUES.-THURS.-SAT.

For Reservations

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NOTICE

PURSUANT to the provisions of Chapter 727 of the Private Acts of Tennessee for the year 1931, notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tenn., will, at its regular meeting in the Municipal Building, on

Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1931,

at 3 p.m., hear objections and protests against the assessments of damages, the value of property as fixed by the jury of view and the special benefits assessed against the property by the jury of view, in Improvement District No. 10, which was created by Resolution No.——. Said Improvement District No. 10 was created for the purpose of widening, paving and otherwise improving Georgia avenue between Walnut street and East Ninth street by acquiring ten feet of the property fronting and abutting on the west side of Georgia avenue, and the property included in this district, which the Board of Commissioners deemed would receive a special benefit includes:

All property fronting or abutting on the east side of Georgia avenue between a point 180 feet north of the northeast corner of Georgia avenue and Eighth street and the north line of East Ninth street; all the real estate fronting or abutting on the west side of Georgia avenue between Walnut street and the north line of East Ninth street; all the property on the west side of Walnut street between a point 110 feet south of East Seventh street and Georgia avenue; all the real estate fronting on or abutting on the east side of Walnut street between a point 34 feet south of the south line of East Seventh street and Georgia avenue, all as described in said resolution creating Improvement District No. 10 and exhibits thereto.

Said report of the jury of view is now on file in this office and in the office of the city engineer, subject to public inspection.

This 12th day of November, 1931.

JOHN C. HIBBETS,
Auditor and Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

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PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

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PARAGON CAFE

11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

Prices Right

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Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

CONSTIPATION take

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla.

THEDFORD'S Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years

COAL

Red Ash Nut ... $5.

Furnace Nut .... $4.

Honest Weight — Prompt Ser

CITY COAL CO

718 E. Main 6-31

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Live Kidney Action; also fine as Ton home should be without it. Safe. Sure.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

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417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

Watch this space weekly for Lowest Prices on Quality Groceries

Your fellow Union Man buys here— Why not you?

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Gro has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKE

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE BEST FLOUR MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, NOVEMBER 27, 1931 — Number 31

AYS UNIONS ROVED WORTH IN GREAT CRISIS

mon Predicts Prosperity for Workers.

REVAILING-WAGE LAW DISCUSSED

deration President Urges Home Folks to Demand Enforcement of Act.

PAUL J. AYMON

A fairsized number of delegates Chattanooga Trades and Labor ncil Monday night heard an opti- ic address by Paul J. Aymon, ident of the Tennessee Federa- n of Labor and special representa- e of the American Federation of or in this territory. Mr. Aymon e into Chattanooga to visit home- s, and to deliver a special mes- e to local trades unionists.

e labor official declared that, ite the depression, trades union- n more than holding its own in ities which he has visited in re- months, progress in some sec- being greater than in normal . The business slump, he said, s attendant efforts to slash s and lengthen working hours, aught the unorganized worker a , and in the realization of what has lost through failure to per- a strong organization when ness was good has come to a de- ination to be in position in fu- e to protect his interests at all through collective action.

ge portion of Mr. Aymon's ad- ss was given over to a discussion the prevailing rate of wages law ed by the last congress. Opera- of this law, he said, is under the scrutiny of officials of the erican Federation of Labor to de- ine its effectiveness to meet the which it was designed to cor- Much of his time recently, he has been given over to forcing hand of low-wage contractors are successful bidders on gov- ment work, and he declared he had generally full co-operation of government officials in securing liance with provisions of the law. Building tradesmen in par- r, he said, should watch every works contract, and leave no stone unturned to insure that the ailing wage is paid.

nder the law's provisions every ract in excess of $5,000 in ney, to which the United States the District of Columbia is a y is required to contain a pro- that the rate of wages for all ers and mechanics employed by contractor or any subcontractor be not less than the prevailing e of wages for work of a ilar in the city, town, village, or civil division of the state in the public buildings are to be ed, or in the District of Colum- If they are located there, Mr. mon explained.

t also provides, he continued, that re any dispute as to the prevail- rates of wages for work of a lar nature cannot be adjusted the contracting officers, the mat- shall be referred to the sec- ry of labor for determination and decisions thereon shall be conclu- on all parties to the contract. the act became effective April 2,

ficials of the American Federa- of Labor take the position that e a contractor fails to pay the ailing rate as determined by the rtment of labor, payment on the ract should be suspended until he plies with the law. They also ain that any contractor who re- s to pay the prevailing wage rates ld be considered as an irrespon- ible bidder, the speaker pointed out. his position was also taken by resentatives of the government ferred with the responsibility of rding out contracts in their testi- before committees of congress the bill was under considera- , he said.

Aymon predicted that the rican labor movement is on the of a great revival, and declared ish returning prosperity in the business world, the membership and activities of the American Federation will surpass the fondest dreams of the most optimistic. It has proved its stability, its patriotism and its philosophy in the greatest economic crisis, he said, and has won forever a place in the nation.

Road Bond Issue Of Three Billions Urged by Norris

Nebraska's Progressive Senator Declares Congress Should Provide Work to Replace Charity Efforts.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Congress should authorize a three billion dollar federal long-term bond issue at a low rate of interest to meet the unemployment problem by supplementing the federal-aid highway system throughout the United States, declared Senator Norris, of Nebraska.

"It is probable that nothing can be devised in the way of legislation for immediate effectiveness of any unemployment program," Senator Norris said in explaining his plan to help solve the problem of the jobless. "It is likely that nothing can be done to obviate the necessity of charity this winter, but we can devise legislation and enact it providing the machinery that can be put into operation next spring that would effectively meet this problem of unemployment.

Work Instead of Charity.

"Under ordinary circumstances I would oppose a bond issue, but distressing conditions have passed all bounds, and it seems necessary for the federal government to take some action to help the large number of people in this country who are out of work but willing to work.

"These people have got to have food. It would be much better to give them work than to give them charity as far as that is humanly possible.

"The federal government therefore should devise a plan by which, instead of resorting to charity, this large number of the unemployed would have the opportunity to work.

Government Funds to Provide Work.

"We should use federal government funds for this purpose, and the most practical activity of this kind would be the building of public roads."

Senator Norris pointed out that we already have a federal-aid system of road construction in operation whereby federal government funds are supplemented by state funds, but the states, he added, for various reasons do not seem able to go ahead with additional road construction, and the federal government can do so without the aid of the states.

Road Construction Practical Method.

"The federal government," Senator Norris went on, "can do enough of this additional highway construction to reach the very heart of this unemployment situation. The government would issue bonds and use the proceeds of their sale in the employment of men and materials for the construction of public roads.

"I say public roads are the most practical way of meeting this need, because there is already a system of the kind in working operation as a skeleton basis, and it is therefore a practicable field according to law.

Tax Larger Incomes and Inheritances.

"We should couple with this program two things to raise the money to pay these bonds, first, legislation to increase the income tax on the large incomes, and second, legislation to increase the federal inheritance or estate tax, whichever you choose to call it, on the larger inheritances and larger estates. The increased income in the treasury from this source should be put into a special fund to pay these bonds."

Four Per Cent Bonds.

Senator Norris said he believed the three billion dollar bond issue could easily be floated at 4 per cent.

"There is more money in this country than ever before," he concluded, "and all that is needed is to put it to work.

"Such a bond issue," he concluded, "would give employment to several millions of people. It would help every kind of business. If we were able to enact such a bond issue next week, you would find manufacturers of machinery, for instance, getting busy immediately."

Senator Norris said he expected to introduce a bill along these lines early in the coming session of congress.

Dayton Scale Co. Gets a Good Break

The Dayton Scale company, with local offices at 818 Chestnut street, got a break this week when Fred Simons, well-known member of Local 175, Electrical Workers, consented to attach himself to the local sales force of the company. Fred started work Monday, and it is believed sales in Chattanooga will take a sudden jump. The new salesman's sample kit contains coffee mills, sausage mills, meat choppers, meat slicers and 57 varieties of scales.

The other day Charlie Melford bought two bottles of lemon extract at a grocery store. "My wife is going to make a couple of cakes," he told the clerk.

RAIL WORKERS REJECT 10 PER CENT. PAY CUT

Carriers Asking Workers, Already Hard Hit by Unemployment, to Take Cut to Support Idle Capital, Labor Executives' Association Declares in Reply to Wage Slash Proposal.

New York, Nov. 24.—Declaring that the railroads are asking that railroad workers take 10 per cent from their earnings "to support idle capital," the Railway Labor Executives' association rejected a proposal for a "voluntary" 10 per cent reduction in wages. Decision of the railroad workers was announced D. B. Robertson, chairman of the association, following a four-day conference here with nine railway presidents representing all parts of the country.

The railroad presidents made public a statement indicating that individual roads will lose no time in beginning simultaneous action for wage reductions in accordance with the labor provisions of the transportation act. The railroad presidents will report the result of the conference to regional organizations and the labor executives will take similar action at a meeting of regional chairmen in Chicago on Dec. 8.

In a letter to the railroad presidents, the labor executives cited as the chief reason for rejecting the pay cut proposal that presidents failed to give assurance that money saved through lower wages would be applied either "to increase employment or even to stabilize existing employment."

Third of Workers Idle.

"More than one-third of the employes of the railroad industry are idle and more than one-third of the capital in this industry is idle," the letter said. "You are taking nothing from the earnings of capital to support unemployed workers. You are asking that the employed workers take 10 per cent from their earnings to support idle capital. We submit that the first duty of the employed workers, after their duty to their dependents, is an obligation to their fellow employes who are denied an opportunity of employment."

"We do not believe that wages should be cut to pay dividends," said Robertson, commenting on the foregoing paragraph.

Robertson's letter to the railroad presidents, addressed to Daniel Willard, president of the group, further said:

"You have listened courteously to our propositions and have discussed them to some extent, but we have received no encouragement that any action would be recommended or taken by railway managements to provide any substantial measure relief of the present intolerable situation.

Propose to Boost Capital's Wages.

"In behalf of the interests which you represent (in a word, to protect and to increase the present wages of capital) you have suggested that we recommend that all railway employes offer to take a voluntary reduction of 10 per cent in the pay rolls based on present wage rates. This suggestion has not been coupled with any assurance that the money thus saved would be applied either to increase employment or even to stabilize existing employment. We cannot regard seriously the argument that employment would be increased by such a wage cut, when those who make the argument decline positively to give any assurance that even men now employed will be continued in employment for any definite period."

The letter said the association represented in its proposals for employment the elemental needs of about 1,750,000 workers, supporting probably 8,000,000 persons, that about 500,000 of these workers have practically no employment, another 500,000 "only the insecure promise of less than a substance wage" and another 500,000 have "only the expectation of earning little more than subsistence in the coming year."

No Assurance Given.

The letter recalled that it was decided to ask for a conference to seek some assurance on employment stabilization after the question of railway labor's voluntary taking a 10 per cent cut in wages had been raised.

"We have been informed that no such assurances can be given," continued Robertson's letter. "We have been asked to contribute, not to the relief of our fellow employes, but to the relief of those who have no claim upon our charity. We submit that impartial public opinion will support our answer that labor cannot be called upon to pay a dole to idle capital. We are confident that this proposition can be submitted to any well-informed, impartial judgment without fear of the consequence."

Opposing the argument that living costs have declined, Robertson cited the increased productivity of railway labor. Comparisons with wage rates in other industries he declared "utterly unsound."

Green Seeks Data On Unemployment Relief Measures

Federation Head Asks Local Unions to Supply Information on Action of Individual Organizations.

Data on unemployment relief measures instituted by local trades unions for the care of their members out of work is sought by President William Green, of the American Federation, having been requested as information by friends of labor in the United States congress. A letter from Mr. Green was read at Monday night's meeting of Central Body, and was ordered published in The Labor World, with a request that officers of all local unions immediately furnish all possible data to Secretary Gerlach, 1318 Dougdale street. It follows:

Repeatedly I have requests for information as to how trade unions are helping their members to meet the problems growing out of unemployment. Some of our friends in the United States congress are also interested in having this information.

It is difficult to keep our office information up to date or even to find those unions that are doing most constructive work. I should appreciate very much indeed having your help to this end. Will you kindly make a special effort to get me a list of unions in your locality which are collecting unemployment funds to take care of their members or helping their members to find jobs, or following some definite program to relieve the unemployed. I should appreciate having this information at your earliest convenience.

Lowry Presides at Gate City Banquet

To J. Burson Lowry, president of Local 259, Moving Picture Projectionists, fell the unusual honor of presiding at a banquet of his craft held Thursday night at the Ansley hotel, Atlanta.

The occasion was the twentieth anniversary of the Atlanta local, and Mr. Lowry was drafted to pinch hit for W. P. Raoul, international representative, who was prevented from attending on account of illness.

Mr. Lowry and W. C. Belcher represented 259 at the festivities, the local boys being the only "outsiders" invited to participate.

Reports were that "a good time was had by all," which, with Burson as the engineer, can be easily understood.

Committee on arrangements was A. J. Rozetta, W. M. Schneider, F. M. Young, S. H. Autry, Z. A. DeLoach and D. R. Reagan.

The local representatives returned home Friday.

CO-OPERATION OF LOCAL UNIONS IS APPRECIATED

Nashville Workers Thank Chattanoogans.

O'BRYAN BROS.' STATUS RECALLED IN LETTER

Overall Concern Scrapped Contract With Old and Faithful Employes.

A new appeal, expressing, also, appreciation of the Nashville local of United Garment Workers for assistance given in a publicity campaign with respect to O'Bryan Bros., of that city, was received by Chattanooga trades unionists this week, the capital city workers urging a continuance of the campaign to acquaint the general public with the situation in the big overall and work-clothes plant there.

O'Bryan Bros., makers of Duck Head overalls and other work garments, it will be remembered, built a great business with the assistance and co-operation of organized workers throughout the state, but, like many other corporations, in their day of prosperity ignored the part played by their employes and scrapped signed contracts, slashed wages and lengthened working hours. The Nashville labor movement, which had consistently and effectively supported the products of the O'Bryan concern, has since the about-face of the employers conducted another far different campaign, and apparently with some effect.

"The work that has been done so far," the latest communication declares, "has been splendid; but there must be no let-up, no slowing or turning back in our progress."

The letter, read Monday night at Central Body, follows:

The task that faces organized labor today is one that cries out for the full-hearted support of every working man and woman interested in the economic well-being of themselves and their families.

The work that has been done so far in our behalf is splendid, but there must be no let-up—no slowing or turning back in our progress.

Public interest and sympathy has been aroused by the progress of publicity which we have been carrying on against the O'Bryan Bros. of Nashville, Tenn., manufacturers of work clothes, who have turned their backs against the plea of labor for a fair and honest wage—and who have destroyed like "scraps of paper" their union agreements.

The time to carry on the impression we have made to a definite concerted action by the buying public against non-union garments and all other products is here right now.

Merely to discriminate in favor of union-made products ourselves is not enough. The fact must be brought home to the thousands of families who believe that the prosperity of the country depends upon the payment of a living wage to the laboring masses, and who will co-operate when they learn the truth.

Here is a definite way in which our work may be carried on towards its goal: visit the merchants again, call your members and friends' attention in verbal conversation, inform them that O'Bryan Bros., of Nashville, Tenn., makers of Duck Head and War Horse overalls, work and dress pants, play suits, unionalls and work shirts, operate under non-union conditions with starvation wage scale for their men and women; a firm that repudiated their long-standing union agreement with their employes.

Don't listen to some of the merchants who try to mislead you by stating that the matter has been adjusted. Remember, the union label is the only guarantee the garments are union made. Remember, the future conditions of all labor depends upon what you are doing about it. All labor will benefit by the success of this campaign.

God helps those who help themselves.

Ornburn Is Again Chosen President Of Cigarmakers

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 25.—I. M. Ornburn was elected to succeed himself as president of the Cigar Makers' International union this week in the first convention the organization has held since the laws of the union were changed in Chicago in 1927.

Ornburn was elected by a better than two to one vote over his opponent, John R. O'Grain, of Chicago.

The election was a complete vindication of Ornburn's policies. Ornburn was supported by the convention in every decision, as well as in the election.

"Woodrow" Wilson Goes to Provident

J. A. "Woodrow" Wilson, well-known local barber, has packed up his razor, shears and other paraphernalia, and moved from the Climax shop, at 18 West Eighth street, to the Provident, and is greeting his old friends with the same old sales talk boosting products of the barber supply houses.

Federation Survey Indicates Necessity For Major Changes

Readjustment of Working Hours Imperative If Unemployment Is to Be Reduced to Minimum.

Washington, Nov. 25.—There must be a shortening of the work-day and work-week to the time needed to do the nation's work, or unemployment cannot be eliminated.

If there is only 35 hours' work per week for all workers, then hours must be shortened to thirty-five.

The penalty for failure to shorten hours was a million more unemployed from 1920 to 1929.

Those are the declarations of the American Federation of Labor in its current survey of business, just released.

Major Adjustment Imperative.

"Business is facing a major adjustment," says the survey. It proceeds to declare that if the nation remedies unemployment it will mean permanent shorter work-days and work-weeks, "universal adoption of either the six-hour day or the five-day week."

The survey destroys the fable that drop in cost of living has made up for wage cuts. It delivers the most slashing blows at Wall Street excuses yet uttered by the federation. In 1931, the survey points out, there was work enough for only a 35-hour week and that should have been the universally adopted week.

The enormous time and money loss due to unemployment is presented.

Work Hours Must Be Cut.

"The movement for shorter work hours is underway," says the survey, "but it needs the drive of realization that this adjustment is fundamental to business progress. A recent survey of methods used by different firms to prevent unemployment showed that 192 firms had shortened the work day or work week by February, 1931; the department of labor reports 673 establishments operating permanently on the five-day week basis in 1931; more recently a survey of representative firms by Industrial Standards corporation showed 47 per cent favoring a shorter work week, 36 per cent believing work hours per day should be shortened. The Kellogg company went on the six-hour day in December, 1930, employing 20 per cent more workers; the du Pont Powder plants established it in October, 1931, making possible the employment of over 1,000 additional workers. General Electric, E. R. Squibbs & Sons, the New Jersey Telephone company are among the important firms who have guaranteed work to their employes. The spread of this movement can make a fundamental adjustment, increase confidence, and pave the way for business advance on a sound basis."

What unemployment has meant to business, in lost buying, is put into a staggering total.

Staggering Loss in Income.

"Wage-earners' yearly income," says the survey, "is now $11,000,000,000 (based on government figures) below the 1929 level. This does not include losses of salaried workers. The total income of factory workers is now 37 per cent below 1929, of railroad workers 25 per cent below, and the income of all wage-earners, we estimate, has declined 32 per cent below 1929. Cost of living has declined only 12 per cent; workers' actual purchasing power therefore is 23 per cent below 1929. Allowing for the change in prices, the wage-earners' loss is $9,700,000,000 in 1929 dollars.

"This loss is a major factor in business development. No other single item in the record of business losses has had anything like the economic effect of this $11,000,000,000 decline in wage payments.

"Bank failures have caused panic, but actual deposits in all banks which failed in the year ending September 30, 1931, was less than one-seventh the amount lost by wage-earners ($1,500,000,000); all business failures reported to Dun's review in the same period involved only one-fifteenth the amount ($750,000,000).

Big Drop in Retail Trade.

"If the United States were to lose its entire foreign trade, the loss would be less than half as great as the wage decline ($5,150,000,000 in 1929).

"Most significant of all is the loss in retail trade due to diminished incomes of workers. Allowing for rent and for price changes, the loss to retail trade from wages declines this year has been at least $8,000,000,000 in 1929 dollars. Since the nation's total retail sales in 1929 were $50,000,000,000, the wage loss has reduced retail trade by 16 per cent.

"Since production of practically every kind depends ultimately on retail sales, this loss has had its blighting effect on factories, mines, railroads, farms, reducing business activity throughout our entire business mechanism. A loss one-quarter as large would be enough to work serious havoc.

"Those who advocate reducing workers' buying power still further by wage cuts have failed to consider these facts."

Unpaid Ad.

If the person who stole the jar of alcohol out of my cellar will keep same and return grandma's appendix, no questions will be asked.—Joe Bungstarter.

WAGE-CUTTING POOR "REMEDY" FOR DEPRESSION

Defeats Very Purpose It Seeks to Serve.

PURCHASING POWER MUST BE MAINTAINED

Local Newspaper Man Impressed by Stand of Gov. Ritchie, of Maryland.

"Increasing business by cutting wages is like the proverbial lifting oneself by the bootstraps," is the way the present situation is sized up by W. W. O'Guin in a communication received from the well-known newspaper man this week. Mr. O'Guin, formerly editor of the Knoxville Sentinel, is now connected with the staff of a local newspaper. "I regard the move to reduce wages as a remedy for the depression to be absolutely fallacious, and that it defeats the very purpose which it seeks to serve," he says. "A market cannot be built up by reducing the purchasing power of the wage-earners."

Mr. O'Guin's observations are called forth by a radio speech by Gov. Ritchie, of Maryland, and are particularly timely as indicating the trend of thought among students of affairs during the present times of stress. His communication follows:

Editor The Labor World:

A few days ago I listened to a radio address from Gov. Ritchie, of Maryland, and was impressed with the position he took on the economic situation in America.

Gov. Ritchie, while more or less erratic on some questions, has stamped himself as a big man in many ways and a student in every way.

The Maryland executive was discussing the condition in this country relative to unemployment. He made the statement that industry has come to the parting of the ways, that the so-called capitalistic system in America is being weighed in the balances and that industry and capital must show ability to cope with the situation or be forced to step aside for more radical methods.

Gov. Ritchie suggested that, just as industry sets aside a reserve fund to tide it over the lean days, it must, in some way, set aside a reserve to care for its employes when there is no work. He pointed out that it is the duty of industry to care for its laborers.

The present practice of dumping employes on to the public when their work is no longer needed was attacked by Gov. Ritchie as unfair and unjust to the public. Inasmuch as employes create the wealth possessed by the employer it is held that it is just, right, equitable and proper for the employer to see that the employe is provided with the necessities of life.

After listening to Gov. Ritchie I have reached the conclusion that he has really suggested the only workable permanent solution for periods of unemployment. I heartily agree that he is right in his contention that industry and not the public is responsible for its own labor and should provide for it. As I view the situation in face of the unrest that predominates the world today I am convinced that the masses will not always tolerate conditions such as we now have.

I have always been, and still am, an uncompromising foe of radicalism and communism, and I regret to see conditions existing that add fuel to the red flames that are making some progress in America.

It is evident that in a country such as ours, where granaries are bursting with their surplus of wheat and where other foods are so cheap that they are allowed to perish, and where banks are bulging with money; where millionaires are being made daily, while millions walk the streets and beg the privilege of earning their daily bread, something is very much wrong with our economic system. I also believe that this must be rectified or greater troubles are in store for America.

This summer we have seen peaches so cheap that they were given away by truck loads. Fine baskets of fruit were offered for 25 cents per bushel, but what is this worth to the man who has no money with which to purchase?

I regard the move to reduce wages as a remedy for the depression to be absolutely fallacious and that it defeats the very purpose which it seeks to serve. What producers need is a market. A market cannot be built up by reducing the purchasing power of the wage-earner. Wage-earners are our greatest class of consumers, but

(Continued on Last Page)

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1931.

"UNCLE ALF."

Passing, at Johnson City Wednesday, of former Gov. Alfred Taylor will be noted with sincere regret by trades unionists throughout the south. A naturally sympathetic heart gave place at all times to the trials and struggles of the workers, and during his entire public career he was known as a sincere friend of organized labor.

Death of "Uncle Alf," as he was affectionately known to thousands, recalls the state campaign in which he overwhelmingly defeated Gov. Roberts, a bitter enemy of labor, with the practically solid support of the Tennessee labor movement.

With a politically unfriendly legislature, his hands were practically tied, but during his entire administration labor representatives were made to feel at home always in his office, and they never hesitated to discuss freely their problems with him, knowing full well that his sympathies were with them and that the extent of his assistance in solving these problems was limited only by his ability to act in the circumstances.

Many Tennessee trades unionists enjoyed a warm personal friendship with the departed statesman, and today their hearts are bowed in the knowledge that he has passed to his reward.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Did the International Molders' Union of North America take part in the organization of the American Federation of Labor in 1881?

A.—Yes. It was then known as the Iron Molders' Union of North America.

* * *

Q.—Is organized labor represented on the committee appointed by Gov. Emmerson, of Illinois, to study the question of old-age dependency?

A.—Yes. Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois Federation of Labor, is a member.

What Next!

A method of using gamma rays of radium to photograph the internal structure of metals in order to find any defects is described by Prof. Gilbert E. Doan, of Lehigh university, in a report issued by the Engineering Foundation. The gamma rays can penetrate through steel objects 12 inches thick, the report says. By its use valves for high-power pressure plants and pipe lines can be made safe. Battleship parts, such as the stern post and keel knuckle, can be tested before the trial run and welded parts can be inspected.

Ain't science wonderful. One manufacturer asserts that his cigarette is the best because it's toasted and "heat purifies." Another manufacturer who makes a cigar claims it is the best because it has been given a "cold treatment." There you have it, and the public may take its choice and blow smoke either hot or cold. Choose your own brand of honey.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-179

Take **CARDUI**
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

An Interesting Announcement.

Announcement, this week, that Harry C. Adler, general manager of the Chattanooga Times for two decades or more, has been succeeded by Adolph Shelby Ochs, nephew of the founder and owner of the Times, is of more than passing interest to local trades unionists. Mr. Adler resigns to become chairman of the board of directors of the Times Printing company.

Time was when the citizenship of a community looked to its local newspaper for guidance in political, civic and economic affairs, and depended upon its editor for advice in many matters pertaining to the progress of its people. Little thought was given to the business department, it being the theory that confidence in the editorial and news policies would increase the number of readers, which would naturally, in turn, provide the source for increasing revenue.

So-called progress, however, and commercialism have all but destroyed the ideal newspaper, and few great dailies today enjoy the confidence of their readers. The business office of all too many present-day journals dictates the editorial and news policies, and as a consequence most daily papers have become for the average citizen purely and simply a record of the day's events, with a majority, perhaps, reserving the right to place their own construction on the truthfulness and accuracy of even the purely "news" items.

With due credit to Mr. Adler for his work in building the Chattanooga Times, the writer believes that the selection now of Mr. Ochs to guide its destinies augurs well for the future of that paper, both as a commercial institution and as a power for good in the community.

It has been our privilege and pleasure, over a period of years, to come more or less into contact with the new manager of the morning paper, and this contact quickly engendered an abiding respect and esteem for his fine philosophy, his ideals and his sense of fairness, both with regard to the conduct of a newspaper and to general economic and political matters.

We believe, therefore, that the future of the morning paper is in good hands, and beg leave to join with a host of friends in congratulating Mr. Ochs, and in wishing and predicting for him a notable career in the field of journalism.

Organized Labor's Parliament.

The American Federation of Labor is governed by its annual convention.

The convention declares the policy of the federation.

It speaks with authority.

No other body, no official, has the power to repeal its decisions or nullify its actions.

It is organized labor's parliament and supreme court combined in one body.

Its actions are indeed the voice of labor, challenging injustice and presenting the collective demands of the workers for rights and equities that should be theirs without demand.

The 1931 convention was confronted with the stupendous problem, relatively recent in the United States, of millions of able-bodied adults deprived of the right to earn a living and millions more working part time, a menacing condition created by wage cuts both actual and predicted, the continuance of injunctions throttling labor's organized activities, and many other crucial questions of greatest interest to working men and women.

The convention's actions were positive and progressive on all the questions before it.

It demanded that the right to work be secured for every citizen and made inalienable.

It declared its opposition to unemployment insurance of the British-German types as containing policies jeopardizing the elemental rights of organized labor and consequently of all labor.

It adopted an emergency unemployment program which would very quickly relieve the present unemployment crisis if those who own and manage industry had the statesmanship to apply it.

It demanded adequate support of the unemployed regardless of whether the cost is millions or billions of dollars.

It declared for a progressively shorter work day as the major remedy for unemployment caused by the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery.

It insisted that wage rates be maintained during the depression.

It promulgated a comprehensive and practical long-range policy for national economic planning to prevent unemployment in the future.

It indorsed an anti-injunction bill which it is believed will strike from the wrists of labor the manacles riveted there by the tyranny of injunction judges.

It approved a model old age security measure which, when enacted, will provide a comfortable living for dependent people over sixty.

It declared in favor of progressively increasing income and inheritance taxes as a measure for collecting additional taxes from those who secure the greatest benefits from our industrial and political systems.

It opposed the sales tax because it would place heavier taxation on those who get the least out of our industrial and political systems and are least able to bear taxation.

It instituted a campaign to protect the child workers of the nation by the prompt ratification of the child labor amendment to the federal constitution.

The convention also took concrete positions on many other matters of great interest to those whose brain and brawn constitute the sinews of our industrial system.

The definitely progressive labor policy set up by the 1931 convention positively demands that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, instead of remaining mere shadows that elude the grasp, shall become the inalienable rights of the working masses inseparable from social and economic justice.

The principles laid down by the convention must be written into the laws and practice of our country for the protection of American institutions.

Big Business Men!

Three items in the same day's names: 1—John D. Rockefeller gives a half million to unemployment relief; 2—Peter De Vito is found not guilty of making illegal deductions from his income tax returns; 3—The elder Rockefeller departs for Florida.

The elder Rockefeller built Standard Oil. The young Rockefeller is a power in Standard Oil.

Standard Oil began and grew by ruthless methods. Ivy Lee has tried to convince us that there has been change and in many respects there has been change.

But, enter Mr. De Vito. What does he do, besides get into court?

Mr. De Vito has been a big-time strikebreaker.

In his income tax case some figures came out.

Standard Oil of New York paid Mr. De Vito $300,000 for strikebreaking.

So, $500,000 from Rockefeller for the unemployed; $300,000 to Mr. De Vito from Standard Oil to force strikers into unemployment!

American Can paid Mr. De Vito $168,000, N. T. Sweezy's Sons & Co. paid him $34,000—but Standard Oil was a real "client," with a voucher in evidence in court showing $300,000 paid to him.

De Vito seems to have been a right-hand man for Standard Oil of New York. Did Mr. Rockefeller stand far to the left so as not to know what the right-hand man did?

However that may be, strikebreaking is a big business, like Standard Oil; and big business seems to pay its right-hand smashers of heads in big bills.

Trade unionism, observing the price paid to enforce slavery, can only tighten its belt and organize more strongly.

Mr. Rockefeller built a great church in New York. He does not take Mr. De Vito to that church with him Sunday mornings. Strikebreaking is week-day business.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter I

PART V: CONTEMPORARY OPINION OF JESUS

9. What People of Jesus' Time Thought of Him. From what we have learned from the past two weeks' articles in this series we face two facts in summing up what people of Jesus' day thought of Him. The first fact is, we know the common people followed Him and listened gladly to His preaching, and everywhere, when influenced, accorded Him acclaim no other single teacher of theirs ever boasted. Secondly, on repeated occasions whenever this popular choice of Jesus as a teacher reached a climax among the common people the Pharisees (accompanied either by the Sadducees or scribes, and sometimes, undoubtedly, by mixed groups of adherents of both these latter two schools of religious thought) would accost Jesus and attempt to trap Him into giving an answer to some important question, hoping to receive as an answer one they knew would make Jesus unpopular with the common people. At the same time the Pharisees and their religious friends, the Sadducees and scribes, constantly went about among the people minimizing the validity and worthwhileness of Jesus' teaching.

WM. L. MOSS

We have now established two primary facts: the first is, the people accepted Jesus as a teacher, and the second is, that while it is true the Sadducees and scribes were against Him, His chief opponents in His public teaching ministry were the Pharisees.

We must now look into the case of the Pharisees, for they were not only Jesus' principal opponents, but were also the religious and social arbiters of their day in Palestine. Since we are preparing to make a close study of Jesus' social ideals as revealed in His religious ideals it behooves us to now look at the social ideals of His most important opponents through their religious ideals. Thus, by knowing something of the Pharisees' religious ideals we will gain some idea, on the one hand, of how far short these same religious ideals taught by the Pharisees fell below the religious ideals of Jesus. On the other hand, we will see how circumscribed and undemocratic were the social ideals of the Pharisees as a result of their narrow religious views as compared to the universally applicable and thoroughly sound democratic social ideals of Jesus that grew out of His pronouncement that we are all the children of God and God is love. (Next Week: The Pharisees, Religious and Social Arbiters of the Palestinian Jews.)

Discredited

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Yes, I am certain of this. Back in September and October, 1929, one Prof. Irving Fisher, economist on the faculty of Yale university, gave us earnest assurance that stocks were then not too high, the slump in the stock market was only temporary and, furthermore, would soon disappear, causing stock prices to go fluttering skyward. His picture of the "upturn" in things in general and the financial world in particular was a rosy-hued masterpiece, making its bid for acceptance because it was painted by the deft hand—and voluble mouth—of a "university economic expert."

Ah, ha! And what do you suppose really happened back there in 1929? Everything but what Financial Doctor Fisher prophesied! The already leaky bottom dropped completely out of the stock market. And down through the hole left in the bucket fell many a big man's big patrimony and many a little man's little sack o' money. Down, down went stock prices—and likewise men's hopes.

Now cometh one Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist—say, I wonder if this is our old friend Financial Doctor Fisher of the nerve-wracking days of 1929?—who said a few days ago that if labor would take a substantial cut in wages the country's financial pulse will again tap-tap-tap with its accustomed and pre-1929 rate of speed, which, being interpreted, means "business will recover."

Considering how far Prof. Fisher missed his guess back in 1929, laboring men and women of this country are, I am quite sure of this, ready to accept his wage-cut advice. Having experienced about everything else a depression can bring they will, I am doubly sure about this, quickly consent to cut their own throats and ask for a wage cut—and for no other reason than to help the good professor re-establish his reputation as a prophet!

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
WALLACE — W. E. WEBER
PARK — C. W. BRADLEY
FLUKER — J. J. HARRISON
RAWLINGS — RAY BEAGLE
WALTERS — M. M. JUDD
BROOKING — J. M. JARVIS
R. B. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
N. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...drew of a deed of a trust executed by ...Bockell and wife, Ida G. Stockell, ...March 6, 1928, of record in book "M," ...ge 93, Page 66, et seq., of the Regis... Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...reto to which is made for a full recital ...ses provisions, and for the purpose of sat... the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing ... indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry ... the highest and best bidder for cash ... and in bar of all equities of redemption, ...homestead, dower, and all other rights ...ction of every kind, at the west door ... Court House of Hamilton County, ...ssee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1931,

...ween the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., ...following described land situate in the ... Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and ... of Tennessee, to-wit: ...No. Nine (9), Block Twenty-nine (29), ...land Park Addition No. 2 as shown by ...ted Plat found of record in Register's Plat ...ook found of record in the Register's Office of ...k 1, Page 88 of the Register's Office of ...ilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts ...Duncan Avenue on the north side of Duncan ...ue 50 feet on the north side of Duncan ...ue and extends back northwardly of uni... width along the west line of Willow ...ue a distance of One Hundred Thirty-...ve (135) feet to the South line of a public ...ley.

...ale will be made subject to any unpaid ...es.

...tle believed to be good, but will sell and ...vey as Trustee only.

...This 8th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46163
...te of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

W. M. Jones vs J. P. Jones

...It appearing from allegations in complain...ant's bill, which is sworn to, that J. P. Jones ...is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, ...that the ordinary process of law cannot be ...served upon him, it is ordered that publica... be made for four successive weeks in ...The Labor World, a newspaper published in ...Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident ...defendant to appear at the next December rules of said ...Court, to be held at the Court House in ...Chattanooga on the first Monday in Decem... next, the same being a rule day of said ...Court, and make defense to said bill or the ...same will be taken for confessed, and the ...cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

...This 6th day of November, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. DUDA, D. C.
...Joe G. Givens, Atty. 11-27

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11121
Chattanooga Finance Corporation
vs.
J. T. Thomas
...State of Tennessee Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...To the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greet...ing:

...You are, at the September term of said ...Court, in the case of Chattanooga Finance ...Corporation against J. T. Thomas sent up by ...decree for condemnation of land by H. ...Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said ...County, to satisfy a judgment for $293.47 and ...costs rendered April 10, 1931, by H. F. Law... in favor of Chattanooga Finance ...Corporation against J. T. Thomas, it was or... and adjudged that the land described ...herein levied on under said above named ...warrant be condemned and sold to satisfy ...said debt and all costs.

...(Description of land):

...Lot 38, block 2, J. T. Thomas subdivision ...known as the "Highlands" as shown by plat ...of record in Plat Book 8, page 2, in the reg... office in Hamilton County.

...You are therefore command you, that you pro... to advertise and sell said land accord... to law, to satisfy said judgment, inter... and all costs, and that you have the ...money derived from said sale before the said ...Court at the Court House, in Chattanooga, ...on the first Monday in January next, with this ...writ and a return thereon for your action.

...Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said ...Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first ...Monday in September, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

...Pursuant to the above order, I will, on ...MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931,

...within the legal hours, at the west door of ...the courthouse, sell the above-described real ...estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...By virtue of a Deed of a Trust executed by ...Lula Pettitt, dated January 25, 1928, of ...record in Book "M", Volume 23, Page 27 et ...seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton ...County, Tennessee, reference to which is ...made for a full recital of its provisions, and ...for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness ...therein mentioned (default having been made ...in the payment of said indebtedness) the ...undersigned, as trustee under said deed of ...trust, will, at the request of the holder of ...the note representing said indebtedness, offer ...for sale at public outcry to the highest and ...best bidder for cash and in bar of all equi... of redemption, homestead, dower and all ...other rights of exemptions of every kind, at ...the west door of the Court House of Hamil... County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931

...between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., ...the following described land situate in the ...Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Ham... and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The ...one hundred (100) feet of Lots Nos. ...Hundred Eighty-six (186) and One Hun... Eighty-seven (187), Block Number ...seven (14), Alton Park Addition, as ...shown by plat of record in Register's Plat ...Book 1, Page 8 of the Register's Office of ...Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of ...said lots consist of ground fronting one ...hundred (100) feet on the East line of Cen... Avenue and extends back eastwardly, of ...uniform width, a distance of one hundred ...(100) feet.

...Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.

...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.

...This 20th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...By virtue of the authority vested in me by ...deed of Trust executed by Dorcas Huey ...and husband, Len Huey, on the 24th day of ...June, 1930, and recorded in Book "E", Volume ...Page 511 et seq., in the Register's Office ...of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which deed ...reference is hereby made for the ...powers and provisions made therein. And de... having been made in the payment of ...the indebtedness described in said deed of ...trust as evidenced by one promissory note in ...the sum of $725.26, dated July 24, 1930, and ...bearing interest from date at six per cent per annum, ...payable semi-annually and the holder of the ...note secured by said deed of trust having ...elected the entire indebtedness due and pay... at once, as provided in said deed of trust, ...and the said note, I will at the request ...of the holder of said note on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931,

...during the lawful hours, at the west door of the ...Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer ...for sale at public outcry and will sell to the ...highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar ...of all equities of redemption, dower and ...homestead the following described real estate ...situate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: In ...the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chatta... formerly Second Civil District of Ham... County, Tennessee, being Lots Nos. 1, ...2, 3, 4, and 7, Asbury Park, subdivision ...of the "W" part of the J. M. Dobbs Es... as recorded in plat of said subdivision ...of record in Plat Book 11, Page 17 in the ...Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennes... reference thereto from a small portion of ...Lot 7 to be south end or side of same, ...which has been sold off and indicated by a ...stake and wire fence.

...Title to said real estate is believed to ...be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee ...only.

...This 13th day of November, 1931.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46188
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charles Coffin vs. Treasey Coffin

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to that Treasey Coffin is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 13th day of November, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. M. Fogo, Atty. 12-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by S. I. Baker and wife, Janetta Baker, dated May 6, 1926, of record in Book "E", Volume 26, Page 80 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931,

between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. 39, Block No. 5, Walnut Park.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 17th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
12-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by Mary Walsh, unmarried, on the 1st day of December, 1927, and recorded in Book B, Page 672, Volume 26 in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which registered deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein. And default having been made in the payment of the notes payable in August, September, and October, 1931, and said default having remained more than thirty days after maturity of said notes, the holder of said notes secured by said deed of trust having elected to declare the entire indebtedness due as provided by said notes and deed of trust, the said indebtedness consisting of ninety-seven promissory notes, 96 notes in the sum of $10.00 each and one note in the sum of Fifteen Dollars, thirty-three of said notes having been paid, the remaining notes of said series are hereby declared by the holder to be due and payable; and by request of the holder of said indebtedness I will on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1931,

within lawful hours, at the West Door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number 186, Northside Land Company's amended sub-division of part of the Cowart Estate; said lot fronts 50 feet on the west line of Tremont Avenue and runs back westwardly, of uniform width, to Kathrina Street, being the same real estate conveyed by Hattie E. Spooner Souder to Gertie Koons, Nov. 2nd, 1923, recorded in Book W, Vol. 17, page 298, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

The title is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This November 20th, 1931.

12-18 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Pursuant to a levy duly and regularly made by an execution issued from the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee in the case of Nettie Powell and Maggie Smith vs. Belle Blake, and by virtue of an order of sale duly and regularly issued from the Supreme Court directing a sale of the property levied on by virtue of the execution, as aforesaid, I will sell at the West door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 26th day of December, 1931, within the legal hours of sale, the remainder interest in the following described real estate, to-wit:

All of Lots Thirty-two (32) and Thirty-three (33) of the North Side Land Company's sub-division of Lot Twenty-five (25) of the East End Syndicate Addition in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, described in a deed registered in Book I, Volume 9, page 698, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and on these two lots there is a house resting on both lots making of this one lot of land and one house.

Also the remainder interest in Lot Five (5) of the Waterhouse sub-division lying in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee. This property lies on the North side of Third Street in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and will be sold as the property of Belle Blake subject to her homestead and dower interest in said property, and I will sell the remainder interest in said land at said sale to satisfy an order of sale issued in the above styled cause to satisfy a judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which said judgment is recorded in Book U, Volume 25, page 511, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and the remainder interest in said property will be sold for cash, as provided by law in such cases.

This November 24th, 1931.

CHARLIE TAYLOR, Sheriff.
CHAS. WEIGEL, Deputy Sheriff.

12-18

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by James G. Kalansis and wife, Effie Kalansis, dated August 10, 1928, of record in book "M," Volume 23, Page 224, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 12, Block No. 17, Highland Park, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, page 14 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said Lot fronts 50 feet on the North line of Duncan Avenue and extends back Northwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 135 feet to the South line of a 10-foot alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by James G. Kalansis, Trustee, James G. Kalansis and wife, Effie A. Kalansis, dated November 4, 1929, of record in book "Z," Volume 24, Page 20, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lots Numbers Two (2) and Three (3), Block Seventeen (17), Highland Park Addition Number One (1), as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, Page 23, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Four (4) in Block Number Seventeen (17), of Highland Park Addition Number One (1), in the old Fifth Civil District, now a part of the City of Chattanooga, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by a plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 1, page 23, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lots front fifty (50) feet on the South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by James G. Kalansis, Trustee, dated September 13, 1928, of record in Book "H", Volume 24, Page 1 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot Number Five (5) in Block Number Seventeen (17) Highland Park Addition No. 1, as shown by a plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 1, Page 23, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet, more or less, to an alley.

The following described real estate in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee:

Lot Number Four (4) in Block Number Seventeen (17), of Highland Park Addition Number One (1), in the old Fifth Civil District, now a part of the City of Chattanooga, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by a plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 1, page 23, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lots front fifty (50) feet on the South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. E. Crouch and wife, Mary V. Crouch, dated February 26, 1929, of record in Book "H", Volume 24, Page 150 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Lots Numbers Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), and Thirteen (13), in J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 8, Page 40.

SECOND TRACT: The south one hundred thirty and five-tenths (130.5) feet of Lot Number Fifteen (15), J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 8, Page 40, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of lot makes one tract of ground fronting fifty and 35/100 (50.35) feet on the North line of Brainerd Road and extends back northwardly to the South line of the property conveyed by J. E. Crouch and wife to Rosa Schwartz by deed registered in Book "R", Volume 20, Page 374 in the Register's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Joseph E. Crouch and wife, Mary V. Crouch, dated February 26, 1929, of record in Book "H," Volume 24, Page 152, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Fourteen (14), in J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 8, Page 40.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of November, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46257
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Davis Harbin Walker vs. Knox Walker.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Knox Walker is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 24th day of November, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 12-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46263
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Margaret Bunch vs. Lee Bunch.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lee Bunch is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of November, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. R. Bernhardt, Atty. 12-18

"I See by the Paper"

By HECK

The editor of The Labor World has requested me to write something for him each week, so I have chosen to commence on news items I see in the daily papers. Each week I will pick out two or three items and give my views of the connection between them and labor. These articles, while editorial in nature, should not necessarily be construed as being the views of The Labor World.—The Author.

The scare which threatening letters threw into Wall street financial wizards last week, causing city officials to put a heavily-armed guard to patroling the financial district, reminds me that if all the industries employed union labor the "Reds" and "Communists," who were blamed for the letters, would have a poor chance to make any headway in our country.

Reds and Communists only gain a following in places where there is unrest among the working people who have no chance to speak for themselves. Union workers, who have always fought for the right to do collective bargaining, are not interested in the propaganda spread by Reds and Communists, for the Reds and Communists have nothing to offer the union workers which they cannot get for themselves by collective bargaining with their employers. The non-union worker has no chance to better his working condition or increase his wages, for he does not have the backing of his fellow employes in any argument with his employer, and thereby becomes a willing listener to the doctrine of Bolshevism and Communism.

If all working people were members of unions the financial wizards could rest in peace, safe in the assurance that the working people were satisfied and have no need to do any bombing of financial districts to gain their desires.

* * *

Announcement from New York of the installation of a new system of communication, or rather, the wide-spread distribution of an old system, is liable to result in the displacement of many telegraph employes.

The new method is to supply typewriter-telegraph instruments to subscribers of the new service, with a central operator to connect any subscriber with any other subscriber, thereby enabling the patrons of the service to hold typewritten conversations with each other and do away with the costly expense of sending telegrams and long distance telephone calls. Each subscriber becomes his own telegraph operator, for the sending of messages is as simple as operating a typewriter.

The telegraph and telephone companies won't lose anything by the new service, for the patrons will probably spend just as much money as ever, getting more communication for their money. In fact, the telephone companies will gain, for, while the new service will eliminate telegraphic communication, through telegraph offices, in big business, it won't completely eliminate long distance telephonic communication. The telegraph companies are united in competing with the telephone companies in the new service.

The only ones who will lose in this deal is the employes of the telegraph companies, for with fewer telegrams to handle the companies will need fewer employes. Just another scheme of big business and financial wizards to end the depression by throwing some more people out of employment.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

WE are prone to think of the Civil war period as a time during which all activities ceased in both the north and south except that of the business of the two sections making war on each other. Our school textbooks are largely responsible for this misconception of the industrial, social and political life of the people of the north and south—especially of the northern part of the country—existing in the average person's mind. For the textbooks scarce mention the social and political affairs of either side, and as for the industrial life no mention whatever is met with in the general run of school textbooks covering the conflict of 1861-65. Just to that extent are the textbooks inadequate to give our boys and girls a proper balance of instruction concerning the Civil war or to properly enlighten them with reference to a full knowledge of all phases of life as it existed in the southern and northern states during the sanguine days of their misunderstanding.

Although at war, the people of the two sections had to live. This meant the land had to be tilled, calling for agriculture implements; clothing had to be manufactured, this remanded machinery must be manufactured to turn out the cloth; arms needs must be supplied the contending forces if the tide of battle was to rest with either side, and those who were left in the homes had to live and must have their wants supplied. Who, then, but people like those whose needs were such as those mentioned above could create the finished products from the raw materials?

It is true, of course, that industrial activities were immeasurably dwarfed by the Civil war. No effort whatever is being made to fly in the face of the facts. But the common notion seems to be that the people of the south and north threw themselves into sectional strife, subsisting during the course of the four years on thin air and their armies equipped with tools of slaughter sent them from the fairyland of nowhere, and the stay-at-homes as well as the soldier in camp and on the field clothed with bonnets, dresses and uniforms dropped down to them from heaven wrapped in a big white sheet. It is deplorable this lack of knowledge on the part of the average American citizen of the fact that industry did not altogether cease in the United States during the Civil war. For it was during the Civil war the earlier development toward a new species of labor union crystallized and the lofty phraseology of Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Edward Everett and George Henry Evans and their misdirected attempt at world-reform of the 1850's were rejected and consigned forever to oblivion by laboring men and women. There was born the modern labor movement—practical, sane, inclusive yet not too broad as to collapse, demanding not an earthly Utopia for its members but their inherent, undeniable right: steady and profitable employment.

Job Racket Charged To Marine Merchant

New York.—Louis Kappalman was arrested and indicted as the principal in a scheme to sell jobs to unemployed seamen for from $50 to $150. For thirty years he had sold jewelry and clothing to men in the merchant marine service. The indictment alleges eleven acts of extortion in the last three years.

Thomas E. Dewey, chief assistant United States attorney, announced that the government had begun an investigation to determine what part employes of steamship lines had played in the conspiracy.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

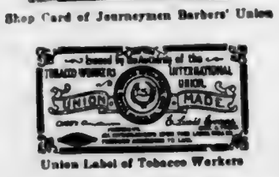
Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label



Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Pinsetters and Casual Pinsetters' Union Label

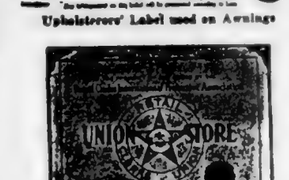
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Jewelry Workers' Union Label



Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

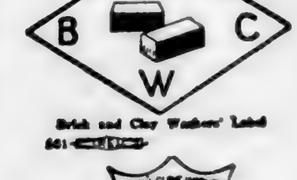
Blacksmiths' Union Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

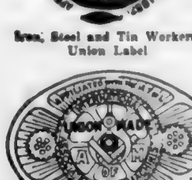
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers 101

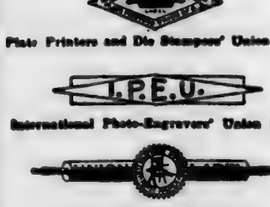
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America



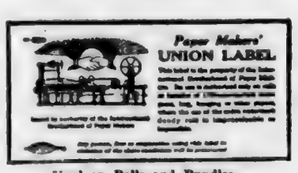
Glove Workers' Union Label



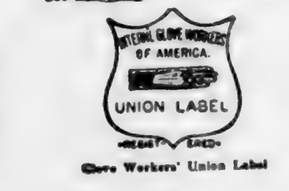
Machinists' Union Label



International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



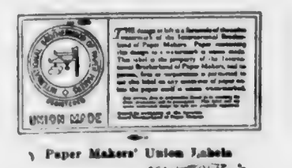
Used on Rolls and Bundles



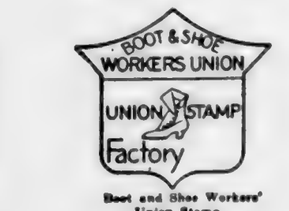
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 101

Allied Printing Trades Label

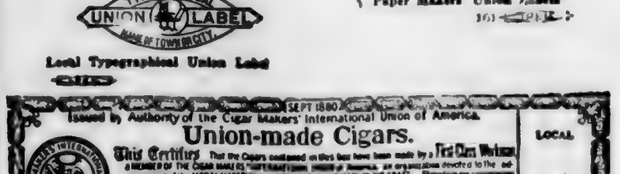


Paper Makers' Union Labels 161

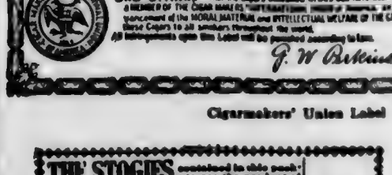


Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters 161



Cigarmakers' Union Label



Label of Stogie Makers

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

At the last meeting there were about twenty-five present and we hope to see more next time. Brothers, you owe it to yourself and brothers to come, so put forth more effort and come.

* * *

By the way, how many of you will try going to church? The writer knows that would do you good.

* * *

W. E. Crosby, Jr., is better, after suffering a bad siege of scarlet fever.

* * *

Smiling Ed. McConnell, the second Patten, was very much in attendance at the last meeting. We don't know what we would do without that smile, Pat, so keep it up, that's the spirit.

* * *

C. E. Cofer and his pipe were also at the meeting. A good time was enjoyed by both.

* * *

One of the brothers would like to know why Field Hand Lowe was in such high spirits Wednesday night. He sure is a backer for any motion before the house. Smile, durn you, smile.

* * *

Brothers Perry Howard, Williams and Butler were the chief speakers of the evening in fact, were one of the three and the finest most of the time. However, what they had to say was good. Keep it up, brothers, keep it up.

* * *

Wanted, to know which is the oldest, Ernst [illegible] the pipe. They were also at the meeting.

* * *

Talk about baseball, Dyche says it is right [illegible] baseball, what he can say about the Chattanooga baseball club and Joe Engle is puzzling. I can't see why Mr. Engle don't [illegible] as a comedian; then he would not have to call upon Washington to send Nick and Al to help him out.

* * *

The writer wishes the editor of this paper could have been there and seen the bunch of big whole-hearted smiles that were there. He sure would have wanted nothing better to look upon. Just wondering if Crosby and Dyche had anything to do with it all.

* * *

Brothers, don't forget when there is any ice cream bought at your home that United Dairies and Southern Dairies are friends of ours. Brother Butler, with Curtis company, did some work for them both.

* * *

Our delegates to Central Body certainly enjoyed Brother Aymon's speech Monday night. It's a pity all our members, as well as all other crafts, did not hear the cheering report of the old-timer.

* * *

The writer thinks it would be a great thing for the local if they would organize a band, for it is a shame for all that strutting that "Dutch" Lefty put on at the last meeting to be wasted. He would make the best drum major in this part of the country. That's the stuff, Dutch, keep it up.

A teacher told a group of little girls to draw what they were going to be. One was going to be a milliner so she drew some hats; another was going to be a dressmaker so she drew some dresses and the other did not draw anything. The teacher asked her why she did not draw anything, to which she replied, "I'm going to get married and I don't

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I want all you boys to come around and take a look at a farmer come to town . . . and while you're here, you'll get a real feed! I'm back behind the counter, but a lot of this food you eat will keep on coming fresh from the farm . . . milk and eggs and fresh country buttermilk . . . vegetables, and probably a rabbit ever so often. . . . The same reasonable prices you've been used to paying will prevail. Orders sent out? Sure, in the neighborhood . . . good service, too!

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Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

FIFTY YEARS' PROGRESS!

"The American Federation of Labor is primarily a constructive social organization founded on social idealism and on a broad vision of a better social order," declared the 1931 convention of the federation, in commending the report on the fifty years of service of the organization made to the convention by the Executive Council.

"The federation," the convention continued, "looking back over fifty years, views with pride the social progress that has been made through its efforts and through its co-operation with other groups of organized citizenry."

A review of the council's survey confirms the convention's declaration.

Social and Economic Progress.

For half a century, from its almost infinitesimal beginning in a conference of five men in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1881, the American Federation of Labor has stood, like a lighthouse builded on a rock, for everything that has made for the social and economic progress of the American working men and women, whether or not they were affiliated with unions, whether they earned their livings in dungarees or white collars, in office gowns or household aprons.

Particularly, since 1886, the American Federation of Labor has been in the forefront of all movements for the betterment of conditions among the common people, men, women, and especially children, irrespective of how or where the movements originated—and a generous share of such movements have originated within the federation itself.

Pay Rates and Union Strength.

In its survey of these fifty years of service, the Executive Council strikingly shows how in the federation's own field of organization workers' gains and trade union strength are correlated. Wages have increased and hours have been shortened in direct ratio to trade union membership gains.

The organization was a major instrument in establishing the public school system, conventions of the federation have indorsed and helped to secure better school laws, wider use of school plants, reduction in class sizes, increased pay for teachers and safety of tenure, textbooks on social subjects, citizenship training, and a host of other benefits undreamed of fifty years ago, but now a commonplace in the modern educational system.

Contributions in Industry.

The federation, in prosecuting its primal objective, the immediate welfare of the workers, has by its demands for better working standards, higher wage rates and shorter hours contributed notably to industrial improvement. Among such achievements are:

Intelligent cost accounting.

Improved machinery and technical processes.

Application of sound business principles to wage-earning as a business.

Collective negotiation and co-operation.

The principles of the work contract.

Principles of time economics—the adjustment of work-day and work-week standards as conditions change, with scientific evaluation of the use of leisure.

Principles of personnel relations on the basis of union-management co-operation.

Policy of regularity of employment for individuals and its essential concomitant of regularity of production.

Social and Political Reform.

In politics the American Federation of Labor, working always to put the principles of democracy into actual practice, has helped to establish:

The Australian ballot system.

Woman suffrage.

Initiative, referendum and recall.

Popular election of senators.

Primary elections.

Agencies working for international understanding and world peace.

Labor Legislation.

Legislation regulating attachment for debts and assignments of wages, and exempting tools of trade or profession and the homestead from executions.

Wage lien laws in all the states and workmen's compensation laws in several.

Sanitary legislation for industrial and commercial plants.

Protective laws for women in industry and commerce.

Mothers' pension and child labor laws in many states.

Among a host of other social achievements the federation has been instrumental in bringing about are bureaus for gathering labor statistics, laws against the importation of contract labor, and the general strengthening of immigration laws to bar incoming aliens whose assimilation, if possible, could only endanger American standards.

Standing firmly on its fifty years of economic, social and political achievement, the American Federation of Labor approaches our present problems with a constructive conservatism, a conciliatory attitude, and an able leadership, all animated with the spirit of social idealism.

Labor faces the future backed by courage and buttressed by faith.

American Federation of Labor Prepares to Present Measure Which Will End Injunction Evil

Officials of the American Federation of Labor will present labor's anti-injunction bill to the United States congress as soon as it convenes in December and urge the necessity of the prompt enactment of the measure into law.

The bill is organized labor's well-considered remedy for a despotism that for many years has stood as an insurmountable barrier to the onward march of the workers toward their emancipation from the various forms of tyranny mobilized by those who own and control our industrial system.

Labor officials believe the measure will definitely end the judicial dictatorship exercised by federal judges in issuing injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting the workers from organizing in trade unions and from carrying on, without molestation from the courts, the work for which the unions are organized.

Corrects Injunction Abuse.

The bill is intended to be a practical and effective medium to correct the abuse of the injunction, which has become notoriously oppressive to labor. The convention regarded injunction relief legislation as one of the most important parts of its legislative program.

Labor's Bill of Rights.

In this proposed legislation, labor does not ask for a privileged status. Labor undertakes to secure for itself the exercise of the right of free speech, free press, free assemblage, the right to organize, the right to engage in collective bargaining, and to prevent the equity courts from giving status and legal standing to "yellow dog" contracts.

Involuntary Servitude.

The Thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States declares:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

In most labor injunctions federal judges set up some form of involuntary servitude for the workers.

Ends Injunction Slavery.

The bill endorsed by the convention proposes to end all forms of injunction slavery by writing into the federal statutes a declaration of public policy which declares that "every human being has under the Thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States an inalienable right to the disposal of his labor free from interference, restraint or coercion by or in behalf of employers of labor, including the right to associate with other human beings for the protection and advancement of their common interests as workers, and in such association to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing concerning the terms of employment and conditions of labor, and to take concerted action for their own protection in labor disputes." The bill declares that any "undertaking or promise" in conflict with this declaration shall be contrary to the public policy of the United States, and shall not be enforceable or subject to relief from the courts.

"Yellow Dog" Contracts Illegal.

The bill then takes up the contracts which employers require workers to sign pledging themselves not to join trade unions and declares such contracts to be contrary to the public policy of the United States and not enforceable.

With this groundwork outlawing activities against the right of labor to organize and the imposition of yellow dog contracts as against public policy, the bill considers the rights which injunction judges have barred workers from exercising and gives them the status of legality.

Injunctions Declared Illegal.

The bill declares it to be illegal for federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting workers individually or collectively from striking or threatening to strike, whether the strikers have a grievance against their own employers or strike sympathetically to bring pressure in favor of some other union engaged in a dispute, and prohibits federal judges from issuing injunctions barring workers from membership in trade unions.

Legalizes Strike Activities.

The bill also declares it to be illegal for federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting workers individually or collectively from paying or withholding strike or unemployment benefits, from giving publicity to labor disputes, from aiding by all lawful means any person interested in a labor dispute who is being prosecuted in federal or state courts, from assembling peaceably to act or organize to act in the interest of a labor dispute, and in general from urging others, without threat, fraud, or violence to do these things.

"Unlawful Conspiracy" Injunctions.

The federation's bill further provides that no federal court may grant an injunction "on the ground that any persons in a labor dispute are engaged in unlawful conspiracy."

Protects Trade Union Officials.

It relieves the officers and members of labor organizations of responsibility for the unlawful acts of individual officers and members or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation and knowledge.

"Irreparable Damage" Injunctions.

According to the federation's bill, the only circumstances under which a judge could issue an injunction in a labor dispute are the commission of unlawful acts which will continue and cause substantial and irreparable damage to the property of the complainant who has no other remedy but the injunction.

Contempt of Court.

In contempt of court proceedings for alleged violation of a labor injunction the federation bill gives the parties to an industrial dispute the right to demand the withdrawal of a federal judge if the cause is an attack on his character or conduct, and not made in open court. Upon filing the demand the judge would go no further in the contempt case.

Jury Trials Granted.

After a labor injunction is granted, violation of it and charges for contempt of court shall be tried by a jury instead of by the judge, except contempt in the presence of the court or interfering with its operations.

Most Important Labor Measure.

"Our immediate and foremost task," the convention declared in its approval of the anti-injunction bill, "is to secure remedial legislation from the coming session of our national congress. Every effort should and must be directed to that end, and all other legislative proposals ought to be subordinated to this great task.

Unions Mobilized.

"We earnestly urge all national and international unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions to respond whole-heartedly to every call which may be issued by the executive council on this subject."

MORE ABOUT WAGE-CUTTING

(Continued from First Page)

with wages cut to a bare living their demands will be greatly lessened.

Increasing business by cutting wages is like the proverbial lifting oneself by his bootstraps. It cannot be done. I have never seen a depression overcome until wages began to rise. I can remember the last few months of the Cleveland panic and I remember that an increase in wages preceded prosperity.

I believe with liberal wages and a system of caring for wage-earners such as suggested by Gov. Ritchie that the solution of the unemployment problem will have been reached, or at least its evils will have been greatly lessened.

W. W. O'GUIN.

Chattanooga, Nov. 23.

We always class the salesman who tries to sell stock that will make you rich along with the bald-headed druggist who sells hair tonic. . . We can't make ourselves happy by making others unhappy. . . Some men can't be kept down in the world and some are like the flapper's stocking—they don't get very high. . . Courteous people usually are treated courteously. . . It's easy to make a husband good-tempered, unselfish and polite. You do it by spanking him regularly, beginning at the age of three. . . Thrift is like spinach, good for you, but you must cultivate a taste for it.

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Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg

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The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

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"My work is confining and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."

—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

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Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

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Red Ash Nut . . . $5.

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OKRA-TOMATOES "Bush," Size 2, 19-oz. 17c Value—2 Cans 17

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In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 4, 1931 — Number 32

...INE OPERATORS ...IVE SUPPORT ...TO RED TACTICS

...efuse Co-operation of American Union.

...OPOSAL TO END ...STRIKE IS SPURNED

...n Williams Brings Dis...raging Story From Bell ...unty, Kentucky, Fields.

...mily, the path of the oppressed ...tern coal miner is rough, and his ...s patriotism and regard for the ...ished order of things in his be... America is compassed about by ...ples which shake his faith in de...cy and test the very foundations ...r philosophy and confidence in ...nity.

...least, that's about the way Ben ...ms, representative of the United ... Workers of America, felt about ...en he returned this week to ...nooga following efforts to com... differences between mine oper... and workers in certain sections ...ell county, Kentucky. It appears, ...resentative of The Labor World ...ed, that operators of these ... prefer the misery and destruc... bred by communistic organiza... to peace, harmony and content... offered by the 100 per cent. ...rican program of the United ... Workers.

...ressing his unfortunate and dis...ging experiences, Mr. Williams ...that at Glendon, Bell county, coal ...en struck, either of their own ...d or on the advice of some of ...dical organizations. Officials of ...ited Mine Workers, including ...es. William Turnblazer, of ...n 19, called in to address a ... meeting of the miners, ...ld given ear to the "Reds" ad...refused to assume responsibility ...e walkout or to advise them to ...n to the jobs. However, a vote ...taken to secure the sentiment of ...rkers with regard to affiliation ...the United Mine Workers of ..., which resulted in a 100 per ...centre to join the legitimate or...

...the strength of this vote of ...dence, Mr. Williams said, the op... were approached with an of... a tentative agreement, which ...ded only that the United Mine ...d be recognized, the workers ...rn immediately to the job ...a fair and equitable working ...ment was negotiated, and unin...ed operation guaranteed.

...the surprise and disappointment ...is workers' officials, however, ...erators' representatives declined ...ept the proposal, holding that ... agreement was made the ...d Mine Workers would not only ...able to prevent the carrying out ...e terms, but the communists and ... were so powerful they would ...ely resort to violence and thus ...e an even more dangerous and ...uble situation.

...surances that such would not be ...ase, and that the miners had ...90 per cent. to approve the ...s of the American organiza... fell upon deaf ears, and the op... remained obdurate.

...disappointment and dissatisfaction ...mine workers at the failure to ...a conference and a tentative ...ement," Mr. Williams said, "has ...aggravated the situation, and ...e workers, especially at Glen... are now more determined than ...to secure recognition for the ...ate organization. This course ...mitted the United Mine Work... America to the support of ...men, for the first time during ...e trouble in Harlan and Bell ... If there is a strike at other ...in this immediate district we ...honor bound to render every ...le assistance.

..., of course, deplore the failure ...ure peace and harmony in this ..., but we have by no means ...up hope that reason will eventu...prevail and we will ultimately ...ce the mine operators that our ...m is vastly to be preferred to ...structive and un-American tac... the communists."

Williams returned to upper ...ee and Kentucky fields Thurs...

...ress Sympathy ...r Barney Walker

...43, Plumbers and Steamfit... ...ll at the regular weekly meet... ...day night adopt resolutions of ...thy for Barney Walker, well... ...member and official of the ..., the tragic death of his ... James A. Walker, who was ...n an automobile accident Sun... ...November 22. Failure to note ...ssence in these columns last ...resulted from the fact that H. ..., correspondent of The Labor ...for Local 43, was prevented ...ence from attending the meet... ...his local last Friday night.

...Labor World joins the ...rs and other friends in ex... ...to Brother Walker and other ...relatives sincerest sym... ...in their sudden and tragic be...ment.

Patch Work "Cures" Fail to Solve Cincinnati's Unemployment Crisis

Cincinnati, Dec. 3.—The inadequacy of patch-work "remedies" for the present economic upheaval was illustrated here when Fred Hoehler, Cincinnati's welfare director, finally admitted that 45,000 workmen are idle in a town of 450,000 persons. The 45,000 estimate is of those in industries of which some fair reckoning is kept. Actually the number of unemployed is believed to be much higher.

Hoehler, a former Y. M. C. A. secretary, has enthusiastically boosted all welfare schemes and soup house projects thus far proposed as a substitute for real work for the unemployed. Everything from raking leaves to putting in the winter's coal has been tried with official sanction, but the number of unemployed steadily increased until it has reached the point where even the welfare director himself admits the situation is critical.

Hoehler's figures of 45,000 unemployed is really 25 per cent. of Cincinnati's employable population, although it represents 10 per cent. of the total population of the city. Cincinnati's main industries are tool making, chemicals, printing, leather products and some woodworking enterprises.

"Hunger Parade" On Capital Reds' Biggest Effort

Timidity of Secret Service Announcements in Face of Frankly Admitted Communist Program Is Laughable.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—Congress and the miscalled "march of unemployed" are due to descend upon Washington simultaneously.

The "unemployed" are on their way and so are members of congress.

There is at this hour no forecasting what tragedy may grow out of the pilgrimage of propagandists who are rolling toward the nation's capital.

There is, however, a burst of humor in the situation. The United States secret service has swung into action and after much inquiry has put forth the speculation that the parade seems to be controlled by communists.

Why the Guarded Language?

The timidity of the secret service announcements is laughable. The secret service either knows that the parade is an out and out communist propaganda affair, or else it has fallen down on its job. If it knows, as it undoubtedly does, many are wondering why its public announcements have been so guarded.

The official parade route, instructions to squads and other official material for the guidance of the red mobilization, were publicly broadcast by the reds themselves, with unblushing pride in the program, a full week or more before the secret service came forward with its timid announcement that the affair seemed to be controlled by reds.

Whole Affair Is Communist.

The facts, as stated by the communists, are that the demonstration is officially communist, that careful instructions, as reported by International Labor News Service a week ago, have been issued by red headquarters, that squad leaders are to be in command of each automobile or truck and that the entire program is to be under communist direction. Most of the personnel will be communist and non-communists included will be there only for "window dressing."

The "unemployed march", which is an automobile ride and not a march, is the most ambitious project yet carried out by the reds, though they have planned more ambitious ones. Automobiles have started from various points of the nation, including the Pacific coast, to converge at strategic points, and unite in Washington the night before congress assembles.

Reds Armed with Stones.

The one new point announced by the secret service is that the secret instructions issued to souad leaders by the reds call for a supply of stones to be carried in each car.

The possibilities of the propaganda parade are shown by the fact that demonstrations already held in cities en route have resulted in riots and serious injuries to a goodly number.

Plans to drag the White House into a discussion have thus far failed, the reds having been refused admission to the executive offices.

Police Mum on Tactics.

Original communist announcements asserted that 1,200 demonstrators would converge in Washington. There is reason to believe this number is an underestimate, perhaps purposely put forward to throw police off guard. Little is being said by Washington police as to their plans. Two years ago a red demonstration on Capitol Hill brought tear bombs into action. There is no indication yet as to what the police tactics here will be.

But the demonstration itself, in its scope and in point of territory covered, is an out and out revolutionary communist effort on the greatest scale yet attempted in the United States. Official documents show secret service timidity as to its proper classification to be ridiculous.

Attempts to Cut Pay of Teachers Sharply Assailed

Wage Slashes Will Never Bring Prosperity, National Education Secretary Says — School Salaries Low, Report Shows.

Washington, Dec. 3.—"If our classrooms are in the hands of incompetents, then we are committing intellectual suicide," declares J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Educational association, in a foreword to a report on teachers' salaries made public by the association.

Crabtree denounces efforts to cut teachers' pay, saying that teaching is an underpaid profession, and adding:

"Recently a few thoughtless persons and some organized groups have thought it possible to relieve the economic depression by reducing the salaries of teachers. Economic stability and the return of prosperity will never be secured by widespread reduction in buying power through arbitrary wage cuts."

The report says that a majority of teachers in city schools throughout the country receive salaries lower than the average annual income of all gainfully employed workers, despite the fact that educational salaries have risen in the last two years.

Salary figures for the academic year of 1930-31 were obtained by the association from 1,682 cities with populations of 2,500 persons or more.

Of the 301,000 teachers employed in the cities reporting their educational disbursements for salaries, more than 164,000, or 54 per cent. of the total, received less than $2,000 annually, the approximate average income of all gainfully occupied persons in the United States.

The best showing was made by cities of more than 100,000 in population, where only 34 per cent. of the elementary, kindergarten, part-time and junior and senior high school teachers were paid less than the average national income. But the percentages rose rapidly in the smaller cities. In cities of between 30,000 and 100,000 persons in population, the majority of teachers, 69 per cent., were listed as receiving less than $2,000 a year. For still smaller centers the percentages of teachers in that category were as follows: In cities of population between 10,000 to 30,000, 84 per cent.; centers of 5,000 to 10,000 in population, 89 per cent., and those of 2,500 to 5,000 in population, 94 per cent.

A study of the median salaries in 1,040 cities which reported educational outlays for teacher remuneration both in 1928-29 and in 1930-31 indicated that there had been a general increase.

NEW NATIONAL AGREEMENT HELPS UNION HOSIERY MILLS

Philadelphia, Pa.—The national agreement recently negotiated between the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and the union manufacturers has caused an unprecedented rush of activity in union mills throughout the country. The Hosiery Worker, official organ of the hosiery workers, says.

TEACHERS PAID LESS THAN WAGE EARNERS

Washington.—A majority of teachers in city school systems in the United States are paid salaries lower than the average annual income of all gainfully employed persons, according to a survey conducted by the National Education association. This low pay basis obtains despite the fact that educational salaries have risen during the past two years.

Out of 301,000 teachers, the association points out, more than 164,000 received less than $2,000 annually, whic his the approximate average income of all gainfully occupied persons in the United States.

ZIEGLER OFFERS SANE PROGRAM TO END SLUMP

Local Attorney Advocates Intelligent Action.

MUST INCREASE PAY AND SHORTEN HOURS

Tells Optimists Cause of Depression Is Underconsumption, Not Overproduction.

Alvin Ziegler, local attorney, is the latest prominent Chattanoogan to publicly state views respecting the causes of and remedy for the present industrial situation which coincide in full with the position taken by the American labor movement. Mr. Ziegler, although considered as among the younger members of the local bar, is a deep student of economics, and his public utterances carry much weight.

As a guest of the Optimist Club Tuesday, Mr. Ziegler displayed a keen insight into the present situation, analyzing with unusual clarity and thoroughness a condition which has baffled the greatest minds of the country.

Overproduction, he said, had no part in the economics stress, but the trouble lies in underconsumption. "We don't have more food and clothing than the people need, but more than the people have the purchasing power to consume." Higher wages and shorter hours, he continued, must come before the nation returns to that oft-promised era of prosperity which is just around the corner.

"One school of thought—and fortunately not many people in this country adhere to it—is that the whole capitalistic system is wrong and that Russia towers high on the economic skyline," Mr. Ziegler said, terming the soviet experiment "impractical."

"Another school of thought terms itself the deflationist. It says, 'Use fewer automobiles and fewer radios, and reduce wages.'"

Mr. Ziegler scouted that theory also. "There is enough shoe machinery in the United States to manufacture 900,000,000 pairs of shoes a year," he said. "Ordinarily consumption would not be half that. There is enough automobile machinery to produce twice as many cars as there is any ability to purchase. The same condition exists in other lines. Does that look like the solution of our problem lies in decreasing production?"

The solution lies, in the consumers' view, in diffusion of purchasing power, Mr. Ziegler said, and he declared that "this theory seems worthy of the most serious consideration and some of the leading thinkers in the country are thinking about it."

Mr. Ziegler also leaned toward the proposition that industry must create, in good times, a surplus to take care of labor during times of depression.

Three factors in the present depression make this slump different from those that have preceded it, Mr. Ziegler said: "It is not national, but world-wide; it is not financial, but rather industrial, and it is agricultural also.

"The stock marekt crash in October of 1929 was not the cause, but rather a small eddy in the depression," the attorney said. "Artificial stimulants to prosperity, such as installment buying and the creation of a craze for new models of automobiles every year, had already begun to fail.

"The agricultural depression preceded the industrial depression. There was overproduction not only in manufactured articles, as in the previous depressions, but in raw materials." He cited figures to show the large increases in the production of raw materials for several years up to 1929, in several instances as high as 50 per cent.

Mr. Ziegler saw no basis for talk to the effect that the capitalistic system is endangered.

"There is no ill will in the United States today," he said. "There is a lot of apprehension. There is no factor in the United States today that has caused the decline of any nation in the past. We have enough to supply the average man with the conveniences of life and with the leisure to laugh and live and get some of the better things of life."

NOTICE, BARBERS!

Regular meeting of Local 415, Journeyman Barbers, Monday night, will feature the annual election of officers. Other matters of greatest importance to each member will be brought up for discussion and disposition, and all members are requested and expected to be present.

GEORGE W. PERRY, President.

Organized Professors to Boycott Colleges Curbing Free Speech

Chicago, Dec. 3.—Colleges and universities that fail to respect the right of free speech will be boycotted by the American Association of University Professors.

Meeting here, the professors adopted a resolution declaring that colleges and universities found guilty by the association of violating its standards of academic freedom and security of tenure would be placed on a non-recommended list and association members advised against talking positions on their staffs.

Boycotted institutions would remain on the non-recommended list until they again reached the standards of the association, the resolution provides.

The report from the association's academic freedom and tenure committee showed in the last ten months 68 complaints by college faculty members were lodged against their respective institutions.

The association, it was said, accepts for investigation only cases in which it believes serious and real injustice was done.

Labor Executive Declares Banks Force Pay Cuts

Make Loans to Contractors Contingent on Wage Reductions, Building Trades Council Secretary Charges.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 3.—Baltimore bankers have contributed to prolonging the depression and lowering the standard of living by making loans to contractors in some instances contingent on cutting wages, Alfred J. Ahern, executive secretary of the Baltimore Building Trades council, charged in delivering the first of six monthly addresses on topics of the day at the Westminster Presbyterian church. His subject was "The Current Wage."

After citing the legislation enacted in 1908 making it mandatory that on all public work in Baltimore not less than the current daily wage be paid to laborers and mechanics, Ahern said:

"Since that time the Baltimore Federation of Labor has had an uphill battle attempting to have this law enforced," adding:

"You may talk about the difficulty of enforcing the eighteenth amendment and preventing the bootlegging of liquor. It isn't a marker beside the difficulty of enforcing the 'curernt rate'; and bootlegging of labor is engaged in by some of the pillars of the churches in Baltimore city."

Ahern asked if the contractors on public works have been paying that rate. The answer is, except in rare instances, "No," he declared. "They still continue to purchase their labor at the lowest possible price, and in the face of this depression I'll leave the amounts paid to laborers to your imagination."

A. F. of L. Report Shows Total of Idle at New Peak

Unemployment May Reach 7,500,000 in January and Relief Funds Are Totally Inadequate, President Green Warns.

Washington, Dec. 2.—Reports received from trade unions by the American Federation of Labor show that unemployment in industry has reached a new peak, though encouragement is seen in the fact that unemployment in November increased no more than is usual during this month.

Trade union weighted figures for the first part of November show 20 per cent. out of work, as compared with 19.8 per cent. in January, last year, the highest unemployment since last May. The weighted figures are as follows: August, 19.2 per cent. out of work; September, 19.4 per cent.; October, 19.5 per cent. (revised); November (preliminary), 20 per cent.

Commenting on the report, President Green of the A. F. of L. said that the present unemployment crisis will far exceed that experienced at any time in recent years and warned that relief funds are totally inadequate.

One Encouraging Fact.

"One encouraging fact appears from our weighted figures: Unemployment in November has increased no more than is usual at this season, even in the most prosperous year," President Green said. He continued: "In October, also, the increase in industrial unemployment was no more than seasonal. Thus for two months in succession it appears that the abnormal rise of unemployment has been checked. This is the first time since February that unemployment has not increased more than normally. On farms, the number laid off by the first of November was less than usual. Thus the total increase in unemployment by the first part of November was less than expected by about 200,000 persons.

"This check in industrial unemployment may be due largely to efforts to keep men at work. It is worthy of note, especially since trade and industry were declining during October, that it has been possible to prevent unemployment from declining correspondingly. Since our figures are based on reports from trade unions, this has doubtless been due also to the efforts of unions to provide for their members. There have been only five other months since October, 1929, when unemployment did not increase more than normally.

Idle May Reach 7,500,000

"Although this brightens the future outlook a little, it does not alter the fact that the present unemployment crisis will far exceed any we have experienced in this or any other depression in recent years. Already there are 6,000,000 out of work. Unemployment in industry increased by 120,000 last month, and 300,000 were laid off on farms (the usual November layoff is 480,000).

"If unemployment increases as much in the next two months as it did in the years 1928 and 1929, on the average, we ma yexpect from 800,000 to 1,000,000 to be laid off from farms and industries in December and from 500,000 to 700,000 in January. Unless these layoffs can be prevented by increased efforts to keep men at work, some 7,500,000 persons will be out of work in aJnuary.

"As yet relief funds at hand are totally inadequate to meet the need. Although the community chest drive has brought in 14 per cent. more than a year ago, only $36,000,000 are on hand, and we are told that 70 per cent. of this will be needed for the normal expense of the community organizations. Thus only 30 per cent., or $11,000,000, is available for the unemployed. Compare this with the $11,000,000 that wage earners have lost this year. Relief available is only one one-hundredth of their loss. It is impossible for families to exist on one one-hundredth of their normal income. The result is already manifest in cases of undernourishment and starvation in our hospitals, in children who are born without the energy to develop into normal human beings."

DEPARTURES OF ALIENS THREE TIMES NUMBER OF ARRIVALS

Washington.—The Department of Labor reports that three times as many aliens left the United States in October as arrived. Only 3,913 came in, while 10,857 left.

Alien women entering continue to be almost double the total of men, numbering 2,425 compared with 1,488 men and boys. The largest number of departures were Mexicans, of whom 5,190 returned to their native land.

SHOALS REPORT SEEN AS SCHEME OF POWER TRUST

Progressives Denounce Proposals of Commission.

SAY NORRIS BILL WILL BE REPASSED

Writer for "Labor" Finds Senators Bitterly Opposing Private Leasing Plan.

Another move in the ten years' war over Muscle Shoals was made last week, says Eliot Harris, writing for Labor, when the commission created at the suggestion of President Hoover made a report, recommending that the entire plant be leased to some private corporation for 50 years, and used:

First, for the production of fertilizer.

Second, for research and experiment for the benefit of agriculture.

Third, for the manufacture of chemicals.

The report says that "a corporation exclusively owned and controlled by organizations of farmers, operated without profit," should be given preference in making the lease. All power needed for making fertilizer should be allocated to that use, but the leasing corporation should be allowed to sell the surplus—"at the switchboard"—giving preference to "states, counties, municipalities and chemical operations."

One Point for Norris.

Cove Creek Dam, the report declares, should be built by the government. This would add tremendously to the value of the Shoals as a power proposition. Norris has been backing this extension for years, and therefore the president's commission supports him in this important particular.

The commission consisted of nine members, three named by the president and three each by Alabama and Tennessee. The chairman, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau federation, has been repeatedly charged with being too friendly to the interests which sought to take over Muscle Shoals.

Progressives in house and senate lost no time in denouncing the report. They predict it will receive little or no support and that Norris' proposal, vetoed by the president during the last session, will be put over again.

"Under various disguises for more than 10 years," said Senator Norris, "the power trust has tried to get Muscle Shoals by the pretense that they were going to make cheap fertilizer for the farmer.

Would Favor Power Trust.

"In this report, under the cloak of pretended farm relief, is a scheme for giving to the power trust and some unnamed but favored chemical monopoly the use of the wonderful possibilities of surplus power at Muscle Shoals."

Senator Norris declared that under the terms of his bill just as much fertilizer would be made as under the present bill.

"If the power trust and the chemical people had been in earnest in their claim that they were going to make cheap fertilizer for the farmer, they would have jumped at that offer," he said, "and Mr. Hoover would have signed the bill. Their bluff of many years' standing was called, and the power trust wolf was shorn of its farm cloak."

Senator Norris emphasized the provision in the commission's report that surplus power must be "sold at the switchboard." That was a serious "joker," he declared, because it barred the municipalities, which have no transmission lines and no authority to build them. The Alabama Power company would probably get all the surplus power under that plan—and on its own terms.

Norris would have Uncle Sam construct the transmission lines, if necessary, to get the right market for the power.

Penny-Savers Aid Unemployed in South

Atlanta, Ga.—In scores of cities throughout the South penny clubs have been organized to help the jobless. In Atlanta, where the plan originated, the penny contributions of citizens are giving regular employment to 200 men.

Mrs. Thomas K. Glenn, wife of an Atlanta banker, conceived the idea of asking employed Atlantans to give a penny a day for each meal they eat to create jobs for the needy. This amounts to three cents a day, or twenty-one cents a week. The scheme caught on quickly.

"The Penny club is giving $750 each week for men in the improvement and and beautification of parks, school grounds, hospital grounds and other civic projects," Mrs. Glenn said.

The municipal authorities are quite elated over the scheme. It enables them to get municipal work done by charity contributions instead of through taxation.

Christmas Shopping Guide

Co-operation is one of the fundamental principles of Organized Labor. The merchants and business houses whose advertisements appear in this issue are seeking your Christmas trade. It is but reasonable to conclude that those willing to spend their money with your paper are at least not antagonistic to your cause.

Let each member of your family use the following list as a Christmas Shopping Guide. Patronize those who patronize your paper.

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THE LABOR WORLD

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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, DEC. 4, 1931

Cynicgrams

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

The following communications were received too late for any of the early editions today of The Labor World and so have been inserted in this edition:

(Via Least Wire.)

A Few vs. the Many No, Aloysius, you are wrong. There's no dispute at all over whether our government is "of the people, for the people and by the people." The whole argument is over who "the people" are at present the government happens to be "of, for and by."

* * *

(By Wire Pulling.)

Tears or Jeers? Sixty-five married women city jobholders who have husbands earning a living wage will be dismissed next Saturday, Dec. 5, in Syracuse, N. Y. Relief of the unemployment situation is declared by Mayor R. B. Marvin to have inspired the order. The ladies affected by the de-jobbing edict have held a meeting, but could not come to a decision as to how to make their exit, weepingly or sweepingly.

* * *

(Via Underwire.)

$1-A-Day Slaves Thanks to a generous negative vote, a referendum before the voters of Monroe, La., to levy a 1-cent gasoline tax, the revenue to be used in employment to the jobless, was quickly decided. The $390,000, after deducting political wear and tear on the funds, would only permit paying the unemployed $1 a day. Therefore the voters thought the politicians in office were already sufficiently paid through their salaries, so it was decided not to add to their wealth and subject their income to the luxury tax of the state of Louisiana.

* * *

(By John Wireisit)

Whistle It, Too A 100 per cent American citizen is one who never fails to stand and join in singing the "Star-Spangled Banner" by humming it. (Nobody seems to understand how the composer was able to write the tune so high since there were no skyscrapers in those days. Probably he got that way by continually snubbing his neighbors.)

* * *

(By Galvanized Wire.)

Now I'll Tell One If nobody can think of anything better, I suggest we petition congress when it convenes to permit a few thousand of the unemployed to open newsstands on the "corners" business is supposed to have "turned" since 1929.

* * *

(By Hay Wire.)

The Left Is Right The inherent privilege of people to "boo" a policeman has been upheld in Chicago. During a meeting conducted by a communist group seventeen boosers were arrested because they booed uniformed policemen who walked through the hall to arrest a man in an adjoining room. Judge Donald S. McKinlay, before whom the defendants were taken, released them. "Our mayor has been booed," he said. "No one was convicted for that. Why then cannot one boo a policeman?"

* * *

(Several Cynicgrams too "heavy" to send by wire are to be forwarded later by parcel post and will be published when received.—Ed.)

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—In what [illegible] granite cutters [illegible] struggle with the [illegible]?

A.—In 1902, when the [illegible] locked out members of the National Union of Granite Cutters, now the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, in an effort to destroy it. The fight lasted for months, but in the end the employers organization was dead and the union was alive.

Invention of a device which eliminates carbon monoxide fumes from automobile exhausts is announced by W. Gordon Marsh, of Toronto. Professor A. E. Smith, assistant professor of chemical engineering at the University of Toronto, after an analysis of a sample taken from a car fitted with the device, reports that carbon monoxide had been almost completely eliminated.

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RESTRICTED PROFITS TO RESTORE PROSPERITY

Restricted profits in the major industries is advocated as an efficient measure to restore prosperity by Sidney H. Scheur of Scheur & Co., cloth brokers, of New York city.

Mr. Scheur points out that during the boom period preceding the depression the corporations took unheard-of large profits out of industry. These huge profits, he says, appropriated by a relatively small part of the population, seriously impaired the consumers' purchasing power. Added to that impairment, employers since 1929, by layoffs and wage cuts, have reduced the workers' buying power more than eleven billion dollars.

To meet this tremendous deflation in the purchasing power of the masses, Mr. Scheur urges the owners of our major industries to price their products so low as to make consumer replacement compelling. The corporations could do this, he says, by utilizing part of their large surpluses.

"Consumption can only be brought back if the dangerous unlimited profit policy of the past is substantially revised," Mr. Scheur said.

"We must re-educate our industrialists to the wisdom of planfully and consciously limiting profits, especially in times of prosperity.

"For the next few years they should forget earnings and consider only employment as a barometer of our well-being.

"They must expect and desire shrinking surpluses until the manpower of the country is again employed."

Mr. Scheur suggests a revolutionary change in our industrial system as it has been developed by American business men, legalized by American law, and buttressed by American judicial decisions.

The basic, the fundamental principle in our economic order is that the establishments which constitute it are owned by a relatively few individuals called stockholders and operated primarily and exclusively for their private profit.

Under this system the interests of the employes—their wages and hours—have neither legal sanction nor moral standing when they contravene to any considerable extent the profit interests of the stockholders.

Labor holds that our industrial system should be organized with the interests of the workers paramount. Mr. Scheur suggests a similar system.

The great problem before the statesmen of labor and of business is to effect such an economic reorganization promptly and effectively.

Labor is ready.

LABOR IMPROVES SERVICE

Four years ago officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad company established a bureau of new ideas for the improvement of transportation on the Pennsylvania system. The new ideas were to be submitted by the employes of the company.

Since the inception of the bureau, Pennsylvania employes have submitted 8,800 suggestions to better the service. Of these, company officials adopted more than 2,000 and embodied them in railroad operation.

Company officials recently awarded cash prizes for the three best suggestions adopted for the current six months period. The first prize, $100, was paid to an electrician; the second, $50, to a clerk, and the third, $25, to a conductor.

The accepted suggestions belong of course to the railroad company and are used to create profits for those who own the road.

The reports of the company do not mention suggestions for improved service made by stockholders or bond owners.

Evidently labor not only does the necessary work in railroad transportation, but also provides the ideas for its improvement.

UNION HOME FOR HIGH COURT

The American Federation of Labor takes pleasure in announcing the new home for the United States supreme court in the capital of the nation will be constructed by union labor.

The supreme court building commission, presided over by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, awarded the contract for the construction of the superstructure to the George A. Fuller company, which employs union labor. The contract cost is $8,383,000.

The home of the supreme court will be one of the stateliest structures in the government's building program. It will occupy a prominent location in the framework of improvements being made around the capitol grounds. It will be just north of the library of congress and facing the east front of the capitol.

The building will be 385 feet from east to west and 305 feet from north to south. The courtroom and the offices of the justices and court officials will be on the first floor. The second and third floors will contain law libraries, rooms for members of the bar, conference rooms and a reading room.

The new home for the supreme court will not only be a work of architectural splendor and beauty. It will also be a deserved recognition of union craftsmanship, union hours and union wages.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter II
JESUS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES

PART I: The Pharisees, Religious and Social Arbiters of Palestine

WM. L. MOSS

We are going to compare, or rather contrast, the religious teaching of Jesus and the most powerful religious body in Jewry of His day, a religious school of thought which from immediately following the primary stage of His ministry and on until they conspire among themselves to force the Roman representative at Jerusalem to order Jesus taken to the Place of the Skull, Golgotha, to be crucified, never for one day desisted in open and secret machinations to trap Him into convicting Himself before the eyes of Israel. This religious body which opposed Jesus' teaching with such determined and unrelenting bitterness was made up of men whom the world calls the Pharisees. But before engaging in the actual study of the Pharisees let me preface what I have to say about them by stating that the kernel of our Lord's preaching, that is, the two things He seems to have struck at more often than any others, is His warning against (1) indifference and (2) hypocrisy. I believe these are the two things Jesus hit harder than anything else.

He preached against indifference because He saw that it led men to ignore God, and when it did not lead this far, on the other hand it failed to inspire them to inquire as to what or who God really is, leading in the end to wrong conceptions on their part as to God's real nature.

He preached against hypocrisy because, from the revelation He had of the Fatherhood of God, this was the most despicable failing among men—it meant assuming a false, deceptive front, and He knew a man who attempted to deceive his fellowmen would, in the boldness of his conceit, eventually try to deceive God. A hypocrite is, as our Lord said in describing one, a man who meticulously cleans the outside of the cup and platter but whose inward state is foulness and wickedness.

Now when Jesus hit at indifference toward God and His true nature all Jewry, if sensitive at all to the shock of His criticism in this respect, felt the sting of His many rebukes. But when He struck boldly at hypocrisy the objects in the main of His remarks necessarily must, because of their lives, be the Pharisees and nobody else! They were the self-appointed leaders of Palestine, religious and socially, and moreover the essence and fruition of their teaching was—hypocrisy! Being the self-chosen leaders of Palestine we can see where, in the light of their self-assumption, that Israel must not be permitted to have any leaders other than themselves, the Pharisees were incensed, not at Jesus personally, but at His teaching, and, because of that teaching, planned to do away with Him as the disseminator of such a doctrine, a doctrine so contrary to that of their own false teaching.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

Before the close of the Civil war, in September, 1864, the first successful attempt to form a national—in this case also an international—organization of organized crafts took place. During 1863 numerous national organizations were organized of local or "city central unions." Among these national bodies made up of the locals of single crafts organized at this time were the Brotherhood of the Footboard (predecessor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers), the Cigar Makers' International union and the Bricklayers' and Masons' International union. So successful were these national organizations that it was felt the time had come to organize several different crafts into one national body. Accordingly, as stated above, the first successful national labor union, the Industrial Assembly of North America, came into existence. As can be seen by its name it was also international in scope, although its field being limited to this continent.

Although at the time the Industrial Assembly of North America was organized the membership of the unions in this country numbered over 200,000 it soon expired. The need for another national union to take the place of the now defunct Industrial Assembly arrived by 1866 when the soldiers returned and the zeal for unionism was on the increase. A National Labor Congress was held in that year resulting in the formation of the National Labor Union, the second successful attempt at consolidation of all labor unions. Its conventions were held yearly from 1867 to 1872. But the National Labor Union was a weak federation, and when the convention was called to order in 1872 only seven members responded to the call of the roll. It might be added in closing that the National Labor Union was organized solely to influence legislation and when the congress of the United States, in June, 1868, at the instigation of the National Labor union passed an eight-hour law to apply to all laborers and mechanics "employed by or on behalf of the United States government" it can readily be seen that after all, considering the purpose for which this particular national labor body was organized, there was little need for its continued existence.

Son Ikey—Hey, papa, there's a fly in my soup.

Dad Izzy—Vell, Ikey, eat the soup until you come to the fly. Then tell the waiter and he'll give you another plate.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Maj. Frederick Palmer has written the story of Newton D. Baker and his five years of war experience. It is a moving story, bound into two volumes that nick the buyer for $7.50, which in all too many cases will have to go for food and shoes, and not for books.

Baker made a great start, along with Tom Johnson in Cleveland, when the welkin rang with regularity and a whole lot of precision in Johnson's 3-cent fare days.

He came to the war department rated as a pacifist and he got himself nicknamed Pansy Baker. Anyhow he ran the war department and got along pretty much O. K. with organized labor. After Baker got back into private practice it's another story—not so good, from some angles, particularly labor's angle.

* * *

However, Maj. Palmer went digging through the Baker records and he found a good deal besides Baker. For example, he found, inevitably, Samuel Gompers.

Was there anybody in those war days any more active than Samuel Gompers? Not even John J. Pershing himself. To Maj. Palmer, Gompers' active part in the war was "one of the revelations of the records."

This activity was to such point that he came gradually to the conviction that "by the summer of 1918 the home effort was better organized than that in France."

* * *

It may be that a half century will have to elapse before the full worth of Samuel Gompers will be written into the records and laid open to all men.

The war days were not exceptional for Samuel Gompers, except that they changed the course and enlarged the scope of his efforts.

The war days didn't make Gompers work harder, because he always worked up to capacity. If it wasn't war it was organizing, or fighting injunctions.

But the war activities were ponderous, dealing with matters of enormous size.

Missions were dispatched to Europe just as formerly organizers had been dispatched to Illinois. He headed one himself.

Large conferences and small conferences were organized.

Men were called from across the country and men were sent across the country.

A great enterprise for Mexican-American co-operation was organized. And there was the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

What a man! Maj. Palmer has found it out. A great many trade unionists knew it from observation and participation with that amazing leader.

* * *

We have just passed another Armistice day. Orators said it marked another mile post since the guns were silenced.

But the guns have never been silenced. True, they haven't blazed on that terrific western front, but somewhere in the world they have been blazing through all of those thirteen years—and today they blaze in Manchuria.

Gompers labored to end war, but war hasn't ended. That was not his failure, nor labor's failure.

A professed pacifist himself, he came, in the war, to call himself "a first class fighting man," and so he was.

So every trade unionist will have to be, until the ways of democracy supplant throughout our great industrial structure the lash and spur of autocracy and until political life yields to the same impulse.

FUR CONCERN SEEKS WRIT AGAINST PICKETS

Washington.—An injunction to prevent the Fur Workers' union, local No. 72, from picketing its property was asked of the District Supreme court by Francke Furrier, Inc.

The concern claimed that representatives of the union walked back and forth in front of its place of business carrying cards accusing the company of being unfair to organized labor. The picketing, the company said, was injuring its business.

The petition for the injunction evidently overlooked another angle of "business." It is the business of the furrier to sell his goods. It is, on the other hand, the business of the fur workers' union to inform the public that the goods are made under what the union considers as unfair conditions and to urge them not to buy the goods.

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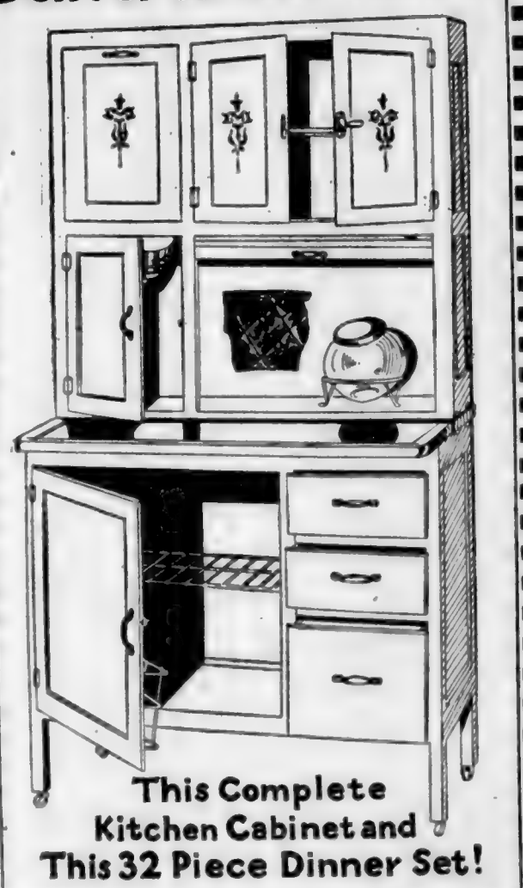

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No. 11121
Chattanooga Finance Corperation
vs.
J. T. Thomas
...e of Tennessee Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greet-...:
Whereas, at the September term of said ...ourt, in the case of Chattanooga Finance ...poration against J. T. Thomas sent up by ...Court for condemnation of land by H. ...Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said ...ounty, to satisfy a judgment for $293.47 and ...sts rendered April 10, 1931, by H. F. Law-...e, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Finance ...poration against J. T. Thomas, it was or-...ed and adjudged that the land described ...ow and levied on under said above named ...endant, be condemned and sold to satisfy ...said debt and all costs.
(Description of land):
...t 23, block 2, J. T. Thomas subdivision ...ers as the "Highlands" as shown by plat ...corded in Plat Book 8, page 2, in the reg-...r's office in Hamilton County.
We therefore command you, that you pro-...d to advertise and sell said land accord-...g to law, to satisfy said judgment, inter-...t and all costs, and that you have the ...ney derived from said sale before the said ...rt at the Court House, in Chattanooga, ...nessee, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, ...nessee, on the first Monday in January next, with this ...rit and a return thereon for your action.
Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said ...urt, at office in Chattanooga, the first ...nday in September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931,
...thin the legal hours, at the west door of ...e courthouse, sell the above-described real ...tate.
CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...By virtue of a Deed of a Trust executed by ...Pettitt, dated January 25, 1928, of ...corded in Book "S", Volume 28, Page 27 et ...q., of the Register's Office of Hamilton ...unty, Tennessee, reference to which is ...ade for a full recital of its provisions, and ...r the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness ...entioned (default having been made ...the payment of said indebtedness) the ...dersigned, as trustee under said deed of ...ust, will, at the request of the holder of ...e note representing said indebtedness, offer ...r sale at public outcry to the highest and ...st bidder for cash and in bar of all equi-...es of redemption, homestead, dower and all ...her rights of exemptions of every kind, at ...e west door of the Court House of Hamil-...n County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931
...tween the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., ...e following described land situate in the ...cond (2nd) Civil District, County of Ham-...on and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The ...st one hundred (100) feet of Lots Nos. ...ne Hundred Eighty-six (186) and One Hun-...ed Eighty-seven (187), Block Number ...ghty-seven (14), Alton Park Addition, as ...own by plat of record in Register's Plat ...ok 4, Page 8 of the Register's Office of ...milton County, Tennessee. Said parts of ...ts make one tract of ground fronting one ...ndred (100) feet on the East line of Cen-...al Avenue and extends back eastwardly, of ...iform width, a distance of one hundred ...) feet.
...le will be made subject to any unpaid ...es.
...is believed to be good, but will sell and ...nvey as Trustee only.
This 29th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...By virtue of the authority vested in me by ...Deed of Trust executed by Dorcas Huey ...her husband, Len Huey, on the 24th day of ...ch, 1930, and recorded in Book "E", Volume ...0, Page 615 et seq., in the Register's Office ...Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which deed ...Trust reference is hereby made for the ...ers and provisions made therein. And de-...t having been made in the payment of ...e indebtedness described in said deed of ...st evidenced by one promissory note in ...e sum of $728.26, dated July 24, 1930, and ...yable August 1st, 1931, with interest there-...n from date at six per cent per annum, ...yable semi-annually and the holder of the ...te secured by said deed of trust having ...clared the entire indebtedness due and pay-...le at once, as provided in said deed of trust, ...d by the said note, I will at the request ...f the holder of said note on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931,
...within lawful hours, at the west door of the ...ourt House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer ...r sale at public outcry and will sell to the ...highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar ...f the equities of redemption, dower and ...omestead the following described real estate ...situate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: In ...the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chatta-...ga, formerly Second Civil District of Ham-...on County, Tennessee, being Lots Nos. 1, ...2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Asbury Park, subdivision ...of Tract "H", part of the J. M. Dobbs Es-...te, as recorded in plat of said subdivision, ...appearing in Plat Book 11, Page 17 in the ...Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennes-...see, excepting therefrom a small portion of ...said lots at the south end or side of same, ...which has been sold off and indicated by a ...fence and wire fence.
The title to said real estate is believed to ...be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee ...only.
This November 17th, 1931.
S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by ...T. Baker and wife, Janetta Baker, dated ...ch 4, 1926, of record in Book "E", Volume ...Page 80 et seq., of the Register's Office ...Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to ...ich is made for a full recital of its pro-...sions, and for the purpose of satisfying the ...debtedness therein mentioned (default hav-...been made in the payment of said in-...btedness) the undersigned, as trustee under ...said deed of trust, will, at the request of the ...holder of the notes representing said in-...btedness, offer for sale at public outcry to ...the highest and best bidder for cash and in ...bar of the equities of redemption, dower and ...homestead, at the west door of the Court ...House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931,
...between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 ...p.m. the following real estate in Hamilton ...County, Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. 39, Block ...No. 3, Walnut Park.
...Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 17th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46188
...State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charles Coffin vs. Tressey Coffin
...It appearing from allegations in complain-...t's bill, which is sworn to that Tressey ...offin is a non-resident of the State of Ten-...essee so that the ordinary process of law ...annot be served upon her, it is ordered that ...publication be made for four successive weeks ...in The Labor World, a newspaper published ...in Hamilton County, notifying said non-...resident to appear at the next January Rules ...of said Court, to be held at the Court House ...in Chattanooga on the first Monday in Janu-...ary next, the same being a Rule day of said ...Court, and make defense to said bill or the ...same will be taken for confessed, and ...cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 12th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. Fogo, Atty 13-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...G. Kalanis and wife, Effie Kalanis, ...ated August 10, 1929, of record in book "M," ...ge 23 Page 224, et seq., of the Register's ...ce of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer-...ce to which is made for a full recital of ...its provisions, and for the purpose of satis-...ying the indebtedness therein mentioned (de-...ault having been made in the payment of ...said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee ...under said deed of trust, will, at the request ...of the holder of the note representing said ...indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry ...to the highest and best bidder for cash and ...in bar of all equities of redemption, home-...stead, dower and all other rights of exemp-...tions of every kind, at the west door of the ...Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
...between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following described land situate in the ...City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and ...State of Tennessee, to-wit: In Lot No. 12, Block No. 17, Highland Park, ...as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, ...Page 14 of the Register's Office of Hamilton ...County, Tennessee. Said Lot fronts 50 feet ...on the North line of Duncan Avenue and ex-...tends back Northwardly, of uniform width, a ...distance of 135 feet to the South line of a ...10 foot alley.
...Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 17th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by Mary Walsh, unmarried, on the 1st day of December, 1927, and recorded in Book B, Page 672, Volume 26 in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which registered deed of trust reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein. And default having been made in the payment of the notes payable in August, September, and October, 1931, and said default having remained more than thirty days after maturity of said notes, the holder of said notes secured by said deed of trust having elected to declare the entire indebtedness due as provided by said notes and deed of trust, the said indebtedness consisting of ninety-seven promissory notes, 96 notes in the sum of $10.00 each and one note in the sum of Fifteen Dollars, thirty-three of said notes having been paid, the remaining notes of said series are hereby declared by the holder to be due and payable; and by request of the holder of said indebtedness I will on
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1931,
within lawful hours, at the West Door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead the following described real estate in the Third Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot number 156, Northside Land Company's amended sub-division of part of the Cowart Estate; said lot fronts 50 feet on the west line of Tremont Avenue and runs back westwardly, of uniform width, to Kathrina Street, being the same real estate conveyed by Hattie E. Spooner Souder to Gertie Koons, Nov. 2nd, 1923, recorded in Book W, Vol. 17, page 298, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
The title is believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This November 20th, 1931.
12-18 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE
Pursuant to a levy duly and regularly made by an execution issued from the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee in the case of Nettie Powell and Maggie Smith vs. Belle Blake, and by virtue of an order of sale duly and regularly issued from the Supreme Court directing a sale of the property levied on by virtue of the execution, as aforesaid, I will sell at the West door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 26th day of December, 1931, within the legal hours of sale, the remainder interest in the following described real estate, to-wit:
All of Lots Thirty-two (32) and Thirty-three (33) of the North Side Land Company's sub-division of Lot Twenty-five (25) of the East End Syndicate Addition in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, described in a deed registered in Book I, Volume 9, page 698, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and on these two lots there is a house resting on both lots making of this one lot of land and one house.
Also the remainder interest in Lot Five (5) of the Waterhouse sub-division lying in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee. This property lies on the North side of Third Street in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and will be sold as the property of Belle Blake subject to her homestead and dower interest in said property, and I will sell the remainder interest in said land at said sale to satisfy an order of sale issued in the above styled cause to satisfy a judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, which said judgment is recorded in Book U, Volume 25, page 511, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and the remainder interest in said property will be sold for cash, as provided by law in such cases.
This November 24th, 1931.
CHARLIE TAYLOR, Sheriff.
CHAS. WEIGEL, Deputy Sheriff.
12-18

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by James G. Kalanis, Trustee, James G. Kalanis and wife, Effie A. Kalanis, dated November 4, 1929, of record in book "Z," Volume 24, Page 20, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Being Lots Numbers Two (2) and Three (3), Block Seventeen (17), Highland Park Addition Number One (1), as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, Page 23, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Each of said Lots front fifty (50) feet on the South line of McCallie Avenue and extend back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to the North line of an alley.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by James G. Kalanis, Trustee, dated September 18, 1928, of record in Book "H", Volume 24, Page 1 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Being Lot Number Five (5) in Block Number Seventeen (17) Highland Park Addition No. 1, as shown by a plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 1, Page 23, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet, more or less, to an alley.
The following described real estate in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee:
Lot Number Four (4) in Block Number Seventeen (17), of Highland Park Addition Number One (1), in the old Fifth Civil District, now a part of the City of Chattanooga, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by a plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 1, page 23, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lots front fifty (50) feet on the South line of McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Joseph E. Crouch and wife, Mary V. Crouch, dated February 26, 1929, of record in Book "H," Volume 24, Page 152, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Being Lot Number Fifteen (15) in Block Number Seventeen (17) Highland Park Addition No. 1, as shown by a plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 1, Page 23, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet, more or less, to an alley.
The following described real estate in the First Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee:
Lot Number Fourteen (14), in J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 8, Page 40.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NEEDY ASKED NO QUESTIONS AT ERIE'S MULLIGAN HALL

Unique Institution, Founded by Newspaper Man and Supported by Voluntary Contributions, Ends Year of Feeding Hungry, Free of Charge and Regardless of Color, Race or Religion.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Erie, Pa., Dec. 2.—Mulligan hall, a unique institution in Erie, celebrated its first birthday last Tuesday. Not that the day was different from any other of the 365 gone before, but that the institution was still feeding the hungry and needy—and no questions asked.

Mulligan hall, labeled with a name plucked from the "jungle camps" of the hobo world, is different from any other relief institution in America. To begin with, it was founded by a newspaper man (who has no more money than the average newspaper man, and that isn't much), Tom Sterrett, who was one of the editors of "Stars and Stripes," the A. E. F. newspaper durin gthe World war, and who at the time of the founding was a columnist on the Erie Times. Mulligan Hall asks no questions of anyone seeking a meal, only that he be hungry and a "down and outer," and needs food. Race, color, religion and previous affluence have nothing to do with getting a meal at Mulligan hall.

And with one year slipped away, Mulligan hall is still carrying on with the same purpose for which it was set up.

Supported by Public.

This huge dispensary, feeding thousands weekly, is operated entirely on contributions received voluntarily from the public. People in all walks of life contribute; but without the assistance of the working men and women of Erie there would be no Mulligan hall. Tom Sterrett says so himself.

When the hall was opened in the abandoned Presbyterian church, which faces on Perry square, it was greeted with acclaim. Its sponsors were lauded for taeir charity and foresight. Today, the hall goes along its charitable way, supported by the newspapers of Erie day by day. The long line of destitute and hungry that wends its way three times a day into the spacious building gives dramatic testimony to the good that Mulligan hall is doing and has done in this Pennsylvania lity.

"Uplift Society" Sponsors Hall.

Mulligan hall is the result of an idea given to Tom Sterrett by Maude McKee of the Perry theater goods shop. Sterrett elaborated on the plan and explained it in detail through his column in the Times. He attempted to have some fraternal order take over the plan, but none of them felt financially able to do it. Sterrett with John Meade, Sr., publisher of the Times; William McClelland, school director; Peter Pulakos, business man, and Mayor Joseph Williams, had organized a joke luncheon club which they ironically named the "Uplift Society." One day Sterrett proposed that the "Uplift society" sponsor Mulligan hall. The mayor and common council agreed to donate the church building (owned then by the city) for the hall. Members of the "club" (which consisted of a name only) agreed to sponsor the institution. The "Uplift society," consisting of five men, had no by-laws, no dues and no definite purpose. Sterrett, however, got busy and with a single gesture the Uplift crowd became a big factor in Erie charity. And Mulligan hall was a reality.

Success From the Start.

The hall was a success from the start. Sterrett worked himself into a long sick spell over it, but the hall went over. Thousands of hungry and needy will testify to its benefits. Relief experts from many other places have visited Erie to watch the operations of Mulligan hall with the idea of incorporating it in their own charity work.

Mulligan hall stands today as the only free food dispensary operated without organized support in the country.

It depends entirely on the working men and women, the merchants and the business men and institutions of Erie for its support. Its upkeep is slight and virtually all contributions received are turned back to the hungry and the needy.

In a brief resume of Mulligan hall by Tom Sterrett, in his newspaper, the Weekly Sun, he said: "I know that just one year ago tonight Mulligan hall was opened. It was raining, but an immense crowd gathered just the same. I made more than 50 talks that night to various groups, telling them how we expected to run the place. For which 20-hour-a-day stuff I've paid the penalty during the entire year of 1931. But it was worth it, and if I had it to do over again I'd start Mulligan hall even though I knew I was going to be sick for a whole year."

The needy and unemployed of Erie have on numerous occasions expressed their gratitude to Sterrett. Contrary to usual opinion, Mulligan hall's free food privilege is not abused. And if it was, the actual hungry and needy would not be penalized because of its abuse by the unprincipled. Mulligan hall's food, like salvation, is free, without money and without price. And no questions asked.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. E. Crouch and wife, Mary V. Crouch, dated February 26, 1929, of record in Book "H", Volume 24, Page 150 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
FIRST TRACT: Lots Numbers Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), and Thirteen (13), in J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 8, Page 40.
SECOND TRACT: The south one hundred thirty and five-tenths (130.5) feet of Lot Number Fifteen (15), J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 8, Page 40, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of lot makes one tract of ground fronting fifty and 35/100 (50.35) feet on the North line of Brainerd Road and extends back northwardly to the South line of the property conveyed by J. E. Crouch and wife to Rosa Schwarts by deed registered in Book "R", Volume 20, Page 374 in the Register's Office of said County.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46257
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Davis Harbin Walker vs. Knox Walker.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Knox Walker is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 24th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 12-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46263
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Margaret Bunch vs. Lee Bunch.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lee Bunch is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 25th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. R. Bernhardt, Atty. 12-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46283
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
M. G. Altman vs. D. R. Altman
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that D. R. Altman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 20th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
Boyd W. Hargraves, Atty. 12-25

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11120
American Trust & Banking Co.
vs.
Catherine Desabla
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
To the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greeting:
Whereas, at the September term of said Court, in the case of American Trust & Banking Co. against Catherine Desabla, sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $519.85 and costs rendered September 4, 1931, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of American Trust & Banking Co. against Catherine Desabla, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.
(Description of land):
Lot 4, block 1 of subdivision of Lot 4, Desabla Home Place Addition to Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.
We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.
Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the courthouse, sell the above-described real estate.
CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
Isham McGee, D. S. 12-25

Hub Building Unions Consider Lowering Wages

Employers' Association Urges Voluntary, Temporary Reduction on Ground It Will Stimulate Construction Work.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 3.—The Boston Building Trades council has under consideration a suggestion from the Building Trades Employers' association that a voluntary reduction in wages be made by the building unions. The council has been collecting data and expects to submit its attitude on the suggestion of the employers in the near future.

In response to the suggestion of the employers that the unions cut wages as a way of improving conditions during the prevailing depression, the carpenters' union has offered to accept $1.17½ per hour for a week of 40 hours. This rate is to remain in effect until April 1, 1933. The reduction is 20 cents. There is also a reduction for shop and mill carpenters under the voluntary reduction. The new rate is 92½ cents. The carpenters' union is not a member of the Boston Building Trades council, hence its individual action in treating the suggestion of the employers. The latter asked that the temporary reduction be for at least 18 months. The employers' organization claims the temporary reduction will help in improving conditions in construction activities by assuring a decreased cost for building work. The employers claim they have no intention of seeking a permanent cut in wages.

It is estimated that approximately 8,000 men are affected by the action of the carpenters. The voluntary action of the carpenters was taken after giving the proposal of the employers five weeks' consideration. The decision was reached that the high cost ing of big building projects, and that of building was causing the postponit was advisable to comply with the suggestion of the employers to see if tangible improvement resulted. The reduction in wages becomes effective on Jan. 1.

It's so awfully simple to demand UNION GOODS and SERVICE that it is simply awful more trade unionists do not do this important thing.

Says Rich Favor Charity as Less Costly Than Giving Work to Idle

Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 3.—"The American charity dole costs less than putting people to work. Since our government is controlled by rich men who would rather give a comparatively small amount to charity than to spend the money necessary to provide work for men and women, we continue to have milions olf unemployed and increasing calls for funds to give charity to them. I think we would solve our unemployment problem in the United States if we would wor kout some means of putting 2,000,000 of our jobless men and women to work."

This is the opinion of Michael Hudson, secretary-treasurer and general manager of Belk's department store of this city. He is also prominently connected with the Belk chain of stores that operates in this and adjoining states.

Hudson, who has devoted much thought and extensive study to economic problems of the moment, has been the leading spirit in the formation of the Economic League to Alleviate Unemployment, which came into existence here during the late was held and drew a large assortment of substantial citizens.

The economic league will be interested in two programs. It will cooperate with existing organizations that are handling the work of giving immediate relief to distress due to the depression. It wil lalso bend its efforts toward working out an intelligent plan that will remove the cause of the depression. Practically every important group in the city has already enrolled representatives in the economic league.

The organization is really the outgrowth of a movement started by the rGeensboro Central Labor union last fall. At that time the Greensboro Central Labor union invited representatives of various groups and organizations in the city to consider plans for finding jobs for the large number of unemployed people in the city. The results were so very striking that they elicited hearty commendation from Gov. Gardner's state chairman of relief and employment, Prof. R. W. Henninger, of Raleigh.

EAT at . . .
REX LUNCH
Rex Richey, Prop.
Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service
Eighth and Cherry Sts.

SELECT YOUR GIFTS NOW!
TAKE advantage of our extensive, new stock of fine quality jewelry, and choose the beautiful gifts you want to give. You give Christmas gifts only once a year . . . make them lasting and precious, so that your generosity and thoughfulness will long be remembered. There's nothing in fine jewelry that we haven't got . . . and we guarantee everything we sell—for quality and value.
Make your selections early this year . . . don't wait till the last minute . . . and then have a hurried selection.
TEMPLETON'S
INC.
Jewelry and Precious Stones
TWELVE WEST EIGHTH STREET

ON TO MILLERS' TOYLAND
Fourth Floor
Our toy department is now open with a full line of Christmas toys for the children . . . old Santa Claus himself will soon be with us and when he comes you must see him . . . in the mean time, pick out the toys you want kept for you.

$5 Wicker Chairs $3.98
Pretty little real wicker rocking chairs in red, blue, green, buff and white.

Toy Telephones $1.00
Cute little toy phones, either French or American styles. Children love these.

Toy Pianos $1.00 to $4.98
Baby grand pianos in colors of red, green and mahogany. See our lines at these prices.

Movie Machines $6.50 to $12.50
Give the children real thrills, buy them a movie picture machine.

$5.00 Wagons $4.49
Our coaster wagon can't be duplicated for the price.

$3 Wicker Doll Buggies $1.98
Wicker doll buggies in colors of green and buff. Well constructed doll carriages.

Steel Wagons $1
"Sunny" all steel wagons; just the kind for a sturdy boy.

Electric Trains
Engines, baggage coaches, freight cars and coaches, as well as tracks, tunnels, stations and everything that goes with a railroad. SPECIAL PRICES—
$4.98 to $75.00

Just Here! More Baby Glorias
Beautiful dolls with sleeping eyes, soft, cuddly bodies, beautifully dressed and regular $6.00 values. Buy them on our Lay-by Plan of part payment. $4.98

Toy Electric Stoves That You Can Cook On
This stove has tea kettle, stew kettle and baking pan, and comes in red, blue and green colors. A quaint little trick and a $3.00 value. $1.98

$2.50 Coffee Sets $1.79
21-piece sets, aluminum, put up in Christmas box.

Toy Tea Sets 50c to $3.98
Darling little tea sets with service for four or six.

NEW GAMES
We have all the new games of the year, including backgammon, ping-pong, lotto, Pollyanna, camelot and carom, the 57-game board.

Miller Bros & Co

"I See by the Paper"

By HECK

Much space in the papers this week has been devoted to the trial of W. B. Jones, miners' union officer of Harlan county, Kentucky, during which many accusations have been made against Jones, chief among them being the plotting of the murder of Deputy Sheriff Jim Daniels. Miners are accused of signing pledges to do certain acts of violence with blood from their own bodies, at the instigation of Jones. Jones is accused of saying the only way for the union to gain any justice from the mine owners and Harlan county officers would be to eliminate Daniels, who was the chief of the mine police, and the superintendent of the mine.

It seems doubtful that union men would resort to such tactics as these union men have been accused of doing. When county officials and officers join with mine owners in oppressing union men they are justified in taking steps to protect themselves from such oppression. But a union officer is intelligent enough to realize that murder will only end one way, and will not gain anything for him and his fellow union men. Could it be possible that the killing of Daniels was not premeditated, resulting only in a spontaneous clash between the miners, who were protecting themselves, and the mine police, who were trying to force the miners into submission to the mandates of the mine owners; and the county officials and mine owners have seized upon it as a chance to frame a union officer and put a black mark against the union?

Undoubtedly the mine owners have spent more money in trying to force the miners to their way of thinking than they would have spent if they had paid the miners a decent wage—and they haven't forced the miners to their way of thinking yet. It has been an expensive strike, to both the miners and the mine owners, and could have been avoided entirely if the mine owners had been willing to take a little smaller profit and pay the miners a decent wage.

The capitalist invests his money and expects a return from it—the bigger the better. He expects a return which will enable him to enjoy a high standard of living and amass a big fortune. Is not the laboring man entitled to a return from the investment of his labor which will enable him to enjoy a standard of living commensurate to his social position and save a little for his old age? All the laboring man has to invest is his ability to work, and when he is no longer able to work what is he to do if the returns on his investment have not enabled him to lay by a little for a rainy day?

* * *

Bakers and barbers in the Latin section of Tampa, Fla., have joined 7,000 cigarmakers on strike. It seems that the real reason the tobacco workers walked out was because of an attempt of the manufacturers to interfere with the custom of having books read aloud to the workers at their benches in factories.

Newspaper accounts of the strike give the main reason for the strike as being a protest against the arrest of a group of communist sympathizers, with a secondary reason being that given above. From this distance it is difficult to say if the papers give the correct version, but may I ask a question:

Why should a group of workers, with a legitimate reason like the attempt of employers to interfere with working conditions, use a flimsy reason, like the protest against the arrest of communist sympathizers, for a strike? That's why I say the real reason seems to be a protest against a change in working conditions. We need a labor news service which gives the real facts about all labor disputes, current. We are entitled to know the facts in labor matters and we can't depend on the newspapers, and the labor news services we have are not adequate.

PALESTINE LABOR WEEKLY SUSPENDS PUBLICATION

Tel Aviv, Palestine.—The executive committee of the General Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine has announced suspension of the publication of the English Weekly Supplement of Davar, the Palestine Labor daily. The suspension was made necessary by the withdrawal of M. Shertok from the editorial staff of Davar to accept the political secretaryship to the executive of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."
—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. G-170

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Ideal Gifts..Ideal Values..Ideal Terms..Buy Now..Pay Next Year!

IDEAL CHRISTMAS FURNITURE EVENT

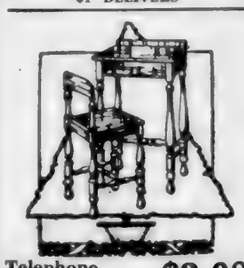
Complete Display TOYS At All Sterchi Stores Buy Now, Pay Next Year.

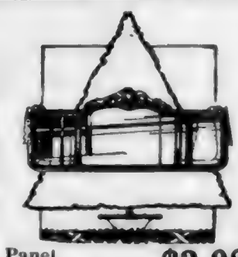
Baby High Chair $3.95
50c DELIVERS

Spinet Desk $22.50
50c DELIVERS

Drumtop Tables $19.75
$1 DELIVERS

Book Case $25
$1 DELIVERS


Telephone Sets $2.98
50c DELIVERS


Panel Mirrors $2.98
50c DELIVERS

Day Beds $19.50
$1 DELIVERS

Colonial Beds $19.50
$1 DELIVERS

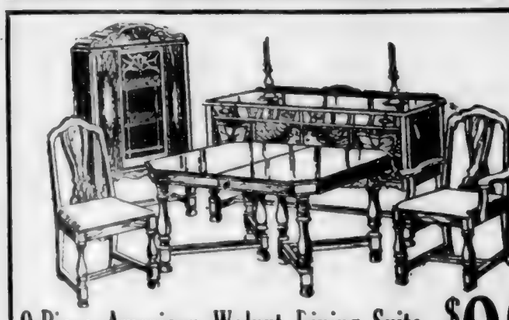
OUR IDEAL CHRISTMAS FURNITURE EVENT is very popular. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen have found here IDEAL GIFTS—IDEAL VALUES — IDEAL TERMS — Again Sterchi Stores have demonstrated that everyone can have their home furnished in an IDEAL WAY—Economically! Easily! Unquestionably—Sterchi Stores is the IDEAL PLACE to buy your IDEAL GIFTS for this Christmas. Visit our stores—1st floor—2nd floor—3rd floor—4th floor—Drapery Dept.—Piano Dept.—Radio Dept.—Toy Dept.—every department is complete with bright, sparkling new, up-to-the-minute furniture. Visit our store now! We want you to SEE what IDEAL VALUES are!

Buy Now Pay Next Year

A "Surprise" Gift FREE With Any Purchase That's Ideal

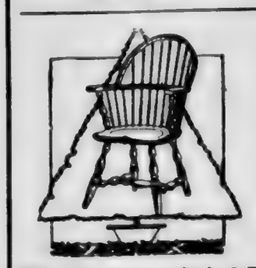
Buy Now Pay Next Year

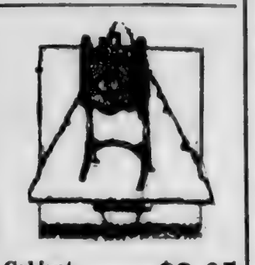
100% MOHAIR SUITE, Now Only .. $98
An ideal, lasting gift that will reflect good judgment for this Christmas and many to come, and inexpensive at .....
$5.00 NOW—BALANCE NEXT YEAR


9-Piece American Walnut Dining Suite $98
Your opportunity to save and have! Included in this complete dining room outfit are china cabinet, buffet, table and six chairs .....
$5.00 NOW—BALANCE NEXT YEAR

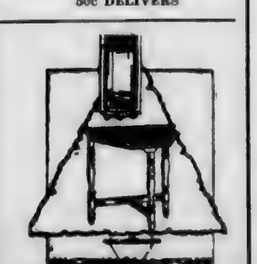
Colonial Secretary .. $39.75
$1.00 CASH

Apex Cleaner ... $44.50
$1 DELIVERS


Windsor Chairs $5.95
50c DELIVERS


Cabinet Smoker $3.95
50c DELIVERS

Dinner Set $2.95
$1 DELIVERS


Console Set $3.95
50c DELIVERS

Sewing Cabinets $2.95
50c DELIVERS

Sewing Cabinets $5.95
50c DELIVERS

CEDAR CHEST--Ideal Gift

Any lady will surely appreciate one of these splendid Cedar Chests. We have many new designs for you to choose from.

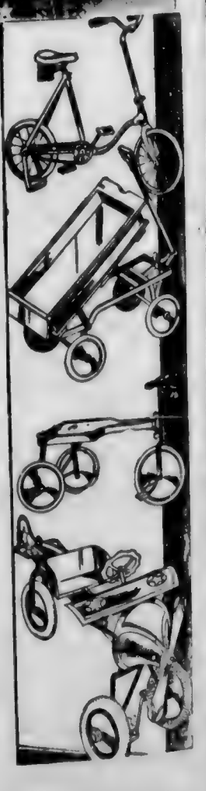
Natural Cedar
$9.95
Window Seat In Walnut
$23.50
$1.00 DELIVERS ANY CHEST!

TOYS THAT WILL DELIGHT THE LITTLE ONES

At All Sterchi Stores:

Tricycles $2.95.
Autos $6.75.
Doll Carriges $5.35.
Sidewalk Bikes $11.95
Child's Desks $8.95.
Wagons $1.98.
Scooters 95c.
Fiber Rockers $2.50
Aeroplanes $9.95
Breakfast Sets $2.95.

Buy Now. Pay Next Year!

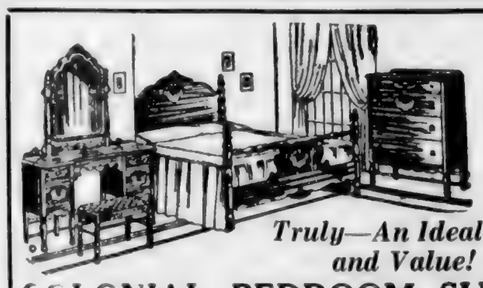


SPECIAL

If you really want to make him happy, fix him up with a big comfortable chair! A large selection for you to choose from at prices you can afford.

Lounge Chairs $16.95

A Chair Is An Ideal Gift for Him!


Truly—An Ideal Gift and Value!

COLONIAL BEDROOM SUITE

This splendid suite is truly an ideal Gift and value. It consists of beautiful French vanity, 4-post bed and large chest of drawers $59.50

$2 Now—Balance Next Year!

WHAT WE SELL WE GUARANTEE!
Buy Now---Pay Next Year!

Main Store: 701 Broad.
Exchange Store: 37 E. Main St.

STERCHI'S QUALITY FURNITURE

West Eighth at Pine.
Rossville
East Chatta.

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 11, 1931 | Number 33

Proposed Income Tax Bill Is Defeated After Major Amendment

Sr. Chamlee Would Raise Exemption to $2,500.

AMENDED BILL LOSES BY HUGE "NO" VOTE

Senator Todd Introduces Proposal to Repeal Barbers' Law — Labor's Representatives Active.

According to information from Nashville Thursday morning, Representatives George W. Chamlee, Jr., and D. M. Coleman cast their votes in favor of the proposed 5 per cent tax on working people of Tennessee, after, however, Mr. Chamlee had succeeded in amending the proposal to raise exemptions from $1,000 to $2,500. Both voted against passing the amended measure.

A number of strong protests had been wired the local representatives, including one from Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, against the abominable proposal backed by the Horton-ites.

David Hanly, legislative chairman of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, told The Labor World that J. Mitt Payne was opposed to the bill, but was not present when the vote was taken.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Dec. 9.—The so-called income tax bill, highly recommended by Gov. Horton, was put to the table in the house by an overwhelming vote Wednesday.

The bill declared the right to work a privilege, and taxed it as such. It provided for a flat rate of 5 per cent on all salaries and wages over $1,000 a year. It made no distinction between a married man and a single man. It provided no exemption for dependents nor for any other taxes paid by the individual. It further provided that the wilful failure or refusal of any taxpayer to pay the tax or make any return would be declared a misdemeanor and anyone violating this provision would be subject to a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $1,000.

The bill was amended to raise the exemption to $2,500 and was then tabled.

Representative Charles Mooney, of Shelby county, made the principal speech against the bill. He said that a taxing measure that taxed the wage-earners and let the others get by was un-American. He said further: "I always thought that any man had a right to earn a living; there are certain inherent rights that cannot be curtailed by any man or set of men. This is not an income tax, but rather a tax on what a man sweats to produce." Mr. Mooney further characterized this bill as the product of an immature mind. He called attention to the fact that a man who might have earned an income in 1931, who had been thrown out of work, would be subject to a fine of from $10 to $100 if he did not pay it, whether he had it or not.

The joint legislative committee, composed of H. V. Reid, W. Chrisman, Perry E. Daly, W. Jacobs and myself, were active in opposing this bill.

Senator Todd, of Sullivan county, introduced a bill today to repeal the barbers' examination law.

It is the consensus of opinion that a graduated income tax law will be passed.

The house today passed a bill reducing the expenses of the state government 11 per cent for the remainder of the biennium, which means that the salaries of all state officials and employes will be reduced by 15 per cent for the two years. This decrease will not apply to the salaries of judges, but does apply to the salaries of district attorneys-general.

Virgin Remains Confined to Home

L. Wergin, well-known member and official of Central Body and Lodge 56, Machinists, is still confined to his home with an infected hand. "Bill's" friends hope the ailing member will soon get back to normal, when the old-timer may go about his business as usual.

BELIEVE IN HIM

JOHN COEFIELD
President United Association Plumbers and Steamfitters.

Plumbers Offer Splendid Tribute To National Heads

Union Decides by Overwhelming Majority to Postpone Convention—Local No. 43 Has Close Vote.

Remarkable tribute has just been paid the officers of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters by referendum vote of the membership of the entire organization.

In a poll that was carried approximately 12 to 1, the membership of this big international has decided to defer until November, 1935, the taking of the customary referendum on the question whether a convention shall be ordered. Members of Local 43 voted against the convention by a small majority, officers told The Labor World.

Had the recent vote not been taken, or had it been defeated, the membership would have voted this year on whether to hold the usual quadrennial convention.

Big Majority for Proposal.

The result of the referendum just taken has just been tallied and is announced as follows: In favor of postponement, 33,864; against postponement, 3,083; total vote cast, 36,956.

The tremendous majority by which the referendum proposal was carried is regarded as a remarkable tribute to the officers, in whose hands the affairs of the organization rest until another convention is ordered and held; and at the same time it demonstrates a magnificent spirit of confidence and co-operation with the general executive board and officers.

Question Voted On.

The question voted on was: "Shall the referendum proposition for or against a convention to be sent out in November be postponed until November, 1925, and shall the moneys now held in the convention fund and other accumulations in said fund up to and including December, next year, 1932, be transferred to the general fund?"

When the vote was taken the union had $174,502.82 in its convention fund. It is estimated that by December, next year, the total will be approximately $300,000, all of which will be turned into the general fund, to aid in the protection of the wage and working conditions and principles of the United Association.

The vote is the more remarkable in view of the fact that all expenses and wages of delegates are paid to them out of the convention fund, which is derived from the detachment of a percentage of dues. By voting to defer the convention a great many members were voting to deprive themselves of a convention trip at organization expense.

Organization Strengthened.

Turning the immense convention fund into the general fund will obviously strengthen the position of the organization, adding to its prestige in the eyes of employers, a fact that is regarded as of great importance at a time when wage reduction moves are occupying the minds of many in the employing world.

President John Coefield and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas E. Burke, the administrative officers in whose hands the welfare of the organization must rest until another convention is held, are extremely gratified by the result, and are being congratulated by their membership and their fellow trade unionists.

Local Unions Preparing for Year of Activity; Three Report Elections---Old-Timers Favored

PERRY AGAIN HEADS BARBERS

Re-Elected for Third Term Without Opposition—Old Officers Favored.

George W. Perry, president of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, for the past two years, was last Monday night renamed to that position without opposition at a largely attended meeting of the local union. Mr. Perry is one of the best-known members of the local trades union family, and has served as an officer and member of his organization, as well as of Central Body, for many years.

J. S. Boyd, at one time president of the local, was elected to the vice-presidency, and the preference for old-timers was carried throughout the list, next in line being E. D. Stevenson, who was re-elected financial secretary merely as a matter of form.

Then Gaston Helms, whose record of service also includes a time or two as chief executive, was chosen as recorder, and having gotten this far the members evidently did not want to spoil a good start, and completed the list by naming T. N. Briggs as guide and J. S. Ball and G. D. Hill on the finance committee.

President Perry expressed confidence in the future of the trade, and predicted that the coming year will be one in which the membership will forget all about the trials and tribulations of a depression.

"We have learned much during the past year or two," the executive said, "not the least of which has been to meet our problems in a spirit of solidarity and mutual good-will. We intend to follow that policy from now on. Watch us grow!"

OFFER CONDOLENCES TO BEREAVED BROTHER

Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, at the regular weekly meeting last Friday night, adopted unanimously a resolution expressing condolences to Barney Walker, a fellow-worker, in the tragic death of his brother, which was noted in these columns last week. The resolution follows:

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to deprive our brother, Barney Walker, of his brother, James L. Walker, by a violent accident; and,

Whereas, this local holds the warmest regard and brotherly love for Brother Walker and sympathizes with him deeply in his bereavement; be it

Resolved, That this local does hereby extend to Brother Barney Walker our deepest regrets and sympathy for him and his family in this untimely loss and death of his brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Walker, and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

Jobless Relief Asked By Dewey's Committee

Washington.—The joint committee on unemployment relief, headed by Dr. John Dewey, at a meeting here, stressed federal legislative relief for unemployment. Its legislative program demands the appropriation of $250,000,000 to feed and clothe the unemployed, $250,000,000 to aid state unemployment insurance systems, $5,000,000,000 for public works, and increased surtaxes and estate taxes and a gift tax to finance the projects.

MACHINISTS 56 NAME PALMER

Newcomer to Official Family Brings Years of Active Experience.

Members of Lodge 56, International Association of Machinists, Tuesday night elected officers for 1932, and chose for their chief executive a newcomer to the official family in the person of Frank H. Palmer, succeeding O. R. Hubble, who declined to stand for re-election following one term in that office.

Mr. Palmer has been identified with either Lodge 56 or Lodge 1450 almost continuously since 1910, having been away from Chattanooga a comparatively short time during that period. He has been employed by the Southern railroad and by various contract shops. He is a native of this city, and learned his trade here. Although he has never served before in the position of president, he has always maintained an active interest in union affairs, and his friends are predicting a successful administration of the local's affairs under his guidance.

Other officers chosen by the lodge were:

Vice-President—Herman Metz.
Recorder—Roscoe Jobe.
Financial Secretary—Harry Kelley.
Conductor—Anton Buol.
Sentinel—W. F. Lange.
Trustees—R. D. Brown, Sam H. Duggan, W. L. Wergin
Business Agent—Dave Sivley.

The new officers will be installed at the first meeting in January. According to members of the lodge, the election night was marked by one of the largest attended meetings in months, and considerable important business was transacted with unusual enthusiasm. Among other matters the lodge instructed its secretary to wire strong protests to Hamilton county representatives in the legislature against the so-called income tax law which was killed in the house Wednesday.

President of Loew's Gets $304,000 a Year

Treasurer Paid $270,000 Salary and Bonus — Extra Dividend Declared—Wages Cut.

New York, Dec. 10.—The directors of Loew's, Inc., moving picture producers and theater owners, paid Nicholas Schenck, president of the company, $130,000 salary and $274,000 bonus for 1930, a total of $304,000.

The directors also paid David Bernstein, treasurer, $104,000 salary and $164,000 bonus, a total of $270,642 a year.

The directors declared an extra dividend of $1 a share, amounting to around $1,413,573, in addition to the regular dividend of 75 cents, amounting to about $1,060,179.

J. Robert Rubin, a director, who presided at the meeting, said that every effort was being made to reduce expenses at the company's California studios. Salaries of all employes in the studios except officials and those under contract had been cut, he said.

Old Stuff.

Brown—Why do you keep going to the doctor? He said it was no longer necessary.

Jessup—I'm reading a continued story in one of his waiting room magazines.

SANDY SUMMERS AGAIN HONORED

Heads Musicians for 'Steenth Time—Johnny Mahoney Secretary.

"I want to report our annual election of officers," said John T. Mahoney, correspondent of The Labor World from Local No. 80, American Federation of Musicians.

"Fine," said the representative of The Labor World. "Who's the new president?"

"Sandy Summers," replied Johnny.

"Give us some news," urged the L. W. scribe. "There's nothing startling about Sandy being elected to office by the Musicians."

Well, to make a long story short, he was, anyhow, and efforts to learn how many years Mr. Summers had spent in that office failed.

Lester Cohn, who himself has some record as president and other more or less lesser positions of honor with the local, was named vice-president.

A newcomer to the official family is Mr. Mahoney, who, while having taken active interest in the affairs of Local No. 80, has not heretofore served in an executive capacity. Johnny was selected as the new secretary.

Back to the old-timers after this deviation, the members selected George VanArsdale for treasurer and finished up by calling on Herman Dodds for the strong-man position of sergeant-at-arms.

Iron Molders Plan Get-Together Meet

Lodge 53, Iron Molders, will observe their annual election night next Friday, Dec. 18, with a smoker and general get-together in preparation for the year's work, James O'Connor, corresponding representative of the local, announces.

"Uncle Jimmie" declares the local union is still functioning as usual, despite the depression, and with the coming of a new year the members are expecting some big developments.

Plenty of good cigars will be provided the members present next Friday night, he said, and a practically 100 per cent attendance is expected to help choose the officials and discuss plans for the future.

Compensation Awarded Man Hurt Going to Work

Olympia, Wash.—In a five to four decision the supreme court of Washington reversed a decision of a lower court denying compensation to a worker who was injured in an automobile accident while going from one place to another pursuant to his employer's orders.

The majority opinion claimed the fact that the employe was not paid wages but merely transportation expenses while enroute was immaterial, and held that compensation was payable because the employe was performing his duty to the employer when injured and was within the scope of his employment.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

Christmas Shopping Guide

Co-operation is one of the fundamental principles of Organized Labor. The merchants and business houses whose advertisements appear in this issue are seeking your Christmas trade. It is but reasonable to conclude that those willing to spend their money with your paper are at least not antagonistic to your cause.

Let each member of your family use the following list as a Christmas Shopping Guide. Patronize those who patronize your paper.

B L & K R CO.
CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.
CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.
CITIZENS SAVINGS & LOAN CORP.
CITY COAL CO.
COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
EASY WAY GROCERY CO.
ERSKINE BAKING CO.
FISCHER'S, Jewelers.
HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.
M. M. HODGES, Jeweler.
JACKSON, Jeweler.
JOY'S, Florists
MILLER BROS. CO.
MOUNTAIN CITY MILL CO.
PARAGON CAFE
REX LUNCH
RHODES-JONES FURNITURE CO.
STERCHI STORES, INC., Housefurnishings
STOVALL HARDWARE CO.
TEMPLETON'S, Jewelers
WATSON CAB CO.

Labor Confronts New Congress With Pleas For Vital Measures

CONSPIRATOR?

ALFRED HOFFMAN
Must Serve Two Years for Organizing Activities.

Superior Court Rules Alf Hoffman Must Serve Time

Decision Seen as Big Danger to Organized Labor—Local Unionists Have Utmost Confidence in Convicted Official.

Under a superior court decision regarded by labor officials and counsel as extremely dangerous to labor as offering an opening for a host of "conspiracy" cases, Alfred Hoffman must appear before the court on Monday and is expected on that day to begin serving the prison sentence imposed upon him.

Hoffman, organizer for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, was convicted on a charge of conspiracy growing out of a strike at the Mammoth Hosiery mills in Stroudsburg. It was the charge that he conspired with others to assault certain Mammoth employes. Indicted on five counts he was convicted on three and sentenced to jail for two years. Hoffman is well known and liked by Chattanooga and state trades unionists, who, while admiring his intense zeal for the cause, are confident that he is not guilty of law-breaking, despite the conviction.

Organized labor in Pennsylvania is solidly behind Hoffman. The state federation of labor has planned a campaign for a pardon, in co-operation with the hosiery workers. The miners' organization in the state also have planned to join in the effort in Hoffman's behalf.

The superior court had before it sixty assignments of error in the appeal from the Monroe county court of quarter sessions. These the appellate court dealt with under six headings, denying all. It is the view of labor that the superior court decision has turned the state's conspiracy statute "upside down," endangering rights that were thought to have been properly safeguarded.

Lookouts to Have A New Shortstop

Joe Engle's Chattanooga Lookouts will have a new shortstop. The newcomer has not as yet signed a contract, and may not be ready to play for some time, but nevertheless he is certain to star when placed in the line-up. He is without professional experience, but is described by those who have seen him as a bawl expert.

All of which foolishness is preliminary to announcement that Robert Martin Angel arrived last Friday morning at Children's hospital to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Angel. "Papa Joe," connected with the Angel Printing company, is known to thousands of Chattanoogans as one of the most ardent baseball fans and authorities on the great national game in the south. According to him, Robert Martin's first words were:

"Well, pop, I believe this Duster Mails will be a big help, and if Cousin Joe can just pick up the material to strengthen one or two positions we'll be in line this year for that long-promised championship of the Southern league."

Mother and babe are doing well. "Papa" was still unable to grant an interview at presstime.

He—what are all those men doing in a circle with their heads together? Is it a football team?

She—No, my dear, just a bunch of Scotchmen lighting a cigarette.

Important Bills to Be Pressed at Present Session.

SEVERAL PROPOSALS TO MEET OPPOSITION

Unemployment, Immigration, Injunction to Receive Major Attention of American Federation of Labor.

As congress opens, organized labor is ready with a program of constructive labor legislation that will be vigorously pressed.

Foremost on labor's program is anti-injunction legislation. A bill drawn up by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and approved by the recent Vancouver convention will be offered and every possible effort made to secure its early enactment into law. Prospects of passage of anti-injunction legislation are said to be brighter than at previous sessions and it is felt that this session will see victory in the long fight of labor to curb the injunction abuse.

Unemployment Looms Big.

Unemployment will be a main issue with labor at every step of the way, according to the convention instructions and the known position of the officials. Every plank in the program now developed will bear heavily upon the unemployment issue. Labor will not, however, join in the general clamor for fantastic measures or for enactment of legislation that "sounds good but doesn't work." It probably will be under the necessity of opposing several measures sponsored by non-trade unionists and organizations. It can be expected to adhere firmly to its principles and program and to seize every opportunity to use legislative methods where they conform to those principles and that program.

Another important bill on labor's program provides for federal control of the bituminous coal industry. A bill sponsored by Senator Watson, of Indiana, is favored by the United Mine Workers of America and determined efforts will be made by the representatives of organized labor to secure its passage.

Further Immigration Curb.

Immigration also occupies a prominent place in labor's program, the American Federation of Labor feeling that there is no more important question than the protection of wage-earners of the United States from excess immigration. It is the purpose of the A. F. of L. to continue a most vigorous campaign to bring about as great restriction of immigration as possible.

Labor is watching the working of the prevailing wage law closely and is prepared to offer amendments to the law correcting any faults that may develop. It is planned to work for extension of the law to road construction aided by federal money. Labor believes that it is most important that the law cover road work. It is also possible that labor will ask addition of a penalty clause to the bill.

Other proposed legislation to be supported by labor includes a bill to make the federal employment service of further help to the unemployed, a bill to place an embargo on importation of oil and restoration of the maternity and infancy act.

Bills to Be Opposed.

Several legislative proposals expected to come before congress will be vigorously fought. At this writing, chief of these seems to be sales tax proposals and attacks on the pay scales of federal employes. Labor is committed to opposition to a sales tax and of course will strongly resist any attempts to reduce federal employes' wages. Bills to unite the various border patrols, which were introduced in the last congress, will be opposed.

In the field of state legislation, the American Federation of Labor will give all possible assistance to state labor bodies fighting for improvements to workmen's compensation laws, outlawing of the "yellow dog" contract, old age security, ratification of the child labor amendment and minimization of the competition of prison labor with free labor.

THE LABOR WORLD

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NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1931.

"I See by the Paper"

By HECK

One thousand men in Waterloo, Ia., are probably feeling a little less downcast this week, due to an order of the John Deere Tractor company. The company has decided to return that many of its employes to work on a two-day week basis.

While two days' pay is a mighty small amount to feed a family on for a week, it's a 10 to 1 bet that many of these men will save a few cents out of their pay to "buy Santa Claus" for their children. It takes a hard-hearted father to resist the appeal of Christmas time and fail to bring joy and happiness to his kiddies, unless he is unemployed and has no money to spend.

* * *

Since entering the teletypewriter, or printer service branch of communication, the A. T. & T. has announced that it has re-employed some 1,500 former workers. This seems to give the lie to my comments of a couple of weeks ago wherein I said the new service would probably cause many employes to be let out.

The news item merely states "1,500 former workers," not giving the class of workers re-employed. When one thinks of A. T. & T. employes, one first thinks of the "hello girls." However, it would be safe to say that very few, if any, of these "1,500 former workers" were hello girls. The majority probably consists of installation crews.

When the rush for the new service is over, will these 1,500 former workers be kept on, or will they again be laid off? When the new service has been installed in the majority of big business places which have need for it, which don't take long once it is proven to big business that it is the best method of telegraphic communication, it seems safe to state that only a small per cent of telephone workers now out of work will be required to handle the service.

I still say that the telegraph companies' employes will be the ones to suffer once the new service is in popular use.

* * *

I'm wondering if the low prices offered for leaf tobacco in Owensboro, Ky., last week will be reflected in the prices of cigars, cigarettes and other tobacco products when the tobacco finally reaches the retail trade? The price paid on the opening day of the sales is just about half what it was last year. However, only 78,000 pounds were sold as compared with 500,000 pounds on opening day last year.

The tobacco farmers objected to the prices, and after hurling apples at the auctioneers, broke up the sale and unanimously agreed to raise no tobacco next year. They threatened to take their tobacco back home rather than accept the prices offered.

However, there will be quite a lot of tobacco sold, even if the price isn't raised, but will the consumer benefit from the low price? No, absolutely not. The tobacco manufacturer is not content with paying his non-union workers a small wage to insure high profits for himself, but is going to take advantage of the depression and pay a low price for tobacco and increase his profits still more.

During the depression the retail prices on most everything has dropped, but the prices on tobacco products have remained the same they were during the prosperous times of a few years ago. Employes of tobacco companies, except where anion workers were employed, have had their wages cut. The farmer last year received less for his tobacco than the previous year, and this year is offered just about half what he received last year. Cuts have been made all along the line in the tobacco industry, but the consumer has not benefited. The man who has his money invested in the tobacco industry is the only one who has benefited.

Q.—What political reforms has the American Federation of Labor worked for since its organization?

A.—The Australian ballot system, woman suffrage, direct election of United States senators, primary elections, initiative, referendum and recall and others.

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STUPID—OR WORSE?

Wage cutting editors of employer journals continue to deliver essays on the alleged necessity and equity of slashing wages to meet reductions already made in the cost of the workers' living.

These protagonists of lower wages for the wealth producers in the interest of larger profits for stockholders endeavor to create the impression that wages are still at 1929 levels. Their propaganda was vigorously renewed when the executives of the organized railroad employes refused to accept the 10 per cent wage reduction demanded by the executives of the railroad companies.

The editor of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle is very much incensed at the action of the railroad employes. He declares that the railroad owners are justified in asking the railroad workers to accept the cut "since the cost of living has so largely diminished, and hence a given wage represents a corresponding increase in buying power."

The editor of the Washington Post echoes the same sort of sophism with the statement that the railway workers and other workers are attempting to maintain wages that "are out of adjustment with living costs."

Let's see how this claptrap balances with the facts.

Ethelbert Stewart is commissioner of the U. S. bureau of labor statistics. His sources of information are comprehensive. His accuracy is unimpeachable.

In a recent statement he declared that from December, 1925, to June, 1931, the workers' cost of living had been reduced 15.5 per cent, while the employers reduced the total wages paid workers in the manufacturing industries during the same period almost 40 per cent. This means that workers in the manufacturing industries have had their wages reduced already 25 per cent below the fall in the cost of living.

Commissioner Stewart concluded that, taken as a whole, the workers in the manufacturing industries "had suffered far more from declining pay than any had gained from lower prices of the things they had to buy." He added that the condition of the workers in other industries was little if any better than in manufacturing.

Statistical compilations of the American Federation of Labor, based on government figures, show that the wage-earners' yearly income is now $11,000,000,000 below the 1929 level, not including salaried workers. The same sources reveal that the workers' cost of living is around $1,300,000,000 below the 1929 level. This means that the net loss of the factory workers in 1931 is $9,700,000,000 in 1929 dollars.

As to the railroad workers, during 1929, 1930 and the first eight months of 1931 their total wage payments were slashed $59,999,000 a month. Their present wages are 25 per cent below the 1929 level, compared with a 12 per cent reduction in the cost of living since that date.

Labor holds that the cost of living has no more to do with wages than the spots on the sun. But statistical facts knock the underpinning completely away from the theory, untenable as it is.

With these figures public property, the repetition of the statement that wages either in the manufacturing or railroad industries have not been adjusted and much more than adjusted to decreases in the cost of living must be described as either dense ignorance or crass mendacity.

WE'RE DUE FOR EDUCATION.

Americans will know a lot more than they now know about international relations before the world is out of its present chaos.

Among questions on which they will be enlightened is the reparations question. We are told now, quite frankly, that there will be no more reparations payments. There will be no more war debt payments. And, a good deal of the money privately loaned to Europe since the war will never be repaid.

The money that has gone to Europe was skimmed from the pay rolls of American workers. It was the cream. So far as American workers are concerned, and it seems, so far as American capitalists are concerned, the cream has soured and is no good.

The outlook thus painted is not good.

We may say, of course, that all of this "should teach a lesson"—burned fingers, etc.—but the most effective way to stop cream from going into such channels is to see that it goes in the right channel in the first place. When the labor movement is strong enough to induce a proper wage adjustment we shall have fewer international financial complications. That is the real cure—the permanent cure.

WORTH CONSIDERING.

Most proposals offered by those who like to call themselves "radical" or who rate themselves as "progressive" for dealing with unemployment look toward the creation of more governmental machinery. This is not true of all such proposals. But in evaluating plans for unemployment remedy it should be every citizen's duty to answer to himself this question: Do I want a bigger bureaucracy to grow out of this depression? And he should remember that bureaucrats, once aboard, never voluntarily give up their berth aboard.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter II
JESUS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES

PART II: The Pharisees

I feel after a close and intensive study of the Jesus-Pharisee problem that the Pharisees had good grounds for regarding—and did so regard—Jesus as a faithful son of Israel, a "good Jew," if you please, except for what He taught! Much in the New Testament leads me to think this, although it is foreign to our purpose in this series of articles to enter into any discussion of why I think so other than to point out to you briefly two facts:

WM. L. MOSS

(1) Note the numerous times Jesus is approached by Pharisees and their ilk with no thought in their minds that they will become "unclean" because of their contact with Him; (2) note also the number of times they use a term like "good master" when addressing Him. Ah, they were forced in spite of all their opposition to Him to recognize His outstanding personal ability as a Teacher in Isreal, but they detested His doctrine!

This, then, in as few words as I could possibly put it, is the rock upon which the Pharisees and Jesus split—namely, not Jesus personally but His doctrine.

Well, what if that is true? you ask. What difference does it make and what bearing has all this on the social teaching of the Pharisees and the social teaching of Jesus? Suppose, because of Jesus' religious doctrine, the Pharisees plotted His death; what bearing had this on His and their social teaching? What about the Sadducees; what about the Herodians; what about the scribes—did not they also oppose Him and help plot His crucifixion? What light, you are still asking me, will a comparison of the religious teaching of the Pharisees and Jesus throw upon the social teaching of both and how will it help reveal the force of Jesus' social teaching for us of today?

These pertinent questions bring us immediately to the crux of the whole matter: Who were the Pharisees and what did they teach? Next week I shall enter into the answer to this double question, and therefore we will first inquire, "Who were the Pharisees?"

Sales Tax

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

News comes out of Washington that William Randolph Hearst is trying to persuade a group of senators and representatives to go to Canada at his expense and "study" the sales tax of that country.

Mr. Hearst is rich—spends a lot of his time in Europe. Commonsense teaches one that Mr. Hearst is going to advocate most anything that will protect his bulging purse—even if it means, as in the case of the sales tax—taxing the income of the poor man. Naturally he wants congress to pass a sales tax, for no better scheme exists for the protection of mammoth fortunes. Also, naturally, Mr. Hearst wants to get the minds of as many congressmen as possible off the question of an income tax.

A sales tax on the necessities of life—and it is coming to be more and more the tendency of our lawmakers to tax the things that sustain life itself rather than the surpluses of men's wealth—hardly affects the rich but is a real hardship on the poor.

The merchant always passes on a sales tax to the consumers, and since the average working man must spend his entire earnings on his family this means that he pays a tax on practically every dollar he spends. The rich man does not have to spend all of his income, hence what he has over and above living expenses remains untouched by a sales tax. Mr. Hearst being rich, no wonder he wants our congressmen to forget all about an income tax and "study" more about a sales tax!

New Lodger—Can I have a private bath?

Landlady—Yes, sir. We have only one bath tub in the house, but everyone here takes his bath privately.

* * *

Willie—Pop, do angels have pockets in their wings?

Pop—No, certainly they do not.

Willie—Then where will I put my hanky?

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CONSTIPATION take

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"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

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—J. B. McKinzey, Orange Park, Fla.

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ORDER OF SALE
No. 11121
Chattanooga Finance Corporation
vs.
J. T. Thomas
(Circuit Court of Hamilton County
...e of Tennessee
...the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greet-
ing:
Whereas, at the September term of said Court, in the case of Chattanooga Finance Corporation against J. T. Thomas sent up by ...ation for condemnation of land by H. ...Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said ...ounty, to satisfy a judgment for $293.47 and ...sts rendered April 10, 1931, by H. F. Law- ...rence, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Finance ...oration against J. T. Thomas, it was or- ...ed and adjudged that the land described ...low and levied on under said above named ...gment be condemned and sold to satisfy ...said debt and all costs.
(Description of land):
Lot 26, block 2, J. T. Thomas subdivision ...f the "Highlands" as shown by plat ...of record in Plat Book 8, page 2, in the reg- ...ister's office in Hamilton County.
We therefore command you, that you pro- ...ceed therefore command you, that you pro- ...ceed to advertise and sell said land accord- ...ing to law, to satisfy said judgment, inter- ...est and all costs, and that you have the ...money derived from said sale before the said ...Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, ...the first Monday in January next, with this ...writ and a return thereon for your action.
Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said ...Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first ...Monday in September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the courthouse, sell the above-described real estate.
CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a Deed of a Trust executed by ...Pettitt, dated January 25, 1928, of ...in Book "M", Volume 28, Page 27 et ...of the Register's Office of Hamilton ...Tennessee, reference to which is ...for a full recital of its provisions, and ...purpose of satisfying the indebtedness ...mentioned (default having been made ...payment of said indebtedness) the ...undersigned as trustee under said deed of ...trust, will at the request of the holder of ...notes representing said indebtedness, offer ...sale at public outcry to the highest and ...bidder for cash and in bar of all equi- ...of redemption, homestead, dower and all ...rights of exemptions of every kind, at ...west door of the Court House of Hamil- ...County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931
...the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., ...following described land situate in the ...Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Ham- ...ilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: The ...one hundred (100) feet of Lots Nos. ...Hundred Eighty-six (186) and One Hun- ...Eighty-seven (187), Block Number ...Fifteen (14), Alton Park Addition, as ...shown by plat of record in Register's Plat ...Book 8, Page 8 of the Register's Office of ...Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of ...lots make one tract of ground fronting one ...hundred (100) feet on the East line of Cen- ...tral Avenue and extends back eastwardly, of ...uniform width, a distance of one hundred ...(100) feet.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 19th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of the authority vested in me by ...Deed of Trust executed by Dorcas Huey ...husband, Len Huey, on the 24th day of ...1930, and recorded in Book "E", Volume ...Page 615 et seq., in the Register's Office ...Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which deed ...reference is hereby made for the ...covenants and provisions made therein. And de- ...having been made in the payment of ...indebtedness described in said deed of ...evidenced by one promissory note in ...sum of $726.26, dated July 24, 1930, and ...due August 1st, 1931, with interest there- ...from date at six per cent per annum, ...payable semi-annually and the holder of the ...note secured by said deed of trust having ...elected the entire indebtedness due and pay- ...able at once, as provided in said deed of trust, ...I will by the said note, I will at the request ...of the holder of said note on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1931,
...the lawful hours, at the west door of the ...Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer ...for sale at public outcry and will sell to the ...highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar ...of all equities of redemption, dower and ...homestead the following described real estate ...in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: In ...the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Chatta- ...nooga, formerly Second Civil District of Ham- ...ilton County, Tennessee, being Lots Nos. 1, ...2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Asbury Park, subdivision ...of that "H", part of the J. M. Dobbs Es- ...tate as recorded in plat of said subdivision, ...appeared in Plat Book 11, Page 17 in the ...Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennes- ...see, excepting therefrom a small portion of ...Lot 7 at the south end or side of same, ...which has been sold off and indicated by a ...stake and wire fence.
The title to said real estate is believed to ...be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee ...only.
This November 17th, 1931.
S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by ...J. Baker and wife, Janetta Baker, dated ...August 1, 1926, of record in Book "E", Volume ...Page 50 et seq., of the Register's Office ...Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to ...which is made for a full recital of its pro- ...visions, and for the purpose of satisfying the ...indebtedness therein mentioned (default hav- ...ing been made in the payment of said in- ...debtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under ...said deed of trust, will, at the request of the ...holder of the notes representing said in- ...debtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to ...the highest and best bidder for cash and in ...bar of the equities of redemption, dower and ...homestead, at the west door of the Court ...House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1931,
...between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:00 ...p.m., the following real estate in Hamilton ...County, Tennessee, to-wit: Lot No. 99, Block ...No. 2, Walnut Park.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 17th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46188
...State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Charles Coffin vs. Tressey Coffin
...It appearing from allegations in complain- ...ant's bill, which is sworn to that Tressey ...Coffin is a non-resident of the State of Ten- ...nessee so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that ...publication be made for four successive weeks ...in The Labor World, a newspaper published ...in Hamilton County, notifying said non-res- ...ident to appear at the next January Rules ...of said Court, to be held at the Court House ...in Chattanooga on the first Monday in Jan- ...uary next, the same being a Rule day of ...said Court, and make defense to said bill or ...the same will be taken for confessed, and ...cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.
This 19th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. Fogo, Atty. 12-11

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...G. Kalanzis and wife, Effie Kalanzis, ...August 10, 1928, of record in book "M," ...page 23, Page 224, et seq., of the Register's ...Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer- ...ence to which is made for a full recital of ...its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the ...indebtedness therein mentioned (default hav- ...ing been made in the payment of said in- ...debtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under ...said deed of trust, will, at the request of the ...holder of the notes representing said in- ...debtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to ...the highest and best bidder for cash and in ...bar of the equities of redemption, dower and ...homestead, at the west door of the Court ...House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
...between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following described land situate in the ...City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and ...State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Being Lot Number Five (5) in Block Num- ...ber Seventeen (17) Highland Park Addition ...No. 1, as shown by a plat now found of rec- ...ord in Register's Plat Book No. 1, Page 23, of ...the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the ...South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back ...Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of ...one hundred thirty (130) feet, more or less, ...to an alley.
The following described real estate in the ...First Civil District of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee:
Lot Number Four (4) in Block Number ...Seventeen (17), of Highland Park Addition ...Number One (1), in the old Fifth Civil Dis- ...trict, now a part of the City of Chattanooga, ...in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by ...a plat now found of record in Register's Plat ...Book No. 1, page 23, of the Register's Office ...of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lots ...of front fifty (50) feet on the South side of ...McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, ...of uniform width, a distance of one hundred ...thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...James G. Kalanzis, Trustee, dated September ...18, 1928, of record in Book "H", Volume 24, ...Page 1 et seq., of the Register's Office of ...Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to ...which is made for a full recital of its pro- ...visions, and for the purpose of satisfying the ...indebtedness therein mentioned (default hav- ...ing been made in the payment of said in- ...debtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under ...said deed of trust, will, at the request of the ...holder of the notes representing said indebted- ...ness, offer for sale at public outcry to the ...highest and best bidder for cash and in bar ...of all equities of redemption, homestead, dow- ...er and all other rights of exemptions of every ...kind, at the west door of the Court House of ...Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
...between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following described land situate in the ...City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and ...State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Being Lot Number Five (5) in Block Num- ...ber Seventeen (17) Highland Park Addition ...No. 1, as shown by a plat now found of rec- ...ord in Register's Plat Book No. 1, Page 23, of ...the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the ...South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back ...Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of ...one hundred thirty (130) feet, more or less, ...to an alley.
The following described real estate in the ...First Civil District of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee:
Lot Number Four (4) in Block Number ...Seventeen (17), of Highland Park Addition ...Number One (1), in the old Fifth Civil Dis- ...trict, now a part of the City of Chattanooga, ...in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by ...a plat now found of record in Register's Plat ...Book No. 1, page 23, of the Register's Office ...of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lots ...of front fifty (50) feet on the South side of ...McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, ...of uniform width, a distance of one hundred ...thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...Joseph E. Crouch and wife, Mary V. Crouch, ...dated February 26, 1929, of record in Book ...."H." Volume 24, Page 152, et seq., of the ...Register's Office of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee, reference to which is made for a full ...recital of its provisions, and for the purpose ...of satisfying the indebtedness therein men- ...tioned (default having been made in the pay- ...ment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, ...as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at ...the request of the holder of the note repre- ...senting said indebtedness, offer for sale at ...public outcry to the highest and best bidder ...for cash and in bar of all equities of redemp- ...tion, homestead, dower and all other rights ...of exemptions of every kind, at the west door ...of the Court House of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
...between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., ...the following described land situate in the ...Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Ham- ...ilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot Number Fourteen (14), in J. E. Crouch ...Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of ...record in the Register's Office of Hamilton ...County, Tenessee, in Plat Book 8, Page 40.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...James G. Kalanzis, Trustee, James G. Kalan- ...zis and wife, Effie A. Kalanzis, dated No- ...vember 4, 1929, of record in book "Z" Vol- ...ume 24, Page 20, et seq., of the Register's ...Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer- ...ence, to which is made for a full recital of ...its provisions, and for the purpose of satis- ...fying the indebtedness therein mentioned (de- ...fault having been made in the payment of ...said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee ...under said deed of trust, will, at the request ...of the holder of the note representing said ...indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry ...to the highest and best bidder for cash and ...in bar of all equities of redemption, home- ...stead, dower and all other rights of exemp- ...tions of every kind, at the west door of the ...Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931
...between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following described land situate in the ...City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and ...State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Being Lots Numbers Two (2) and Three ...(3), Block Seventeen (17), Highland Park Ad- ...dition Number One (1), as shown by plat of ...record in Plat Book 1, Page 23, of the Reg- ...ister's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. ...Each of said Lots front fifty (50) feet on ...the South line of McCallie Avenue and ex- ...tend back Southwardly, of uniform width, a ...distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet ...to the North line of an alley.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...James G. Kalanzis, Trustee, dated September ...18, 1928, of record in Book "H", Volume 24, ...Page 1 et seq., of the Register's Office of ...Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to ...which is made for a full recital of its pro- ...visions, and for the purpose of satisfying the ...indebtedness therein mentioned (default hav- ...ing been made in the payment of said in- ...debtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under ...said deed of trust, will, at the request of the ...holder of the note representing said indebted- ...ness, offer for sale at public outcry to the ...highest and best bidder for cash and in bar ...of all equities of redemption, homestead, dow- ...er and all other rights of exemptions of every ...kind, at the west door of the Court House of ...Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
...between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following described land situate in the ...City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and ...State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Being Lot Number Five (5) in Block Num- ...ber Seventeen (17) Highland Park Addition ...No. 1, as shown by a plat now found of rec- ...ord in Register's Plat Book No. 1, Page 23, of ...the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the ...South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back ...Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of ...one hundred thirty (130) feet, more or less, ...to an alley.
The following described real estate in the ...First Civil District of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee:
Lot Number Four (4) in Block Number ...Seventeen (17), of Highland Park Addition ...Number One (1), in the old Fifth Civil Dis- ...trict, now a part of the City of Chattanooga, ...in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by ...a plat now found of record in Register's Plat ...Book No. 1, page 23, of the Register's Office ...of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lots ...of front fifty (50) feet on the South side of ...McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, ...of uniform width, a distance of one hundred ...thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...Joseph E. Crouch and wife, Mary V. Crouch, ...dated February 26, 1929, of record in Book ...."H." Volume 24, Page 152, et seq., of the ...Register's Office of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee, reference to which is made for a full ...recital of its provisions, and for the purpose ...of satisfying the indebtedness therein men- ...tioned (default having been made in the pay- ...ment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, ...as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at ...the request of the holder of the note repre- ...senting said indebtedness, offer for sale at ...public outcry to the highest and best bidder ...for cash and in bar of all equities of redemp- ...tion, homestead, dower and all other rights ...of exemptions of every kind, at the west door ...of the Court House of Hamilton County, Ten- ...nessee, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
...between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., ...the following described land situate in the ...Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Ham- ...ilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot Number Fourteen (14), in J. E. Crouch ...Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of ...record in the Register's Office of Hamilton ...County, Tenessee, in Plat Book 8, Page 40.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46357
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Davis Harbin Walker vs. Knox Walker.
It appearing from allegations in complain- ...ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Knox ...Walker is a non-resident of the State of Ten- ...nessee so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that ...publication be made for four successive weeks ...in The Labor World, a newspaper published ...in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resi- ...dent to appear at the next January rules of ...said court, to be held at the Court House in ...Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January ...next, the same being a rule day of said court, ...and make defense to said bill or the same will ...be taken for confessed, and the cause set for ...hearing ex parte as to him.
This 24th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 12-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46343
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Margaret Bunch vs. Lee Bunch.
It appearing from allegations in complain- ...ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lee ...Bunch is a non-resident of the State of Ten- ...nessee so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that ...publication be made for four successive weeks ...in The Labor World, a newspaper published ...in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resi- ...dent to appear at the next January rules of ...said court, to be held at the Court House in ...Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January ...next, the same being a rule day of said court, ...and make defense to said bill or the same will ...be taken for confessed, and the cause set for ...hearing ex parte as to him.
This 25th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. R. Bernhardt, Atty. 12-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46283
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
M. G. Altman vs. D. R. Altman
It appearing from allegations in complain- ...ant's bill, which is sworn to, that D. R. Alt- ...man is a non-resident of the State of Tennes- ...see, so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that ...publication be made for four successive weeks ...in The Labor World, a newspaper published ...in Hamilton County, notifying said non- ...resident to appear at the next January rules ...of said Court, to be held at the Court House ...in Chattanooga on the first Monday in Janu- ...ary next, the same being a rule day of said ...Court, and make defense to said bill or the ...same will be taken for confessed and the ...cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 20th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
Boyd W. Hargraves, Atty. 12-25

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11120
American Trust & Banking Co.
vs.
Catherine Desabla
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
To the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greet- ing:
Whereas, at the September term of said Court, in the case of American Trust & Banking Co. against Catherine Desabla, sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $519.85 and costs rendered September 4, 1931, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of American Trust & Banking Co. against Catherine Desabla, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.
(Description of land):
Lot 4, block 1 of subdivision of Lot 4, Desabla Home Place Addition to Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.
We therefore command you, that you pro- ceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money de- rived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January next, with this writ and a return therson for your action.
Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the courthouse, sell the above-described real estate.
CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
12-25 Isham McGee, D. S.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by ...Mae Ridge and husband, R. R. Ridge, dated ...August 7th, 1928, of record in book "T," ...Volume 25, Page 372, et seq., of the Regis- ...ter's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...reference to which is made for a full recital ...of its provisions, and for the purpose of sat- ...isfying the indebtedness therein mentioned ...(default having been made in the payment of ...said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trus- ...tee under said deed of trust, will, at the re- ...quest of the holder of the notes representing ...said indebtedness, offer for sale at public out- ...cry to the highest and best bidder for cash ...and in bar of the equities of redemption, ...dower and homestead, at the west door of the ...Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...on
MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1932,
...between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., ...the following real estate in Hamilton County, ...Tennessee, to-wit:
Being a 60 foot strip of land off of a five ...acre tract conveyed by G. H. Varnell et al to ...John Lightfoot & Lena Lightfoot on Janu- ...ary 19th, 1909, as shown by deed registered ...in Book G, Vol. 10, P. 464 in the Register's ...office for Hamilton County, Tenn., said (60) ...sixty foot strip faces in a southeastwardly di- ...rection, fronting on the Turkeyfoot Road, ...near or next to the Oak Hill Schoolhouse, & ...running back in a northwestwardly direction ...of uniform width to the Johnson tract, ...bounded on the Northwestwardly side by ...James Gross; on the northwardly side by ...Johnson & on the southeastwardly side by ...W. A. Weathers.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
This 11th day of December, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
1-1 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46344
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mabel Floyd vs. G. A. Floyd
It appearing from allegations in complain- ...ant's bill, which is sworn to, that G. A. ...Floyd is a non-resident of the state of Ten- ...nessee, so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon him, it is ordered ...that publication be made for four succes ...sive weeks in The Labor World, a newspa- ...per published in Hamilton County, notifying ...said non-resident to appear at the next Feb- ...ruary rules of said court, to be held at the ...Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Mon- ...day in February next, the same being a rule ...day of said court, and make defense to said ...bill or the same will be taken for confessed, ...and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to ...him.
This 16th day of December, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 1-1

TRAGEDY OF JOBLESS PICTURED BY M'GRADY

Twenty Million in Poverty—Children Underfed—Industry Held Responsible.

"We are now going into our third winter of excessive unemployment with its by-products of hunger, despair and disease, not to mention the loss of morale," declared Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, in a recent address.

"Unemployment cannot help but be a permanent problem," McGrady continued, "when all of us know that according to the best figures obtainable approximately two million jobs have been permanently eliminated from the production and transportation industries by modern machinery. Yet with the elimination of these skilled workers our industries are capable of producing more in volume and value than ever before.

Twenty Millions in Poverty.

"Approximately twenty millions of our people are living in poverty and eight millions exist only with the help of charity, and all of this in spite of the fact that our granaries are overflowing with hundreds of millions of bushels of grain.

"In the industrial centers, where goods are capable of being turned out in larger quantities than ever before, we find want and hunger stalking the streets and men, women and children have been digging in garbage cans, raking over the refuse trying to find something to eat in order to keep life in their bodies.

Six Million Jobless.

"Today there are more than six million working men and women without employment of any kind, and six million more working only part time.

School Children Lack Food.

"The United States health service recently declared that more than six million of our school children are suffering from malnutrition, making them easy victims of many serious diseases.

"Authentic testimony shows that the hospitals are reporting an alarming rise in the types of physical trouble due to under-nourishment, and all schools are reporting a marked decline of mental alertness among the pupils and a marked appearance of physical lassitude.

"We cannot now estimate the tragic consequences which will flow from such developments. Unemployment and its consequent poverty is reaching into the lives of men and women in all walks of life."

Mr. McGrady unhesitatingly and positively charged those who own and control our industries with being responsible for the present deplorable conditions.

"We solemnly remind industry," he said, "that its right to exist, its right to function, rests upon social sanctions. If it is unmindful of these sanctions, it will be at its peril.

"Industrial leaders must forget that industry is created solely for profit. Industry and business now and in the future must be considered as institutions created for the purpose of serving and supplying all social needs created for the good of humanity.

"Industry is indeed facing the alternative that it must demonstrate the point that private initiative, private enterprise and private ownership are superior to any other form of ownership and industrial control. If they fail to prove it, this control and ownership will be regulated by others for the good of all and the safety of the nation."

Parcel Post Rates Higher Than Express

Washington.—John A. Smith, Jr., of the Frank E. Davis company, Gloucester, Mass., told the interstate commerce commission that the increased short-haul parcel post rates asked by the postoffice department are higher than second-class express rates now, and that the increase would drive his concern to patronize the express companies.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

The depression sure must have hit Uncle John in a big way. It is rumored that he turned a bad account over to a lawyer to sue a man in the county poorhouse.

* * *

Sandy Summers is suffering from a cold caused by too much golf at the wrong time.

* * *

Earl Lloyd and Lloyd Wolfe, of Joe Gattis' Merrymakers, seemed to be the happiest over Central's defeat of City High a few weeks ago.

* * *

Shelly Sands recently celebrated his twentieth anniversary as a union musician. Things just ain't what they used to be, opined Shelly.

* * *

A number of readers took us quite seriously when we suggested that someone pick an All-City dance orchestra. One of the first selections to come in ran something like this: Drums, Herbert Weaver; piano, Hubert Pless; banjo, Herman Dodds; bass, Earl Van Arsdale; trumpet, Marion Liner; saxs, Jimmy Cox, Ralph Miller and Ramon Pryor.

* * *

So in a spirit of fun we'll let it go a little further and make up some rules. Here they are: Any reader of The Labor World may send in a ballot, but it must contain only names of members of Local 80 who are active in the dance field. A careful check will be kept and some sort of prize given to the musician whose name appears on the most ballots.

* * *

One lady sent in this bunch of sheiks whom she claimed were the most handsome band in town: Piano, Joe Leland; drums, Wally Weber; banjo, Ellis Goodloe; trumpet, Lloyd Wolfe and J. T. Holdam; saxs, Stimson and Stamper, and bass, George A. Van Arsdale.

* * *

Bill Krug, Daniel Stipp and other members of the Peruchi Players are now at liberty and ready to take any kind of engagement exclusive of dramatic stock.

* * *

We are pleased to learn that WDOD will continue to use live music on their trip around town.

* * *

Dick Stamper remarked after last Sunday's meeting that Gov. Horton must have some influence in the local's politics.

The "buy now" campaign is just in time for Christmas shoppers. . . . The optimist says: "When every bone in your body aches, be glad you are not a herring." . . . It wouldn't be so bad to be poor if we could keep the distressing fact a sacret. . . . Did they say prosperity wuz aroun' the "corner" or aroun' the "coroner?"

JACKSON
JEWELER

WATCHES - DIAMONDS
JEWELERY

Closing Out My Stock of
Silverware at Cost

Cash Paid for Old Gold
JACKSON
JEWELER
1002 MARKET STREET

EAT at . . .
REX LUNCH
Rex Richey, Prop.

Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service

Eighth and Cherry Sts.

HERE ARE WELCOME CHRISTMAS GIFTS

If Her Gift Be CEDAR CHEST Let It Be a CAVALIER, Your Guaranteed Protection Against "Pirate" Moths

AS PICTURED

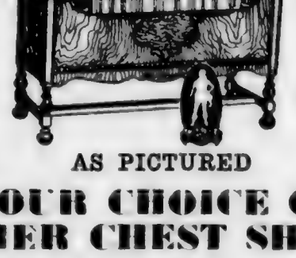
Orders Held for Christmas Delivery

The Chest, as pictured, is by far the most outstanding value offered this year. Made in Chattanooga by Tennessee Furniture Corporation, the name alone guarantees your protection. So make her heart swell with joy by giving her one of these gorgeous Chests for Christmas.

$1 DOWN—50c WEEKLY PAYS

$12.95

The Name Cavalier
AS PICTURED



Standard THE World Over
AS PICTURED

YOUR CHOICE OF EITHER CHEST SHOWN

$1 Down $1 Weekly $19.95

OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL 9 P. M.

We Sell as We Advertise

RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY
608 Market Street Chattanooga, Tenn.

Buy Here With Confidence

OPEN EVERY NIGHT TILL 9 P. M.

608 MARKET STREET

YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

will cost less
this year

:: :: ::

Come here for

JEWELRY — WATCHES
SILVERWARE

and see how good the values are.

:: :: ::

W. F. FISCHER & BRO. CO.
JEWELERS

SELECT YOUR GIFTS NOW!

TAKE advantage of our extensive, new stock of fine quality jewelry, and choose the beautiful gifts you want to give. You give Christmas gifts only once a year . . . make them lasting and precious, so that your generosity and thoughfulness will long be remembered. There's nothing in fine jewelry that we haven't got . . . and we guarantee everything we sell—for quality and value.

Make your selections early this year . . . don't wait till the last minute . . . and then have a hurried selection.

TEMPLETON'S
INC.
Jewelry and Precious Stones
TWELVE WEST EIGHTH STREET

WORLD BEATER

Radio Sale

Coming Directly Before the Holidays, Here's An Event That Will Interest Everyone in Quest of a Fine Gift . . . .

Discontinued Models

ONE-HALF OR LESS

BUY FOR CHRISTMAS!

2 Stewart-Warner Highboys—Sold for $214.50—Now	$79.50
1 Stewart-Warner Lowboy—Sold for $179.50—Now	$69.50
1 Stewart-Warner Lowboy—Sold for $147.00—Now	$59.50
1 Graybar 9-Tube Highboy—Sold for $192.00—Now	$120.00
1 Graybar 9-Tube Lowboy—Sold for $163.00—Now	$97.50
1 Gloritone 5-Tube—Sold for $49.50—Now	$19.50
1 Echophone 6-Tube—Sold for $69.50—Now	$14.50

All Stewart-Warners are Walnut Cabinets, Hand-Carved, 8-Tube Screen Grid with Tone Control.

Stewart-Warner and Graybar are Absolutely New Machines, Sold with a 90-Day Guarantee.

These May Be Bought On Our Deferred Payment Plan!

Miller Bros & Co.

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

GREEN TELLS MARCHERS THEY ARE VICTIMS OF PROPAGANDA

Washington, Dec. 9.—"Hunger" marchers, more than a thousand strong, booed to their hearts' content as they paraded past the American Federation of Labor building here Monday. They were protected in their demonstration by one of the largest police escorts ever seen in the capital.

Inside of the big building, in the great council chamber where executive council meetings are held and where American labor made its great war decision, President William Green told a selected committee a story that wiped the grins from their faces and sent them from the room before he had finished.

President Green told them they were the dupes of the soviet regime, that the purpose of their leaders was revolutionary, that they were tools and pawns and that the purpose of their leaders was not to get relief, but to foment revolution.

A. F. of L. Represents Workers.

"The American Federation of Labor," said President Green, "is representative of the millions of working men and women in the United States and we are endeavoring through the American Federation of Labor to advance their best interests. We are always willing to listen to bona fide complaints and petitions, but we are unwilling to give consideration to the complaints of any group dominated by Moscow or the communists.

"They are not genuine. There are many sincere and honest people concerned, but the leaders are not interested in the welfare of the working people. They don't want relief. They don't want unemployment insurance, even though it might help. Their real purpose is the overthrow of this government and you are only their dupes. Foster and Benjamin want the overthrow of our government and you are their tools. Well, the American Federation of Labor will have nothing to do with any such movement. They are insincere and they are cowards."

Delegation Leaves Suddenly.

At this point the delegation leader said, "Come on out of here"—and out they went.

The paraders, their cars parked elsewhere, marched to Federation headquarters from the White House, the first stop having been at the capitol grounds.

As the line reached the federation building the paraders were met by Edward F. McGrady, designated by President Green to receive them at the entrance. They were informed that a committee of six might enter. The committee was escorted to the seventh floor by McGrady.

President Green asked the committee members what unions they represented. They responded: John Hecker, Painters 275, Chicago; Max Rosen, Painters 2717, New York; Jake Rubicki, Die Makers, Chicago; Morris Nelson, Painters 194, Chicago; Nathan Greenfield, Cloakmakers, New York; John Hubert, Painters 195, New York.

Hecker Is Truculent.

They were asked, "Did your unions elect you and authorize you to present these resolutions?" They asserted they were elected, but the resolutions were adopted in Washington. "My local is 90 per cent out of work," said Hecker, who acted as spokesman and who appeared truculent throughout, as though enjoying his opportunity to scold and defy.

Police precautions were elaborate. Three patrol wagons were parked near the building. Motorcycles and scout cars hovered about and the line of march was protected by a policeman at about every fourth tier of marchers.

The resolutions presented by Hecker demanded unemployment insurance, denounced the federation and took a pot shot at Matthew Woll. President Green asked them what that had to do with unemployment insurance, whereupon Hecker declared Woll was an enemy of the "workers' government, soviet Russia."

Paraders Housed and Fed.

In Washington the demonstrators were housed and fed. William Z. Foster visited them the night before their demonstrations, but he was not in the line of march to the capitol, White House and A. F. of L.

En route the marchers "booed" lustily, sang more or less and took in the sights.

Labor's Program Is Creating New Industrial South

Paul W. Fuller Declares Organizing Campaign Has Been Successful — Public Sentiment More Friendly.

DIRECTS EDUCATION

PAUL W. FULLER
Chief of Educational Activities in Southern Campaign.

Paul W. Fuller, educational director of organized labor's Southern Organizing Campaign, reports wonderful progress in the educational program carried out in the south. "We have built new organizations and rebuilt old ones lately in Georgia and South Carolina," he says. "As a result we have a strong favorable public opinion and strong labor unions. When I first went to Augusta a year ago the Central Labor union of that city only had eight delegates representing the five local unions. With the result of our educational program the Augusta Central Labor union has ninety-five delegates representing twenty-one local unions. This seems like good progress to me in the face of the depression.

"Recently we began educational activities in Columbia, S. C., including New Brookland, Union and Rock Hill, S. C. In Columbia, the capital of the state, I have had a number of mass meetings and preached in several of the largest churches and have been rewarded, as has been made clear by many evidences, that I have created splendid interest for trade unionism among the public, but especially the religious groups. In a word, I feel sure that if we can continue our progress of education here, a new south, as far as industry is concerned, will be created."

Chicago Union Printers Pay $500,000 to Idle

Chicago, Ill.—During the last fifteen months Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has collected and disbursed $500,000 in out-of-work benefits, declared William J. Hedger, president of the union. In addition, the union during the same period has paid out $321,055.90 in sick and death benefits, hospital expenses and local pensions, making a total of $821,055.90. This sum was collected and disbursed, Mr. Hedger said, with an administrative expense of less than 1.5 per cent of the total amount collected.

20% DISCOUNT
. . . on . . .
POCKET KNIVES
. . . and . . .
FIRE SETS

STOVALL Hardware Co.
711 CHERRY

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

E-76

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

A Few Steps Save Many Dollars on Christmas Presents

Diamond Rings $15.00 Up
Gold Signet Rings $3.50 Up
Solid Gold Birthstone Rings $2.50 Up
Ladies' Wrist Watches $10.00 Up
Gents' Watches $10.00 Up
Eversharp Pencils $1.00 Up
Fountain Pens $1.50 Up
Gold Filled Pocket Knives $1.50 Up
Mesh Bags, Newest Designs $5.00 Up

A Small Cash Payment Will Secure Any Article in Our Stock

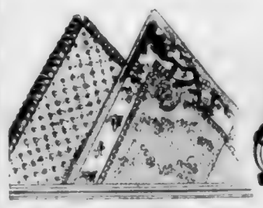
Open a Charge Account

J. M. HODGES
JEWELER
833 Broad Street
(New Read House)

Select Your Gifts Now—We'll Hold Them Until Christmas.

This Christmas Give Furniture!

Visit Our Toy Department . . . . Buy on Easy Terms.

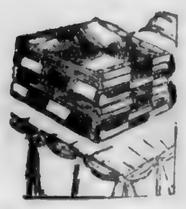


A Double Value!
Seamless 9x12 Axminster Rug of heavy quality and 9x12 Regal Rug Cushion—Both for only $37.85
$1 Cash—$1 Weekly

All-Steel Coaster Wagon
Rubber - tired disc wheels. Special . . . $5.95
45c Cash—50c Week

It's Easy to Pay the Haverty Way for Your Gifts

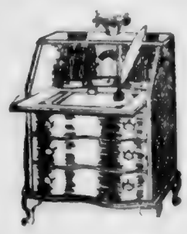
Red Automobiles
Rubber pedals — disc wheels. Built to endure $7
50c Cash—50c Week



66x80 Wool Mixed Double Blankets
Choice of Colors $3.95
45c Cash—50c Weekly

Lounge Chair
Comfort and beauty in this new Tapestry Lounge Chair—Complete with Ottoman $29.85
$1 Cash—$1 Weekly

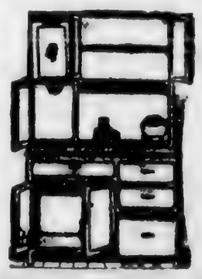
CHARMING 2-PIECE PILLOW-BACK TAPESTRY LIVING ROOM SUITE
Pride of ownership will be yours with this new Living Room Suite — Upholstered in your choice of beautiful tapestry coverings $88.00
SPECIAL TERMS: $2.00 CASH — $2.00 WEEKLY



Governor Winthrop
Reproduction — This desk in antique mahogany veneer — Special, at only $39.50
$1 Cash—$1 Weekly

COMPLETE BEDROOM ENSEMBLE OF HIGH QUALITY — FOR PRICE OF SUITE ALONE
All necessary pieces—consisting of Poster Bed, Hollywood Vanity, Chest, Coil Spring, Felt-Plated Mattress, Vanity Bench and Bedroom Picture $98.00
$2.00 CASH DELIVERS — $2.00 WEEKLY

COMPLETE FURNISHINGS FOR THE LIVING ROOM—1932 Styles at 1913 Prices
Consists of 3-piece Jacquard Velour Suite, Walnut Occasional Table, End Table, Table Lamp and Bridge Lamp—All for only $86.00
$2.00 CASH DELIVERS—$2.00 A WEEK

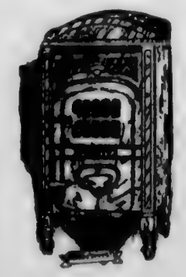


Kitchen Cabinet in Choice of Color, and 32-Piece Dinner Set—
Both complete for only $29.85
$1.00 Cash — $1.00 Weekly

Ball-Bearing Roller Skates
SPECIAL
$1.75 pair
Use Your Charge Account

Scooters
FOR BOY OR GIRL
SPECIAL
$1.95
EASY TERMS

HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.
619 Market Street 620 Broad St.



Walnut Enameled CIRCULATOR
Completely installed for only . . $29.75
$1.00 Cash — $1.00 Weekly

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 18, 1931 — Number 34

ENTRAL BODY PLANS TO HOLD SOCIAL SESSION

t-Together Meet Set for December 28.

OHN T. O'CONNOR INVITED TO ATTEND

mmittee Named to Arange Entertainment Feaures—Perry Chairman.

To make 1932 a year of progss for local trades unions is the goal of Chattanooga Trades nd Labor council, the district arent body," and in order that nstructive plans may be outlned and discussed to that end, great meeting, open to all mbers of affiliated locals, will e staged at Central Labor hall Monday evening, December 28. he idea for this session was rought forth at Monday night's egular meeting by George W. erry, delegate from Local 415, ourneyman Barbers, and inludes the serving of soft drinks, andwiches and cigars for all esent. In discussions of the rojected meeting Monday night, t was recalled that in former ears these sessions had been held more or less frequently, and had always been productive of much good.

According to tentative plans, Major John T. O'Connor, of Knoxville, will be asked to come and be the guest of Chattanooga ionists, and members of a committee named by President Ortwein are confident that only pressing business could prevent the former state official from attending. It was said Mr. O'Connor will be asked to come more as a counsellor than an orator, although he is known to be able to fill an assignment in either capacity. The Knoxville official is one of the best-known and most universally liked men who has ever held membership in a Tennessee trade union, and if he finds it possible to attend, a capacity audience is assured. It was pointed out that, with the addition of extra chairs, the large hall at Central Body will accommodate several hundred people, and ample ante-room space is available for the preparation and serving of refreshments, etc.

President Ortwein named Mr. Perry chairman of the special committee to prepare for the event, and with W. D. Canada and the standing entertainment committee as assistants, he promises a number of unusual entertainment features which will make the session enjoyable as well as instructive. Mr. Perry said Thursday the committee will have some interesting announcements to make for Labor World readers next week.

lumbers to Hold Special Meeting

Owing to the fact that the last Friday night in this month, which would naturally be the night and installation of new officers of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, has ordered a special meeting for Friday night, Dec. 18, on which night the election and installing of new officers will form a special order of business, and the full membership of the local will be requested to be present, according to H. F. Brown, Labor World correspondent from that local.

"There will be no meeting of the local on their regular meeting night, Friday, Dec. 25, of course," Mr. Brown explained. "There is an effort apparent to have President Frank Watson continue in the office, but other changes in the personnel of officers are expected.

"The local officials urge a full attendance on that night, Friday, Dec. 18."

lders Expecting Large Attendance

According to James O'Connor, corresponding representative of Local Union Molders, a big turnout of members is expected for the smoker and get-together meeting scheduled for tonight (Friday), when officers for 1932 will be named.

Considerable interest in the session has been shown since publication in last week's issue of The Labor World of plans for the get-together, Mr. O'Connor said, and it is believed one of the largest crowds in months will be present at Central Labor hall when the meeting is called to order at 7:30.

MACHINISTS 1450 NAME OFFICERS

Only One New Member of Official Family Elected by Railroad Lodge.

Continuing the apparent policy of local trades unions to give preference to experienced men for the various official positions, Lodge 1450, Machinists (railroad branch) last Thursday night renamed C. W. Pfeiffer president, and continued in office those who served during the past year, with the exception of vice-president, electing Reece Taylor to that place. J. C. "Jimmie" Rogers, veteran financial secretary, was re-elected without opposition, as was F. W. Parks, treasurer. Jack McGraw, as trustee, and Hiram Johnson, sentinel, complete the official list, with delegates to Central Body to be named by the new president after the installation.

A committee from this lodge was named to endeavor to arrange for a joint installation of officers with those of the sister lodge, 56, which has been a customary feature of a combined session the first meeting night in the new year.

Officers of 1450 were instructed to remain in readiness to render any possible assistance to Central and State Body officials in the matter of protecting the workers' interests during the present session of the legislature.

J. T. Titmarsh, long-time member and official of the lodge, was reported as seriously ill at his home on Oak street. Mr. Titmarsh has been "laid up" several weeks, and his friends are hoping for an early recovery and return to work.

Atlantic & Pacific Opposes Clerks' Union

Threat of Job Loss Used to Keep Employes From Joining Trade Union.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 17.—C. C. Coulter, secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, publishes a scathing indictment of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company's hostile attitude toward union clerks in the current issue of the Retail Clerks' International Advocate.

"The Atlantic and Pacific company has maintained its resistance against the organization of its employes," Mr. Coulter says. "There are a number of their salespeople who are members of the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, but are to be found in well organized communities where a store cannot successfully operate with a non-union sales force, where the power of organized labor is sufficiently strong to make itself felt and its voice heard.

Intimidation Used.

"It is a difficult matter, however, to establish contact with 80,000 men who are kept isolated from each other, with no spokesman, and who are prevented by intimidation and threat of loss of employment from joining an organization with representatives of their own selection to present their grievances and negotiate satisfactory terms for employment.

Trade Unionists Dismissed.

"An organizer or a representative of the R. C. I. P. A. has only to start canvassing among A. and P. clerks and he instantly becomes an object of suspicion, finding himself followed and observed by supervisors who immediately report to their superiors, when it invariably follows that several clerks are summarily discharged, and, strange to say, those dismissed are always those who have been brave enough to indicate an interest in a movement to organize."

Union Clerks Banned.

"The A. and P company and similar concerns," Mr. Coulter points out, "realize that their power lies in the complete subjection of their employes, which is the reason for the edict banning membership in the Retail Clerks' International Protective association for their clerks. Loss of employment, particularly under present conditions in the business world, is a penalty that assumes rather serious proportions to a man who feels that he must hold on to anything that will bring daily bread for himself and those dependent upon him, even though the butter must be spread thin and the jam is entirely lacking."

Change Chain Store Labor Policy.

"Chain stores are to be accepted as a factor in the present day and age," Mr. Coulter concludes, "but new policies are needed. Hours and wages are burning questions in which these 80,000 men are directly concerned and should have some voice. It should be the serious purpose of all union men and women to do their utmost to aid this vast army of wage-earners to find expression in a well-ordered group under intelligent leadership. We believe this is an obligation that should rest heavily at the present time upon the American labor movement."

Q.—How many volumes are in the library of the American Federation of Labor at Washington?

A.—The library now contains about 10,000 volumes covering virtually every labor subject.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD FLAYS "SHYSTER METHODS" OF BUILDING CONTRACTORS

President of Business Organization Delivers Stinging Rebuke to "Wage Profiteers," and Demands "House Cleaning" of Cut-Throat Competition—Calls on Employers to Co-operate and Pay Living Wages.

Advising elimination of "shyster methods," asserting that "a house cleaning" seems necessary and urging the end of cutthroat methods, President Roy Le Craw, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, has addressed a stinging letter to Hugh Roberts, executive secretary of the Georgia branch of the Associated General Contractors of America.

President Le Craw by his letter puts the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce "way out in front" and strikes a terrific blow at the union-hating contractors from southern states who have gone into northern states to cut wages on federal contract work. President Le Craw declares that his organization has conferred with union representatives and he declared the chamber is for "fair and reasonable wages."

"The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce is definitely on record in favor of 'fair and reasonable' wages through our 'Declaration of Intentions,' which we have sponsored and circulated," he said in his letter. "This declaration has been signed by approximately three hundred business concerns of our city, both commercial and industrial, who have pledged themselves to strive to maintain a fair wage scale and to make no further reductions in the number of their employes.

Three Groups of Builders.

"From all the information we can gather, it seems that there are three general groups of building contractors operating in Atlanta.

"First: A group who pay the union wage scale. I understand that the government accepts this scale as the 'prevailing wage scale.'

"Second: Your group of contractors, a number of whom I am informed submitted five or six different wage scales in bidding recently on an Atlanta contract. These, I believe, ranged from very low up to nearly the union scale.

"Third: A group of so-called 'curbstone' contractors who submit bids based on practically starvation wages which take advantage of the present unemployment situation and the desperate plight of carpenters, plumbers, laborers, etc. I am further informed that the second group referred to above have not themselves been entirely free from this practice.

"A thorough study of this situation and the conflicting elements evident therein has convinced me that your problem is purely a 'trade problem' at the present time, peculiarly limited in its adjustment possibilities to your own ranks. In other words, it looks to the unprejudiced observers as if you folk need a house cleaning. You need to replace throat-cutting competition with 'give and take' co-operation. I have learned personally during the past few years that I cannot climb to success over the prostrate forms of my competitors, but that I must carry them up with me in a determined effort to raise the general level. In that way and in that way only can I in my business or you in yours hope to eliminate the troubles which are now robbing you of the reasonable profit to which you are entitled.

Co-operation Urged.

"When and if the building trades and contractors of Atlanta get together among themselves and a three-quarters majority decide to co-operate for the mutual benefit of your profession, then the chamber of commerce can certainly aid you in getting rid of the one-quarter minority who still insist on wage profiteering and shyster methods, but until that time comes, I am convinced that the efforts of this or any other outside body would be absolutely futile, and I can only suggest to you to tackle this problem yourselves with clean hands and open minds."

Hugh Roberts, to whom the letter was addressed, declared a **year ago that** depressions "are a very old and periodically recurring problem" and that "panics are caused by the improvidence of the stupid and the foresight of the intelligent embarked on an ambitious and entirely selfish program." He also observed, from his non-union vantage point, that "the alien and the ex-service man take their places side by side in the bread line."

Sears, Roebuck & Co. Cut Wages in Denver

Julius Rosenwald, Noted Philanthropist, Develops Into Wage Slasher.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 17.—Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced wage cuts of from $1 to $5 a week for fifty-three employes of the company's retail store here, effective Dec. 24, in a notice filed with the state industrial commission.

On a percentage basis the lower paid workers get the largest slash and the higher paid ones the smallest. Two $50 a week men are cut to $45, a 10 per cent reduction, while one $10 employe was cut to $8, a 20 per cent slash.

New Wage Schedule.

The following schedule of wage reductions gives an instructive picture of the living standards imposed on the workers of one of America's largest mail order and chain stores:

Two from $50 to $45; one, $45 to $40; two, $40 to $36; one, $37.50 to $32; two, $35 to $32; one, $26 to $22; one, $25 to $22; one, $24 to $22; eight, $24 to $20; one, $22 to $17; one, $21 to $19; one, $21 to $18; three, $20 to $18; two, $20 to $17; one, $18 to 17; one, $18 to $16; two, $18 to $15; two, $17 to $16; one, $16 to $14; one, $16 to $12; one, $15 to $14; five, $15 to $13; two, $15 to $12; two, $14 to $12; two, $13 to $10; one, $12 to $10; one, $11 to $10; one, $10 to $8.

Dividends on Watered Stock.

On Dec. 30, 1930, Sears, Roebuck & Co. had 4,747,973 shares of stock outstanding. Since 1911 the company officials have given the stockholders over 150 per cent in stock dividends, and have been quite liberal in cash dividends. But the stockholders are howling for more, and the directors think the easiest way to transfer additional money to the stockholders is to take it out of the pay envelopes of their already underpaid employes.

Rosenwald the Philanthropist.

The managing genius of Sears, Roebuck & Co. is Julius Rosenwald, who is chairman of the board.

In addition to being a wage slasher, Mr. Rosenwald is noted as a philanthropist. In 1917 he established the Julius Rosenwald fund with capital of $30,000,000 dedicated to "the well-being of mankind." He is honorary president of the Jewish Charities of Chicago, chairman of the Chicago bureau of public efficiency, and executive committee member of the Chicago plan commission. He is also a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Chicago Art institute, the Tuskegee institute, the University of Chicago, Hull House, and the Baron de Hirsch fund.

NOTICE, BARBERS!

A special called meeting of Local 415, Journeymen Barbers, will be held Monday night, Dec. 21, at 7:15 o'clock. All members are expected to be present, as business of vital importance to each and every one is to be discussed.

GEORGE W. PERRY, President.

Canadian Rail Unions Reject Wage Slash

Montreal, Can.—Railway labor leaders declared they would be unable to accept the 10 per cent reduction in wages recommended for Canadian railways by the board of conciliation.

James Murdock, representing the committee of general chairmen of railway union heads, voiced the labor men's opinion in an advice sent to the minister of labor. He said:

"We have further advised the minister that the whole question at issue will be referred back directly to the 26,000 employes directly interested.

"Though our general chairmen were distinctly instructed not to accept any form of wage reductions, we feel that the matter should be referred back to them for further consideration."

FAMILY SIZE DECREASES.

Washington.—The average size of the family in the United States decreased from nearly five in 1890 to a trifle over four in 1930, according to a statement by the U. S. bureau of the census. The exact figures are 4.9 per cent per family in 1890 and 4.1 in 1930.

Christmas Shopping Guide

Co-operation is one of the fundamental principles of Organized Labor. The merchants and business houses whose advertisements appear in this issue are seeking your Christmas trade. It is but reasonable to conclude that those willing to spend their money with your paper are at least not antagonistic to your cause.

Let each member of your family use the following list as a Christmas Shopping Guide. Patronize those who patronize your paper.

B L & K R CO.
CHATTANOOGA GAS COMPANY.
CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO.
CRISMAN HARDWARE CO.
CITIZENS SAVINGS & LOAN CORP.
CITY COAL CO.
CLARK BROS. FURNITURE STORE
COCA-COLA BOTTLING CO.
EASY WAY GROCERY CO.
ERSKINE BAKING CO.
HAVERTY FURNITURE CO.
M. M. HODGES, Jeweler.
JACKSON, Jeweler.
JOY'S, Florists
MOUNTAIN CITY MILL CO.
PARAGON CAFE
REX LUNCH
RHODES-JONES FURNITURE CO.
SHYER'S, Jewelers.
STERCHI STORES, INC., Housefurnishings
STOVALL HARDWARE CO.
TEMPLETON'S, Jewelers
WATSON CAB CO.

MINE WORKERS STILL HOPEFUL

Not Discouraged Over Setback in Straight Creek Field, Says Williams.

United Mine Workers in the Straight Creek, Kentucky, coal fields are not discouraged over the setback received recently when operators chose to do battle with the communistic organization rather than to co-operate with the American organization, as reported in a recent issue of The Labor World, according to Ben Williams, representative of the national organization, who was in Chattanooga for a brief visit this week.

Mr. Williams said the workers refuse to believe that operators will continue such an attitude, and they are accepting the present situation philosophically and "watchfully waiting" developments. The miners' representative, however, promised some interesting disclosures concerning conditions in the Straight Creek field as a possibility for the near future.

Conditions in the Wilder field, from which Mr. Williams had just returned, were contrasted with the situation in Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky. The Tennessee camps, he said, are operating full blast, with employer and employe bending every effort to stabilize the industy and make it profitable for all concerned. "The picture at Harlan," he said, "needs no elaboration. Why employers will prefer such conditions is beyond my comprehension."

Mr. Williams left Thursday for Pineville.

Western Union and Postal Cut Wages

Company Union Used to Approve Reduction — Stockholders Pocket the Benefits.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—The way anti-union employers use their company unions to approve wage cuts is well described by Frank B. Powers, international president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, in an article in the Commercial Telegraphers' Journal giving an account of the recent wage cuts imposed by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies.

10 Per Cent Slash Decreed.

Western Union officials decided to slash wages 10 per cent for all land employes, excepting messenger boys who had already had their wages reduced. The cut was to remain in effect until the board of directors decided that conditions warrant restoration of earnings either wholly or in part.

"Company Union" Gets Its Orders.

Having reached this decision, the officials called in a committee of its association of Western Union employes, told the committee what the company officials had decided, and suggested that the company union make a statement approving the wage cut. The company union obeyed orders and issued a statement in which it was said that prior to reaching its approval there had been a "lengthy discussion" of business conditions affecting adversely the company's business.

Western Union Owns Company Union

"When it is recalled," declared President Powers, "that the Association of Western Union Employes was set up in 1919 by the Western Union with handpicked officers, with a constitution prepared in the legal department of the Western Union, it takes no great stretch of the imagination to picture the 'lengthy discussion' of affairs in general and the decision to put telegraph employes on a starvation standard of living.

Coercion Used.

"The diabolical thing is that the employes, if they wish to remain as employes, feel that they must tolerate the existence of this company union and even contribute of their limited income to its upkeep. The Western Union could well afford to pay all expenses."

Pay Knocked to 1914 Level.

"So far as the public is concerned this is the only cut which has taken place," Mr. Powers went on. "As a matter of fact the 'sliding scale' has been in operation for years, and particularly since the panic of the fall of 1929. Even before the general slash was announced, wages had been reduced to as low as $85 a month for simplex operators and $125 for Morse operators. A general cut was made in April of this year, affecting all classes. The new rates bring telegraph wages down to prewar levels."

Mr. Powers points out that the officials of the Postal Telegraph company slashed wages at the same time as the Western Union, so that now Postal rates are as low as $45 to $55 per month for simplex operators. Even the Postal's messenger boys were cut from $2 and $1.75 a day to $1.75 and $1.50 a day and the guarantee of a minimum day's earnings of 85 cents was withdrawn.

Stockholders' Dividends Protected.

"The Western Union has reduced its dividend rate from $6 to $4," concludes Mr. Powers. "Why not $4 or $2, if necessary, to maintain the very skimpy wage rates paid by that concern? By what right do the stockholders take money from the workers? By the right of might. Nothing else."

GREEN BACKS EMPLOYES OF UNCLE SAMUEL

Sharply Protests Government Pay Cuts.

FEDERATION SOLID BEHIND WORKERS

Byrns Declares Fat Salaries Should Be First to Be Slashed.

Because two bills have been introduced into congress and others are threatened providing for a reduction in the wages and salaries paid government employes, President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a letter to Congressman Joseph W. Byrns, chairman of the committee on appropriations, house of representatives, protesting against such action.

Only a few days ago Congressman Rich, of the Sixteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill providing for a general reduction in the salaries of all government employes. The introduction of this bill, together with suggestions made in various other ways, inspired the letter of protest in behalf of the American Federation of Labor. The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are tremendously interested in the economic welfare of their fellow workers employed in the government service, many of whom are directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

It is the intention of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to carry out the intent and purpose of this resolution by opposing in every honorable way any attempt on the part of congress to lower the living standards of government employes through the imposition of reductions in wages.

The following letter was sent by President Green to Congressman Byrns protesting against any attempt to reduce the wages of government employes:

> Because of my deep solicitude for the economic and social welfare of the thousands of government employes and because of the feelings of apprehension which prevail in the minds of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, I am writing you regarding suggestions which have been made in various quarters that a substantial reduction in wages should be made and must be imposed upon government employes. I know of no action which the government could take which would arouse so much disappointment and dissatisfaction. The laboring people employed in private industry in all sections of the land will join with the government employes directly affected in a vigorous protest against a lowering of the standard of living through the imposition of a reduction in wages upon government employes.
>
> May I take the liberty of reminding you that during the war period and following the war, when many workers were more fortunate than government employes insofar as wages and conditions of employment were concerned, government employes were not so fortunate as to receive increases of pay commensurate with the increase in the cost of living.
>
> I wish to present to you, and through you to the leaders of congress, a most vigorous protest against any attempt to reduce the modest wages and salaries paid government employes. The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor could not, under any circumstances, give approval to such a legislative policy nor could they reconcile themselves to such action on the part of congress.
>
> I most earnestly request you to oppose vigorously any attempt to reduce the salary of government employes. I will be pleased if I may receive from you a favorable response to the request which I have herein submitted.

The prompt reply of Congressman Byrns to this communication follows:

> I have your letter of the 11th which was delivered to my office.
>
> Immediately upon returning to Washington I gave an interview to the press in which I stated that I was not in favor of considering the question of reduction of government salaries until every other means of balancing the budget be resorted to and was found wanting; that I felt the burden should be upon the higher bracket incomes which had received substantial reduction. I further said that if it finally appeared that salary reductions were absolutely necessary that those with the high salaries be first to receive the reduction.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1931.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter II
JESUS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES

PART III: Who Were the Pharisees?

Following the return from Dispora (Dispersion), that hour of tribulation for the Hebrews, when as a nation they were, in the main, taken captive to Babylon and quite a few others fled to Egypt, there was set up throughout the length and breadth of Palestine in practically every hamlet, town and city little religious centers designated then and still called the "synagogues," with the chief center of worship being at Jerusalem, the governing body there being called the Sanhedrin. In these synagogues groups of men called Pharisees, or Chasim, because as the name itself ("separated") indicates, they taught the separation of the people of God (the Jews) from all defilements and snares of the heathen life that surrounded them, assumed the leadership.

WM. L. MOSS

This body of religionists inside the nation of Israel were an outgrowth of the same spirit which back in the Maccabean days had led Hebrews to risk everything, forfeit even their lives, to defend the sanctity of both the Temple and their right as God's chosen people to worship Him as they saw fit, which they made sure was according to His law. By the time of Christ they were a group devoted solely to the scrupulous observance of the minutiae of a complex system or code of religio-social teaching they labeled "the Law." As a body of men they were the aristocracy of moral assumption. They regarded themselves as the official patterns in things religious and social; they had largely superseded the priesthood on the religious side, and on the social side because of their predominate wealth and with the help of the scribes, scholarly and pedantic "searchers of the scriptures," or religious lawyers, they always arrogantly took the upper or chief places in the synagogues and in private homes and at public gatherings.

By the time of Jesus the Pharisees had been quite successful in putting over on the common folk of the land a high estimate of their superior virtue and had managed to build up the belief that they alone possessed the secret of God's will for His people in what they taught. The heart of this secret was that there dwelt in man an immortal energy or vigor he could nourish to rewards or punishments in the world to come. By a punctilious obedience of "the Law" a man could, they taught, hope to make for himself a record here in this life that would stand to his credit in the next, or if he failed to obey "the Law" in this life it would lead to his punishment after death.

Daddy—Young lady, do you mean to tell me you've been carrying that money around in your stocking?

Daughter—Why, daddy, you told me to put it where it would draw interest.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

Sold in 25¢ packages. B-277

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

VICTIMIZING INJURED WORKERS

State workmen's compensation laws abolished a number of legal and judicial technicalities which had been built up by employer governments and courts to deprive the workers of adequate and sure compensation for industrial accidents.

The federal employers liability act of 1907 placed employers engaged in interstate commerce under the federal law.

Unfortunately, the federal law adopted a number of technicalities whose absence characterizes the state compensation laws.

A recent decision of the United States supreme court shows how these technicalities are used to victimize injured railroad workers.

One of the functions of Eugene Bolle, an employe of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company at Waukegan, Ill., was to fire a stationary engine used to generate steam for heating the passenger depot and other structures used for general railroad purposes.

When the stationary engine was out of order a locomotive was used. One day, when a locomotive was used in this way, Bolle was directed to accompany the locomotive to a coal dump to obtain a supply of coal. Bolle's locomotive was attached to three other engines being prepared for interstate transportation.

While coal was being taken upon one of the engines, Bolle was seriously injured. He sued the company for damages under the federal employers' liability act. The company fought the claim. Three times the case reached the supreme court of Illinois. Three times the Illinois court affirmed Bolle's legal right to damages under the federal law.

The railroad company appealed the case to the supreme court of the United States. The U. S. supreme court overruled the decision of the supreme court of Illinois, and denied compensation to Bolle. The decision was based on one of those antiquated legalisms and judicial definitions used to victimize the workers and deprive them of compensation for injuries.

The supreme court held that although much of the time Bolle was employed at work coming under judicially-defined interstate transportation, the work in connection with obtaining coal to fire the locomotive to generate steam to heat the railroad station and other structures used in interstate transportation, the specific work to which he had been assigned when injured, was not of itself interstate transportation. The court said:

"The sole object of the movement of the substitute engine was to procure a supply of coal for the purpose of generating steam. Its movement was in no way related to the contemplated employment of the other three locomotives, and its use differed in no way from the use of the stationary engine when that was available. * * * At the time of receiving his injury he was engaged in work not incidental to transportation in interstate commerce, but purely incidental to furnishing the means for heating the station and other structures of the company. His duty ended when he had produced a supply of steam for that purpose. He had nothing to do with its distribution or specific use.

"Indeed, what he produced was not used or intended to be used, directly or indirectly, in the transportation of anything. It is plain that his work was not in interstate transportation and was not so closely related to such transportation as to cause it to be practically a part of it."

Workers are of right entitled to compensation for injuries. They should not be deprived of it by legal and judicial technicalities which developed during that period when labor received neither respect nor justice from either the law or the courts.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

TOYS
...for...
BOYS AND GIRLS

See Our Large Assortment

CRISMAN Hardware Co.
511 MARKET

Business as Usual!

Editor Labor World:

In Wednesday's Times there appeared a picture of Mr. Jo Conn Guild, Big Boss at the Tennessee Electric Power company, with a big write-up because of the fact that he had a birthday and WENT TO WORK AS USUAL!

Ah, what magnificent acts would be unheralded and unsung were it not for the industrious newspaper reporter. Such a deed of duty by Mr. Guild barely tops the everyday occurrence of millions of less fortunate Americans who have birthdays but HAVE NO JOBS TO GO TO.

Howbeit, let us pause a moment with uncovered domes in tribute to Mr. Jo Conn Guild. He actually labored (?) on his birthday. What truly depressing times we have come to! Cheer up, Mr. Guild; things will not always be so gloomy. Some sweet day (dividend day) you will reap the reward of the just and dutiful; the pill may be bitter, but the reward will be sweet. Cheer up!

Reverently,
T. R. CUTHBERT.

One who also works on his, or anybody else's, birthday (when he can).

Mooney

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

"You're the fourth governor since my boy went to jail and his purty black hair turned gray. It looks like you're usin' my boy for a football like all the governors."

These are the words of Mrs. Mary Mooney, the mother of Tom Mooney, in San Quentin prison, a victim of men's hatred and greed aroused by a preparedness day mob explosion in San Francisco fifteen years ago, to Gov. James Rolph, Jr., the other day.

Her words tell the political story behind Mooney's continued imprisonment in San Quentin but furnish us with no insight into why San Francisco and all California permit Mooney to remain in prison when there is no proof of his guilt and a preponderance of belief in his innocence.

Mooney is kept in prison by the same powers that put him there—the business element in California and especially of San Francisco.

To turn him loose now and say that he had been "punshed enough" would bring the wrath of the business element down upon the head of any governor who freed him.

It is not at all a question of whether Mooney is guilty or not—he was sent to prison through the efforts of the powers that controlled the business life of San Francisco in the days when the bomb was exploded and he must be kept in prison until he dies in order that his incarceration may have a supposed salutary effect upon all and sundry.

Mayor Jimmy Walker's trip to San Francisco to plead in Mooney's behalf was in reality to tell him goodbye, for Mooney will never go free—he will die in prison unless America wakes up.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many states have legal 48-hour weeks for women workers.

A.—Seven.

* * *

Q.—What principle of taxation did the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Laset set forth?

A.—The convention declared that "Taxation should be aimed at acquired wealth and not at the consuming power of the nation's workers."

* * *

Q.—Who is head of the National Women's Trade Union league?

A.—Rose Schneiderman is president. Mrs. Raymond Robins is honorary president.

What Next!

A method of successfully purifying ramie, the oldest and strongest vegetable fiber known, has been found, it is announced. The process is said to be likely to effect a revolution in the textile industry. Ramie, which is also known as china grass, belongs to the nettle family. The fibre and yarn have been used for thousands of years, but the process of preparing it has been so laborious that very little has been produced at a time.

Jeff—What is your worst sin, Mabel?

Mabel—My vanity. I spend hours before the mirror admiring my beauty.

Jeff—That isn't vanity—that's imagination.

* * *

Rub—So she refused to marry you. Didn't you tell her about your rich uncle?

Dub—Yeah, I told her, and she's my aunt now.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Police "third degree" methods are getting hard and deserved blows in Washington, D. C., these days. As the result of a department of justice investigation, the floodlight of publicity has been turned on the "third degree" and eighteen police officers have been indicted on charges of assaulting prisoners. Six have been tried and of these, three convicted.

The "third degree" is a method without warrant of law for obtaining "confessions" from accused persons. It involves mental or physical torture or both. The poor and friendless are the victims of the practice. The wealthy and high-placed are almost never subjected to the "third degree."

Every believer in fair play, in law and order, in constitutional right, has reason to rejoice in the fight against the "third degree" in Washington. The nation's capital is setting an example for other cities cursed with "third degree" brutality.

* * *

The census says a family is "a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table." And then the census counted them, discovering that there were 29,980,146 families of that kind in the United States.

The average number of persons per family in 1930 was 4.1; in 1920 it was 4.3; in 1910 it was 4.5; in 1900 it was 4.7; and in 1890 it was 4.9.

Well, we won't need so many in a family now; we've got machines! You'd need a lot of ox-drivers to handle the stuff that two men can take care of now with a three-ton truck.

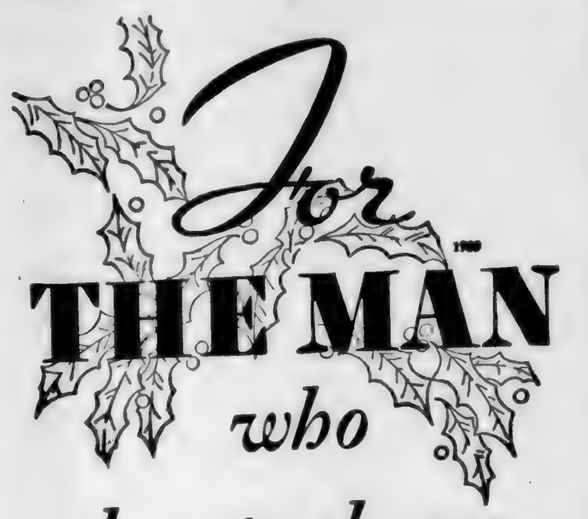
Strangers—How old are you, little man?

Bright Boy—Damned if I know, mister. Mother was twenty-six when I was born, but now she's only twenty-four.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick. Safe. Sure.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

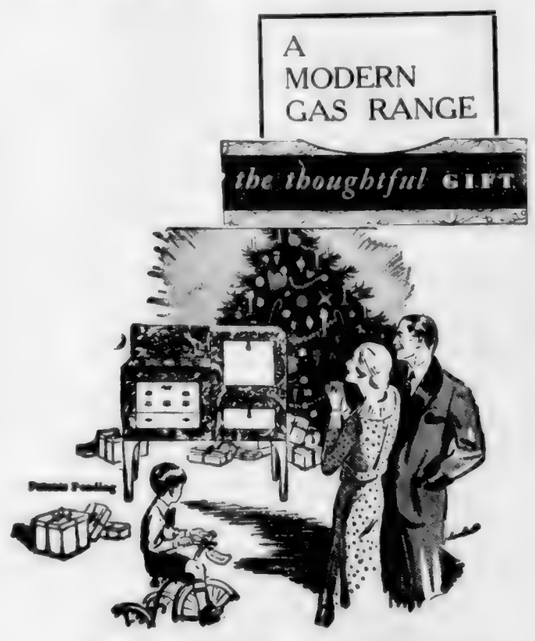


WIFE, mother or married daughter will thank you many times for a MODERN gas range—The THOUGHTFUL Gift. Every day in the year your loving consideration will be recalled to her memory.

She will thank you for choosing a range with Oven Heat Regulator that automatically cooks meals in the oven while she rests, reads or plays—away from the kitchen. She will thank you for the colorful beauty and convenience features.

Oven Insulation. Complete enameling inside and out. Three-in-one non-clog top burners, each efficient at simmering, ordinary and hot, fast fire. High burner tray and many other features. She will praise your foresight in choosing A MODERN GAS RANGE—the most beautiful and convenient cooking appliance ever built.

Let us help you select a Range tomorrow.



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SPECIAL
Christmas Sale
We Are Offering
Small Down Payments
Liberal Trade-in Allowances
Long, Easy Terms

Chattanooga Gas Company
Public-Be-Pleased Service

HERE'S A REAL GIFT

Give a new Philco for Christmas—it's the best radio you can buy. Order early and avoid the rush.

New 1932 BABY GRAND

Equipped with pentode tube, tone control and other big features. This will make an ideal gift.

$59.50
Complete with 7 tubes

PHILCO
BALANCED SUPERHETERODYNE

New 1932
9-Tube
Lowboy

All the big Philco features, including automatic volume control. Great for distance.

$99.50
Complete with 9 tubes

Philco offers a complete line of 5, 7, 9 and 11-tube models from $39.50 to $336.50, complete with tubes.

Special Christmas Terms!

PHILCO BALANCED TUBES BETTER THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY RADIO

STERCHI'S
QUALITY FURNITURE
BROAD ST., AT SEVENTH

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Very Best Grade, (limit 4 lbs.)—4 Pounds..... 25c
"SIMON PURE" Vacuum Sealed, Pure Leaf Lard—6-Lb. Pail.. 62c
COFFEE "Maxwell House" (3-Lb. Can 87c) Pound..... 29c
BAKING POWDER "Calumet," 10c Size 2 for 15c; 1-lb. Can 23c
SUGAR "Domino" Powdered or the Browns, 1-Lb. 10c Size, Package..... 7c
FANCY RICE Blk. E. Peas, Great Northern or Pinto Beans, Lb..... 4c

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Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE

Buy—

Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

TRUSTEE'S SALE

virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. Kalanis and wife, Effie Kalanis, August 10, 1928, of record in book "M," ume 24, Page 224, et seq., of the Register's e of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer- of which is made for a full recital of provisions, and for the purpose of satis- the indebtedness therein mentioned (de- having been made in the payment of indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee said deed of trust, will, at the request the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry highest bidder for cash and ions, offer for sale at public outcry highest and best bidder for cash and of all equities of redemption, home- dower and all other rights of exemp- of every kind, at the west door of the House of Hamilton County, Tennessee,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., following described land situate in the of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and of Tennessee, to-wit:

No. 12, Block No. 17, Highland Park, as by plat of record in Plat Book 1, of the Register's Office of Hamilton Tennessee. Said Lot fronts 50 feet North line of Duncan Avenue and ex- back Northwardly, of uniform width, a of 135 feet to the South line of a alley.

will be made subject to any unpaid

believed to be good, but will sell and as Trustee only.

15th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

virtue of the authority vested in me by of trust executed by Mary Walsh, un- dated on the 1st day of December, 1927, recorded in Book B, Page 672, Volume the Register's Office of Hamilton Tennessee, to which registered deed reference is hereby made for the and provisions therein. And default been made in the payment of the payable in August, September, and Oc- 1931, and said default having remained thirty days after maturity of said the holder of said notes secured by deed of trust having elected to declare indebtedness due as provided by notes and deed of trust, the said in- consisting of ninety-seven prom- notes, 96 notes in the sum of $10.00 and one note in the sum of Fifteen thirty-three of said notes having the remaining notes of said series declared by the holder to be due payable: and by request of the holder of indebtedness I will on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1931,

lawful hours, at the West Door of the House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, of- sale and sell at public outcry to the and best bidder for cash, and in bar equities of redemption, dower and the following described real estate Third Civil District of Hamilton Tennessee, to-wit:

number 156, Northside Land Company's and sub-division of part of the Cowart said lot fronts 50 feet on the west Tremont Avenue and runs back west- uniform width, to Kathrina Street, the same real estate conveyed by Hat- Spooner Souder to Gertie Koons, Nov. 1923, recorded in Book W, Vol. 17, page in the Register's Office of Hamilton Tennessee.

title is believed to be good, but will and convey as Trustee only.

November 20th, 1931.
J. A. LONG, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE

pursuant to a levy duly and regularly by an execution issued from the Su- Court of the State of Tennessee in of Nettie Powell and Maggie Smith Bubb Blake, and by virtue of an order of duly and regularly issued from the Su- Court directing a sale of the property me by virtue of the execution, as afore- I will sell at the West door of the House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on 28th day of December, 1931, within the hours of sale, the remainder interest in following described real estate, to-wit: all of Lots Thirty-two (32) and Thirty- (33) of the North Side Land Company's division of Lot Twenty-five (25) of the Land Syndicate Addition in the First District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, plotted in a deed registered in Book 7, Vol- page 498, in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and on these there is a house resting on both fronting of this one lot of land and one

the remainder interest in Lot Five (5) the Waterhouse sub-division lying in the Civil District of Hamilton County, Ten- This property lies on the North side Third Street in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and will be sold as the property John Blake subject to her homestead and dower interest in said property, and I will the remainder interest in said land at time to satisfy an order of sale issued the above styled cause to satisfy a judg- of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, said judgment is recorded in Book U, page 94, page 511, in the Register's office Hamilton County, Tennessee, and the re- interest in said property will be for cash, as provided by law in such

28th November, 1931.
CHARLIE TAYLOR, Sheriff.
CHAS. WEIGEL, Deputy Sheriff.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

virtue of a deed of trust executed by G. Kalanis, Trustee, dated September 1928, of record in Book "H", Volume 24, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebted- ness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, and in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Fifteen (15), Highland Park Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, Page 28, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said Lot fronts 50 feet on the South side of McCallie Avenue and runs back Southwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to the North line of an alley.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Joseph E. Crouch and wife, Mary V. Crouch, dated February 26, 1929, of record in Book "H," Volume 24, Page 152, et. seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note repre- senting said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Ten- nessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Fourteen (14), in J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 8, Page 40.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. E. Crouch and wife, Mary V. Crouch, dated February 26, 1929, of record in Book "H", Volume 24, Page 150 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer- ence to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satis- fying the indebtedness therein mentioned (de- fault having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, home- stead, dower and all other rights of exemp- tions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Ham- ilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT: Lots Numbers Eight (8), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), Twelve (12), and Thirteen (13), in J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 8, Page 40.

SECOND TRACT: The south one hundred thirty and five-tenths (130.5) feet of Lot Number Fifteen (15), J. E. Crouch Tunnel Place Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 8, Page 40, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said part of lot makes one tract of ground front- ing fifty and 35/100 (50.35) feet on the North line of Brainerd Road and extends back north- wardly to the South line of the property con- veyed by J. E. Crouch and wife to Rosa Schwartz by deed registered in Book "R", Volume 20, Page 374 in the Register's Of- fice of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 27th day of November, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
12-18 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46257

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Davis Harbin Walker vs. Knox Walker.

It appearing from allegations in complain- ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Knox Walker is a non-resident of the State of Ten- nessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resi- dent to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 24th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Joe F. Goodson, Atty. 12-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46263

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Margaret Bunch vs. Lee Bunch.

It appearing from allegations in complain- ant's bill, which is sworn to, that Lee Bunch is a non-resident of the State of Ten- nessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resi- dent to appear at the next January rules of said court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga, on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 25th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
M. R. Bernhardt, Atty. 12-18

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46282

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

M. G. Altman vs. D. R. Altman

It appearing from allegations in complain- ant's bill, which is sworn to, that D. R. Alt- man is a non-resident of the State of Tennes- see, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non- resident to appear at the next January rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in Janu- ary next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 20th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
Boyd W. Hargraves, Atty. 12-25

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11120

American Trust & Banking Co.
vs.
Catherine Desabla

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greeting:

Whereas, at the September term of said Court, in the case of American Trust & Banking Co. against Catherine Desabla, sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $519.88 and costs rendered September 4, 1931, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of American Trust & Banking Co. against Catherine Desabla, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

(Description of land):

Lot 4, block 1 of subdivision of Lot 4, Desabla Home Place Addition to Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee.

We therefore command you, that you pro- ceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money de- rived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,

within the legal hours, at the west door of the courthouse, sell the above-described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
12-25 Isham McGee, D. S.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46344

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mabel Floyd vs. G. A. Floyd

It appearing from allegations in complain- ant's bill, which is sworn to, that G. A. Floyd is a non-resident of the state of Ten- nessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four succes sive weeks in The Labor World, a newspa- per published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next Feb- ruary rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Mon- day in February next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of December, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. L. Dixon, Atty. 1-1

HOOVER MESSAGE OFFERS MOUNTAIN OF CREDIT, BUT EVADES PURCHASING POWER

Prestige and Profit of Bankers in Sight in Renewed Boom Period, But Depression-Prevention Is Not in Sight. "Strong America" Asked, But Labor Is Not Mentioned.

Washington, Dec. 17.—Congress has convened and the president's message has been delivered.

Ranking in importance with the message is the liberalization of house rules, under the democratic regime in that end of the capitol.

The presidential message threw an issue of tremendous proportions into the arena. It proposed creation of an emergency reconstruction finance corporation with a capital stock of $500,000,000, with authority to issue debentures or other obligations up to $1,500,000,000, which translated into words is one billion five hundred million dollars.

The purpose of this enormous corporation, patterned after the finance corporation, but with "broader" powers, is to stimulate or provide credit to absorb the "shocks" that have rebounded against American business from foreign nations.

Small Fraction's Power.

The "shocks" that have thus rebounded have come from a fraction of our total industrial volume never put at more than 10 per cent and probably nearer 4 per cent.

The ridiculous situation that permits a fraction so small to reverberate so enormously has not been properly explained. It is made to serve an altogether exaggerated purpose.

The gigantic corporation proposed by the president will, if set up, undoubtedly put vast new credit into the industrial arena and stimulate industrial operations, but in so doing it will add to the power prestige and profit of the great banks and financial institutions that admittedly saw the 1929 collapse coming and failed to act in the direction of prevention and that then proceeded to urge wage reductions, putting the penalty upon the shoulders of the workers.

The message points out that in the year there have been revolutions in nineteen countries, inability to meet obligations in ten and abandonment of former monetary standards in fourteen. It then declares that our difficulties have arisen "in large degree" from these (foreign) sources.

Hope for Recovery.

"A strong America is the highest contribution to world stability," says the message in one of its high spots. And hope is found in the assertion that "we can make a large measure of recovery independent of the rest of the world."

Expenditures on public works this year will, it is asserted, reach a total of $780,000,000, three times the 1928 total.

These statements indicate improved conditions. They indicate the freeing of credit, the spending of money and a wholly new concentration on American industrial unity as a thing apart from the rest of the world. But they do not mention purchasing power and they do not contain the seeds of measures necessary to prevent a recurrence of expression and they do little more than hint at the possibility of an America enabled to stand above the rest of the world, so placed as to prevent 4 per cent of its business from again disrupting the remaining 96 per cent.

Labor, except for unemployment, is not mentioned in the message. There is no reference to establishment of rights now denied, no reference to any labor objective, and yet there are points of agreement with labor, as in the definite opposition to the dole.

Unemployed Migrate To Western States

Washington.—The president's organization on unemployment relief, in connection with officials of western states, are exerting strong influence against the mobility of jobless workers, it was announced by Merle Thorpe, assistant director of the organization.

It was stated that many of the unemployed in the eastern states are migrating to the warmer climate of the west in search of jobs. Officials of the western cities say they cannot employ transient jobless in addition to their own unemployed.

P. G. Spilsbury, Arizona representative of the president's organization, declared that in that state hundreds of transient unemployed often arrive on a single freight train. At some points soup kitchens have been established so that men can pass through without resorting to panhandling or thievery. The numbers are so great, Mr. Spilsbury said, that Arizona cannot give them jobs or accept them as public charges.

The transients, it was stated, are not professional hoboes, but young men of 16 to 25 who have taken to the road because of economic conditions.

The president's organization urges the jobless to stay at home and take what they can get in the nature of relief where they are known rather than run the risk of becoming vagrants in the western states.

$15 Wages for Jobless Fixed in Rhode Island

Providence, R. I.—It did not take the special session of the Rhode Island legislature long to act on the unemployment situation as presented to it by Gov. Norman S. Case. The legislature met, received the governor's recommendations, enacted them into law, adjourned and went home, all in one day.

The law sets up an unpaid commission of three, with the state bank commissioner as chairman, to supervise unemployment relief.

Cities and towns are authorized temporarily to exceed their statutory borrowing power by one-tenth of one per cent of their assessed valuation. The law appropriates $1,500,000 to finance relief work.

Relief funds are administered by local directors of public aid, subject to the approval of the city council and the state commission.

The law fixes a limitation of $15 a week in the payment for work by a citizen who has resided two years in the state and six months in the city. If no work is available, it is permitted to furnish money or orders for shelter, food, fuel, clothing or other necessities at the rate of $1 a day for the applicant and 50 cents a day for each dependent, but in all not to exceed $15 a week per family.

Court Upholds Right of Labor to Strike

Baltimore, Md.—Chief Judge Samuel K. Dennis, in the circuit court here, upheld the right of organized labor unions to refuse to work for any employer without assigning a reason for the refusal.

The decision is far-reaching in its effect, and is said to be the first of its kind given in Maryland.

Judge Dennis held that while unions actively engaged under a contract may not walk out or strike without legal justification, they are at perfect liberty to refuse to work at the expiration of the contract. The opinion in part said:

"Members of a labor union, singly or collectively, whether speaking individually or through their unions, have an unqualified, absolute right to peacefully withhold their labor (provided no contractual relation be illegally impaired thereby) as to the future from any would-be employer whatsoever."

Judge Denunis said that the rule laid down in his decision applies equally to the right of the employers to refuse in the absence of any contract to employ labor in the future.

The opinion was handed down in the suit of Seymour Ruff & Sons, Inc., local contractors, engaged in building the new United States post office, against the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.

EAT at . . .
REX LUNCH
Rex Richey, Prop.
Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service
Eighth and Cherry Sts.

JACKSON
JEWELER
WATCHES – DIAMONDS
JEWELERY
Closing Out My Stock of Silverware at Cost
Cash Paid for Old Gold
JACKSON
JEWELER
1002 MARKET STREET

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46374

Mary Glenn vs. E. L. Glenn

It appearing from allegations in complain- ant's bill, which is sworn to, that E. L. Glenn is a non-resident of the State of Ten- nessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resi- dent to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in Feb- ruary next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 16th day of December, 1931.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
Sweets & Bean, Attys. 1-8

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of a trust executed by Mae Ridge and husband, R. R. Ridge, dated August 7th, 1928, of record in book "T," Volume 25, Page 372, et seq., of the Regis- ter's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of sat- isfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trus- tee under said deed of trust, will, at the re- quest of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public out- cry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being a 60 foot strip of land off of a five acre tract conveyed by G. H. Varnell et al to John Lightfoot & Lena Lightfoot on Janu- ary 19th, 1909, as shown by deed registered in Book G, Vol. 10, P. 464 in the Register's office for Hamilton County, Tenn., said (60) sixty foot strip faces in a southeastwardly di- rection, fronting on the Turkeyfoot Road, near or next to the Oak Hill Schoolhouse, & running back in a northwestwardly direction of uniform width to the Johnson tract, bounded on the Northwestwardly side by James Gross; on the northwardly side by Johnson & on the southeastwardly side by W. A. Weathers.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 11th day of December, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
1-1 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

At The Change
A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

PARAGON CAFE
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

A Few Steps Saves Many Dollars on Christmas Presents
Diamond Rings $15.00 Up
Gold Signet Rings $3.50 Up
Solid Gold Birthstone Rings $2.50 Up
Ladies' Wrist Watches $10.00 Up
Gents' Watches $10.00 Up
Eversharp Pencils $1.00 Up
Fountain Pens $1.50 Up
Gold Filled Pocket Knives $1.50 Up
Mesh Bags, Newest Designs $5.00 Up
A Small Cash Payment Will Secure Any Article in Our Stock
Open a Charge Account
J. M. HODGES
JEWELER
833 Broad Street
(New Read House)

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

Whose Lucky Day Tomorrow?
. . . Presenting Our
"LADY LUCK"
7 DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RING
..a Lifetime of Good Luck and Happiness

$39.50
Lucky is the lady who receives this beautiful 7-diamond "Lady Luck" engagement ring, smart modernistic mounting, and the seven large genuine diamonds makes it the luckiest "buy" of your life.
PAY ONLY $1.00 A WEEK
"Just Point As Fingers Point"
Shyer's

LET DAD'S GIFT BE A COMFORTABLE LOUNGE CHAIR
95c Cash---$1 Week

$17.95
IN YOUR CHOICE OF COVERS
A greater value cannot be found in Chattanooga. A Gift that will long be remembered. Guaranteed spring construction throughout.
RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY

How many FRIENDS have You...
There are so many attractive sections of the city in which to live, that one's friends are sure to be scattered, and of course many friends and relatives live in distant cities. Keeping these friendships alive, however, is easy with a telephone in the home.
Whether it's just a social conversation with a neighbor in the next block, or a voice visit using the quick and inexpensive long distance telephone service, talking with friends by telephone is a convenient way to visit them.
Of course the modern family uses this telephone for many other purposes. The day's groceries are ordered—an appointment is made with the dentist—dad at the office and mother at home discuss some little problem—and all without the bother of a trip in person. Should some danger threaten—the doctor, the police department and the fire department are quickly available at those times when minutes are important.
With all the countless ways in which it serves through the routine of daily life, and with its presence an assurance of help in emergencies, modern telephone service is so low in cost that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.
SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

Hello, Folks!

CLARK BROS. OFFER UNUSUAL VALUES IN CHATTANOOGA-MADE FURNITURE

It is almost Christmas! I wonder how many poor and unfortunate people there are in Chattanooga to whom Christmas won't mean much? I wonder how many children Santa Claus will not visit? Now, Mr. Workingman, you who have spent your money in a chain store, you who have not demanded Chattanooga-made merchandise, could have helped the poor and unfortunate by trading at a home-owned store. Every dollar you spend in a chain store hurts you. The chain store sends your money out of Chattanooga. The chain store does not help build your churches and schools. They dodge every tax they possibly can. Mr. Working Man, Clark Bros. is home-owned and home operated. We have spent over a million dollars in Chattanooga. We keep your money at home. You help build the furniture we sell. This store is for working people. We offer the most liberal terms in all Chattanooga — 1 to 5 years to pay your bill. Trade at a home-owned store and help your fellow man. Every time you buy Chattanooga-made furniture you help to employ Chattanooga Labor. Stay away from the chain stores. Don't fatten the pocketbook of Wall Street. Keep your money in Chattanooga! We have sold and satisfied over 35,000 customers. We can satisfy you. Pay us a visit. We want you to make our store your store. Use our telephone. You are welcome whether you buy or not.

HELLO, FOLKS!

I am the working man's friend. I wish I saw every working man and woman in Chattanooga. You help build the furniture Clark Bros. sell. We buy Chattanooga made furniture and help furnish employment for you. We keep your money at home. Bring me your furniture troubles—I can help you. OTIS CLARK.

10-PIECE LIVING ROOM OUTFIT

No store except Clark Bros. can offer a value like this one. You owe it to yourself to see this Beautiful 10-Piece Living Room Outfit at only $79.50.

This outfit consists of Large Divan, Button Back Chair, Club Chair, Two Silk Pillows, Library Table, End Table, Smoker, Lamp Stand and Lamp Shade, all complete, delivered to your home at only $79.50

$1.00 DOWN . . . 1 TO 5 YEARS TO PAY

THIS SUITE MADE IN CHATTANOOGA

10-PIECE BED ROOM OUTFIT

Chattanooga's outstanding Bed Room Suite Value. This suite is finished in five-ply Solid Walnut. You can furnish your bed room complete with this outfit, consisting of Poster or

Straight End Bed, Chest of Drawers, Hollywood Vanity, Springs, 50-lb. Mattress, Bench to match, Two Large Feather Pillows, a Beautiful Floor Lamp, all complete, delivered to your home. Priced at only $79.50

$1.00 DOWN . . . 1 TO 5 YEARS TO PAY

THIS SUITE MADE IN CHATTANOOGA

Clark Bros. Stores

(Incorporated)

45 East Main St. 520 Market Street

FINAL NOTICE

1930 DELINQUENT STATE AND COUNTY TAXES

Distress warrants are being delivered to officers and legal action will be taken unless these taxes are paid within the next few days.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

The local welcomes Mr. William C. Still, formerly of Cleveland, Tenn., and the University of Chattanooga. Bill filed application for membership this week and it will be acted upon at the January meeting.

* * *

Frank Worthy and his rejuvenated orchestra put on a real dance at the University gym last Saturday evening. It was a big night for local orchestras. Jimmy used ten men at the Golf and Country Club. Tommye was cheering up the Shriners while John Patty and the Rounders were tooting the blues for the dentists. Joe Gattis and his Merrymakers hit the trail for Mineral Park Springs, leaving Uncle John Washburn with the only idle band in town. We understand that John's boys would rather rehearse at his house than play anyway.

* * *

Herman Dodds has asked this column to tell all his old acquaintances that his election to the Execution Board has not made him one bit high-hat, and that he will gladly speak to any fellow member whom he should happen to pass on the street.

Earl VanArsdale slapped the bass so much the other night at the gym that he had to tape up the ole hand before intermission.

* * *

Among the thousands of people to witness the Steinborn-Londos match at the auditorium could be seen the faithful of the local in their usual 50-cent seats.

* * *

We wish the committee of Cohn, Worthy and VanArsdale would begin functioning and tell us how to raise money. We are of the opinion that President Summers should have called it a commission.

* * *

Brother VanDeventer, who is showing the musicians of Atlanta just how to play a saxophone, was a welcome guest at the last meeting. We hope that he can come up often.

* * *

Joe Gattis and his Merrymakers were given a lot of praise for the splendid music they played at the Layman's Dinner Club a few weeks ago. They were announced as playing through the courtesy of Local No. 80. Things like that really help.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

Some important business to be taken care of next meeting. Every one should be present.

* * *

Looks like L. L. Lowe and W. B. Dyche ought to be well fed by now. They have been lighting up Williams & French's restaurant.

* * *

The boys from the shops who worked on Market street's "Greater White Way" sure made thinks look real colorful.

* * *

Brother Jack Frost received a very warm reception while working on Market street's "Greater White Way" Sunday morning.

* * *

W. P. Howard was elected business manager of the local last meeting.

* * *

Ira Patten had to make a hurried run up to Soddy the first of the week, and, boys, believe me, he brought back a big sack of fresh meat. Let's get together and call on him and if W. Worley hasn't got there ahead of us maybe we can get a feed.

* * *

Ed Carroll finally was able to get the Ford back together and took W. P. Howard for a ride to LaFayette. Hope they don't have to walk back.

* * *

W. D. London, when asked what he was talking to himself about, just said, "Red, amber, blue, yellow, green."

* * *

Jesse Clark says if Santa gets as far as Chattanooga and has anything left to be sure to send him on to Ringgold, Ga.

* * *

Brother Fred Adamson sure does shake a mean ladder.

* * *

W. M. Stillwell wants to know who would have ever thought it was so far from Sixth to Ninth street on Market.

* * *

Tom Tucker would like to know why L. L. Lowe stayed so long in front of the State theater last Friday night.

Official Denied Compensation

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina supreme court held that an executive vice-president of a corporation who is skilled in the performance of duties that do not lie within the field of duties of an ordinary workman or employe is not an employe within the meaning of the workmen's compensation act and consequently his heirs are not entitled to compensation.

The vice-president was killed while in New York negotiating trust contracts and other business for his company. The North Carolina industrial commission ruled that he came under the workmen's compensation act. The superior court of Durham county reversed the decision of the commission, and the supreme court sustained the superior court.

ROCHESTER SEEKS MILLIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Rochester, N. Y.—The Rochester civic committee on unemployment sent out 1,150 personal solicitors to make a house-to-house canvass to persuade people to buy more goods to stimulate business and indirectly provide employment. The drive was expected to uncover and make available millions of dollars of hoarded money. Home owners were asked to pledge themselves to hire men for repair work.

Stranger—Why aren't you in school, my little man?

Child—Hell, lady, I'm only four.

SYRACUSE CARPENTERS WIN PREVAILING WAGE RULING

Syracuse, N. Y.—Building forms for concrete is carpenters' work. The prevailing rate of wages for carpenters in Syracuse on June 17, 1930, was $1.20 an hour.

This was the decision of State Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins in the controversy of Carpenters' Union No. 12 of Syracuse with the Bates & Rogers Construction company, Inc., of New York and Chicago. The decision is a victory for the union.

The company had the contract for the erection of a road viaduct here, which was the first construction step in the elimination of grade crossings.

Part of the work was building forms for concrete. Although the men who built the forms used saws and hammers, the contractors claimed the work was not carpentry and paid the workers 80 cents an hour. The union claimed the work was carpentry, and that the men were carpenters and entitled to the union rate as the legal prevailing wage rate.

Miss Perkins' decision upheld the claim of the union. The men who built the forms are now entitled to an additional 40 cents an hour.

John Ryan, of New York, international organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and William S. Quinn, secretary of Carpenters' Union No. 12, handled the case for the carpenters before James Brady, who represented the state industrial commissioner.

WAGE REDUCTIONS EAT UP DROP IN LIVING COSTS

New York.—"Even for those who have jobs," declares the Labor Bureau, Inc., "widespread wage cuts and the prevalence of part-time work have more than eaten up the gain from cheaper prices during recent months. With living costs down only 10 per cent, even fully emp workers are suffering a reducti living standards."

20% DISCOUNT

. . . on . . .

POCKET KNIVES

. . . and . . .

FIRE SETS

STOVALL Hardware C

711 CHERRY

Jewelry Gift Headquarters

Our Marvelous Stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS, RINGS, JEWELRY, LEATHER GOODS, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, CHINA and NOVELTIES Is Now Complete.

MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS EARLY

We Will Reserve Your Choice Until You Wish to Get Them

Hamilton Watches

Men and Women

$50 and Up

Elgin Watches

For Men and Women

$12.50 AND UP

Good Reliable Watches—Nothing Better at the Price

Diamonds

Are now at the lowest prices in years. We consider them a real investment.

Stones of the finest quality . . . any size . . . beautifully set in modern mountings of gold or platinum.

AS LOW AS

$22.50

And Up to $750

BULOVA WATCHES

Style and Value Go Hand in Hand

$24.75 to $125

Plain or set with Diamonds, Sapphires or Emeralds.

Our Stock is Complete and Prices Lower Than in Years

TEMPLETON'S

INC.

Jewelry and Precious Stones

TWELVE WEST EIGHTH STREET

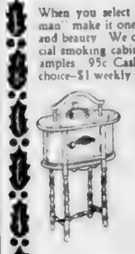
Make Your Selections NOW! We Will Reserve Them Until Christmas

Little Gifts That Add Much to the Joy of Christmas Morn!

When you want to give something inexpensive—yet want it to express a deep feeling of affection there is no better gift than something for that institution that is nearest the heart of every American — the home. On this page we offer only a few suggestions — our floors are filled with others

For the Man!

When you select your gift for "the man" make it one of utility, comfort and beauty. We offer these three special smoking cabinets as excellent examples. 95c Cash will deliver your choice—$1 weekly will pay the balance



Lots for Your Money in This One

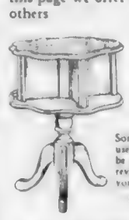
$5.95

A Cabinet Smoker Reasonably Priced

$9.95

Utility and Beauty Here

$12.95



New! Revolving Bookrack

$9.95

Something new, something useful, something that will be greatly appreciated—a revolving bookstand in your choice of colors

$1 Cash - $1 Weekly

95c Cash Delivers Any Lamp or Mirror

YOUR CHOICE

$7.95

Either of these two tables at this very low price—your choice of walnut or mahogany finish, too. Dainty, aren't they?

$1 Cash - $1 Weekly

Beautifully Designed End Table

$3.95

Here is a gift so inexpensive as to appear unattractive — but it isn't. And it is always a welcomed and needed addition to any home

$1 Cash - $1 Weekly

$7.95

A new idea in a lamp and one that has been readily accepted—the Lounge lamp. Choice of patterns.

$1 Cash - $1 Weekly

A bridge lamp is ever popular and useful—these are unusually attractive, too, and are priced at only

$4.95

$1 Cash $1 Weekly

A Beautiful Table Lamp for

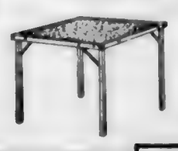
$4.95

$4.95

For Either of These 3 Beautiful Console Mirrors

$5.95

For Your Choice of These Buffet Mirrors



De Luxe Card Table

$3.95

These long winter evenings will offer many opportunities to use this gift—and each time the recipient will thank the giver for a card table that will stand such punishment

$1 Cash - $1 Weekly

Convenient Credit Terms

HAVERTY FURNITURE Co.

619 Market St. 620 Broad St.

It's Easy to Pay the Haverty Way!

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, DECEMBER 25, 1931 | Number 35

John T. O'Connor To Be Honor Guest At Social Session

Presence of Knoxville Mayor Will Feature "Get-Together."

Birthright and Cheek Also Probable Guests—Arrangements Committee Promises Entertaining Program Monday Night.

JOHN T. O'CONNOR

John T. O'Connor, one of the well-known trades unionists in the south, and who incidentally is mayor of the city of Knoxville, will be a guest of honor at Central Body's get-together session Monday night at Central labor hall, and the presence of the distinguished Tennessean will of itself insure a capacity audience for the occasion.

George W. Perry, chairman of the special committee arranging for the event, asked The Labor World to stress the fact that, while a more or less elaborate program is being arranged, there will be no long and tiresome addresses. Mr. O'Connor, who will, of course, feature the program, will come more as a counsellor and friend than to deliver a speech," and those who have had the pleasure of hearing him—and few local trades unionists have not—are well aware of his unusual ability to deliver a message which is both interesting and instructive.

It is possible also, said Mr. Perry, that W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International union, another outstanding Tennessee labor official, and W. E. Cheek, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, will both be on hand. Mr. Birthright is said to have stated privately that he will make an effort to attend, and Mr. Cheek declared that he would make every effort to accept the invitation of the committee.

With these well-known unionists to furnish the more serious feature of the evening, the committee is preparing an entertainment program which will be outstanding. Some of the best local talent available is being sought, with indications that enough "acts" will be secured to make a reasonably lengthy program.

A representative of the American Tea and Coffee company will be on hand with a plentiful supply of steaming coffee to wash down sandwiches provided by the refreshment subcommittee, and a good union-labeled cigar will be available for everyone present.

The meeting will be open to all trades unionists. Extra chairs will be provided, and arrangements are being made to care for several hundred. M. H. Ortwein will call the session to order at 7:30, and will immediately turn the festivities over to the program committee.

Molders Hold Fine Session

Members of Local 53 Enjoy Smoker and Elect Officers for the Coming Year.

"The best meeting old Local 53 has had in years," was the way James Connor, veteran official of the molders' union, described the smoker and get-together staged last Friday night in connection with the annual election of officers.

"We had a splendid attendance," the old-timer continued, "and an address by Paul J. Aymon was an inspiration to each and every one who attended. Mr. Aymon reviewed the accomplishments of the iron molders' union since the time, many years ago, when he himself worked at the trade, and offered some sound advice and counsel relating to our future duties.

"While we have had a bad year of unemployment and wage-slashing, members of Local 53 realize that after the turn in the road we will be in position to continue the progress which has been temporarily delayed by conditions over which we had no control. Our members have taken heart, and you may expect us to do our share for the entire movement during the coming year."

Officers elected, according to Mr. Connor, are:

President—Taylor Buchanan.

Vice-President—Tommy Read.

Financial Secretary—C. A. Carpenter.

Treasurer—R. L. Mowery.

Recording Secretary—Wert Cordell.

Corresponding Secretary — James Connor.

Janitor—Sherley Farr.

Timekeeper—Tom Lawhorn.

Trustees—Charley White, John Hall, Tommy Read.

Machinists Name Fisher Treasurer

Fisher, long-time member of Lodge 96, Machinists, was named treasurer of that organization Tuesday night, succeeding P. H. Turley, who had occupied that position for many years. Election of Mr. Fisher completed the official family of the lodge for the coming year, all other officers having been chosen at the regular December meeting. Installation will take place in January. It has been announced whether the usual custom to joint installation with the Machinists' lodge, 1450, will be followed. Members of both lodges declared that it would probably be the procedure.

Rail Carmen Also "Set" for New Year

Local 211, Railway Carmen, is "all set" to go into 1932 with hopes for a prosperous season ahead, according to J. W. Fuller, recording secretary. Mr. Fuller reports the following from his local:

"At the regular December meeting, Lookout Lodge No. 211, Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, elected officers for the new year as follows: W. S. Lide, president; J. A. G. Williams, vice-president; J. W. Fuller, recording secretary (re-elected); J. A. Swing, treasurer (re-elected); G. W. Fuller, financial secretary (re-elected); G. C. Smith, trustee (3 years).

"The newly elected president has made the following appointments: J. H. Wood, guide; R. V. Shelton, warden; H. S. Rice, sentinel; B. H. Roy, chaplain.

"The installation ceremonies will be held on the next regular meeting night, which is January 14, and at this time delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will be appointed."

Excuse It, Please!

Editor The Labor World:

In the last three issues of The Labor World you published on the front page a list of advertisers appearing therein. Looking over the paper prior to doing some Christmas shopping, my wife and I noticed you omitted the name of the American Trust and Banking company, although that institution carried a substantial amount of advertising in each issue.

HOWCOME.

Chattanooga, Dec. 21.

(Our stock of "abject apologies" having been depleted by the demands of our old friend Handsome Hal Brown, we're all out. However, the omission was, of course, unintentional. We regret the oversight, won't let it happen again, and all that sort of thing. Thanks for the tip, Howcome. —Editor.)

WOMEN TO LOSE JOBS.

All state departments under the supervision of Gov. C. Ben Ross, of Idaho, will dismiss married women whose husbands are employed, according to announcement from the governor's office. The governor said that his action was taken in order to furnish employment for as many families as possible. Wives of disabled war veterans will not be affected.

'Twas the Night Before Christmas

'TWAS the night before Christmas, when all through the house

Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse:

The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,

In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there;

The children were nestled all snug in their beds,

While visions of sugar-plums danced in their heads.

—Clement Clarke Moore.

The Holiest of Days

"This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it. Save now, we beseech Thee, O Lord; O Lord, we beseech Thee send now prosperity. O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His loving kindness endureth forever."—Psalms 118:24-25-29.

All the joys of the Christmas season; all the spirit of good-will; all the effort for peace among men throughout the earth; all the spirit of charity in the hearts of men, has been created through the advent of the Son of God. Born on the first Christmas Day in Bethlehem, among the lowly, cradled in a manger, apprenticed as a lad, laboring as a carpenter, dying as a Savior for mankind; betrayed by his friends, scorned by the wealthy, opposed by the rulers, crucified, living or dying, He has been the friend of the weak, the despairing, the oppressed, those who rejoice and those who sorrow. The Son of God, the King of Kings, He has given us a Merry Christmas.

A.F.L. Survey Shows Workers Bear Brunt Of Business Slump

Wage Losses Since 1929 Cause Untold Suffering.

Millionaires Prosper While Standards of Masses Are Constantly Lowered—Reforms to Be Demanded by Organized Labor.

Washington, Dec. 23.—The workers are the chief sufferers from the business depression of the last two years.

They have suffered in loss of earnings and loss of jobs.

The millions of the unemployed have had their earnings totally destroyed.

Millions more have had their earnings drastically reduced either by part time work at standard wage rates or full time work at reduced wage rates.

The workers have also suffered from long hours despite increased output and the unemployed army.

Two years of the depression have inflicted untold poverty and distress on those whose brain and brawn contribute the major element in the production of wealth.

The outlook for the coming year is simply a continuation of the distress of the last two years.

These are the high lights of the business and labor review of 1931 made public in the December Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor.

"Business depression is said to be a cure for the unbalance and the inefficiencies which develop with prosperity and expansion," the federation survey declares.

"In a negative way it does make necessary adjustments.

Production Reduced 30 Per Cent.

"Instead of raising consuming power to support production, depression reduces production to the level of an inadequate consuming power.

"For the first ten months of this year, production of our mines and factories had fallen 30 per cent from the 1929 average of physical volume—back to the level of 1922.

Building Drops 52 Per Cent.

"Building construction for the first eleven months had dropped 52 per cent from the 1928 high level, that is, below the 1922 average.

"Not only has surplus production been eliminated; we have gone back almost to the bottom levels of the last depression, although we have twelve million more persons in our population to provide for.

"If it were possible for depression simply to correct the unbalance of economic forces left by prosperity, the adjustment would be comparatively easy, and depressions would be short.

Jobless Workers Lose Buying Power.

"But this it not what happens.

"Once business starts to decline, workers are laid off, buying power is drastically reduced, the unbalance becomes vastly worse.

"The orgy of deflations grows and depression forces drag business precipitously downward with no more control than the forces which brought unbalanced expansion in prosperity.

Wage Earners Lose $11,000,000,00.

"At present, wage-earners' yearly buying power is below the 1929 level by $11,000,000,000.

"They have lost, through unemployment and wage cuts nearly twice as much as they gained in the seven years of prosperity.

"Not only in this an immense human loss which will leave its crippling effect permanently on millions of men, women and children through undernourishment and deterioration. It is also a powerful economic force leading to further depression."

Business Volume Shrinks.

The survey points out that because of reduced purchasing power of the masses, department store sales have fallen 18 per cent below 1929, passenger automobile registrations have declined 61 per cent, and 17,000 retail stores have failed during the year.

Prices Shrivel.

Prices of industrial products are 23 per cent below 1929, and farm prices have fallen 44 per cent. The market prices of stocks, bonds and real estate mortgages have also shriveled enormously.

Business 44 Per Cent Below Normal.

"By October, 1931, two years after the stock market collapse," the federation survey continues, "depression forces had reduced business activity to 44 per cent below normal.

Unequal Distribution of Income.

"Certain adjustments have been made, but several fundamental changes have yet to be accomplished.

"We have made little progress in the distribution of income.

"The effort to avoid wage cuts is a step in the right direction and has helped to maintain workers' incomes.

149 Millionaires Get $350,000,000.

"But while workers have lost nearly one-third of their entire 1929 income this year, and total wage payments are back to 1922 levels, we still had 149 millionaires in 1930—twice as many as at the peak of post-war prosperity—and they received $350,000,000 income.

"Although many firms have reduced dividends in 1931, total dividends were not far from the 1929 level.

More Firms Cut Wages.

"This year through October only 1,927 firms have reduced or omitted dividends, while in manufacturing industries alone 2,600 firms have reduced wages.

"Over 3,300 corporations have paid dividends in the first eleven months of 1931, and 675 paid extra or increased dividends.

Long Hours of Labor.

"Likewise in the hours of work, fundamental readjustments have as yet made small progress.

"There is at present only enough work on our farms, factories, railroads and elsewhere to give thirty-five hours work a week for everyone, if all who want work are to have a job.

7-Hour Day and 5-Day Week.

"Industry cannot keep its wage-earner forces employed or maintain their buying power unless hours are reduced to a seven-hour day and a five-day week.

"Surely wage-earners have the right to earn an honest living.

"Already an effort is being made to reduce hours to prevent unemployment and many firms are co-operating. But the movement must be nation-wide before the maladjustment can be corrected."

Third Year of Distress Predicted.

"Unquestionably recovery from this depression will be a long process," the survey continues.

"We must look ahead to at least a year of unemployment almost at present levels.

Unemployment Increases.

"With the widespread improvement in plant efficiency introduced in the last two years, we are continually increasing technological unemployment.

"Unemployment funds cannot last; the adjustment of work hours is essential.

"Industrial activity will continue for some time from 20 to 30 per cent below 1929.

Reduced Living Standards.

"The American people in general must live on a much smaller budget this year.

"Mantenance of wages is essential, and increases wherever possible to improve buying power.

"Since 675 firms increased dividend payments this year, clearly many are able to increase wages."

Congressmen Oppose Cuts for U. S. Workers

Capper and LaGuardia Declare Remuneration of Government Employes Is Not Too High.

Washington.—Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and Representative LaGuardia, of New York, joined with the American Federation of Labor in opposing pay cuts for government employes.

"I do not think congress is ready to commit the United States government to the shameful practice of wage cutting," Senator Capper said. "I deplore the suggestion and I want to record my ardent opposition to any such program. I shall do everything I can to defeat a wage-cutting scheme if it should come before the senate. Government employes are not paid too much for the fine work they do."

Representative LaGuardia said: "If any attempt is made to reduce the salaries of government employes at this session, the greatest fight that ever took place in the house will occur. The government should set an example for the nation by maintaining the present salary levels."

Negroes Leaving North To Seek Jobs in South

Clarksdale, Miss.—Planters in many parts of the Mississippi delta report that negroes in large numbers are migrating out of the north back to their old homes in search of work. In some communities the number of those who have come recently is proving a serious handicap for the charitable organizations.

The negroes say that they are unable to make a living in northern cities because of the economic depression and they believed that they might find something to do in their former homes.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1931.

The Star of Hope

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

"Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the King, behold, wise men from the east came to Jerusalem, saying, 'Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we saw his star in the east and are come to worship him.'

We are inclined to think of the Nativity story as a thing for the ears of children, and of our telling them the story that begins, as supplemented with the imagery of the seers—with the prominent star shining high in the heavens, its guard gorgeously attired Western coming out of the East astride their lumbering and lofty camels, its background of the little town of Bethlehem famed in song and story and dear to the heart of little folks.

WM. L. MOSS

We have always thought that the children, once having been impressed with the beautiful features of Christ's birth, would remember Him always as their lowly-born Savior who was made flesh and came to dwell among men even as little children is made flesh and comes to dwell among other children of the earth.

We have tried to relegate the story of the Bethlehem star to the regions of myth and allegory and have made of it a thing for children's entertainment, forgetting its larger and more portentous meaning.

The star that once shone so brightly over Bethlehem is more than merely a picturesque and highly-teachable "Christmas story." Ever since its appearance in the heavens that night some nineteen hundred years ago it has spoken to men of the birth of One who has softened humanity's heart, lifted men and women from the depths of despair and the thralls of slavery, burst the galling chains of sin for weak souls and turning men's minds from the ways of murder and oppression toward thoughts of the nobler values in life.

The Bethlehem star is the symbol of men's hopes for a better world. Nothing else in the course of the centuries since it shone brightly on that Christmas morn so long, long ago has taken its place in this regards. When that Bethlehem star becomes dimmed in the minds of men the great hope for a new order of men who would love each other as brothers will be seen also to have become faded!

When the Bethlehem "Christmas story" is thought of as only a story that entertains then the star as the bright symbol of Him who came that men might have life and have it more abundantly is forgotten and as the star has become forgotten so has remembrance of Him also faded.

May that star's radiance, beauty and glory forever be enshrined in man's heart, not as a thing only to delight our little ones—yes, we want to keep the star for that purpose too—but we want the star to always burn brightly before men's eyes as the ever-lightgiving symbol of humanity's old, old hope—the brotherhood of man.

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

Her Christmas Guest

by H Louis Reybold

"THAT will do, thank you, Elise," and Elizabeth dismissed her maid with a smile. It was her custom each Christmas to entertain whatever guest the Charities sent to her, without Elise's help.

Once it had been a down-and-out ex-missionary well along in years, once a lonely girl from the West, and several times thin little waifs from the tenements. On those latter occasions Elizabeth had been glad of the fragrant tree which always stood in one corner of the apartment, alight with colored bulbs and hung with varied gifts.

There was no one in sight now—wait, wasn't that some one just turned the corner?

A moment later the bell rang and if, when she ran down the stairs and answered it, Elizabeth was decidedly taken back at the young man who stood before her, it is probable that he, too, had his moment of surprise as he gazed at the slender vision in a white dress.

"Miss Lowry, of the Charities sent me—" he began.

"Oh, yes," nodded Elizabeth quickly. She mustn't let him think for an instant she had hesitated. She had absolute confidence in anyone Miss Low-

ry, head of the board, might send. "Hang your coat and hat on the costumer at the head of the stairs. And, let me see, your name—"

Still the young man seemed a bit uncertain. Then, "Drake Gibson," he said, resolutely and abruptly.

Elizabeth breathed an unconscious sigh of relief, as she preceded him up the carpeted stairs. After the first embarrassing moments, she had always found that things went more easily.

Yet it was hard to believe, during the meal which followed, that her guest was the sort of down-and-outer with which the Charities were wont to deal.

He talked interestingly and entertainingly and before she realized it, dinner was at an end and there remained as part of the festivities only the ceremony of choosing gifts from the tree.

She had rather decided to pass that part of the entertainment up when she remembered that she had hidden in a red cheesecloth stocking filled with candy a tiny purse with a five-dollar goldpiece in it. Nor was she to be blamed for supposing that a gift of money so tactfully presented would not be amiss to anyone willing to accept a dinner from an utter stranger.

So, in her winning manner, Elizabeth suggested that they each choose a gift from the tree, and laughed when he carefully untied a little furry monkey.

Then she took down the stocking full of old-fashioned Christmas candy.

"At a proper tree there is always something to take home," she said.

He smiled and accepted it. Then, to her horror, drew out his knife and cut the red string at the top.

"Have some?" he invited.

"No—that is—yes, thank you," she said in confusion, and watched him

eat several pieces rather absent-mindedly. He seemed to be considering something.

Then he pulled out the tiny purse and, with a frown, opened it.

Strangely enough, she saw no sudden blush or sign of self-consciousness. Rather he seemed almost relieved.

"This means that I must tell you," he said gravely. "And I'm very much ashamed of myself. You see, I've accepted your hospitality under false pretense. I'm—well, I'm only Miss Lowry's nephew home from globe-trotting for my paper. She asked me to stop and tell you that the old lady she was going to send to your annual Christmas dinner had not shown up. You made the mistake of thinking I was the one and—oh, I've no proper apology but you know a fool reporter never turns down an experience of any kind." He paused and regarded her so wistfully that Elizabeth's anger melted. After all, it was Christmas time when one should be forgiving.

"I'll promise never, never to do it again!" he said with such an air of little-boyishness that Elizabeth laughed in spite of herself.

Neither one of them realized then that all their Christmases were to be spent together.

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
(WNU Service.)

460 CITIES HAVE MANAGER.

Cincinnati., O.—Twenty-two cities adopted the city manager plan of municipal government during the past year, according to Murray Seasongood, president of the National Municipal league. This brings the total number of manager cities up to 460.

The Christmas Gift

by Mary Graham Bonner

TWO stockings hung from either side of the mantlepiece of an old-fashioned room. They were well filled. They bulged inartistically but generously at every possible place. Over the pictures on the walls were large branches of spruce green. In one corner of the room stood a small Christmas tree, gayly bedecked with tinsel and favors and on the very top was perched a cardboard Santa Claus who still appeared as ruddy and festive as he had when first he had stood there seventeen years before.

The stockings which hung so heavily looked as though they would drop their load any minute but they were securely fastened and held down at the top by heavy books.

"Mumsie," cried a girl's voice. The front door had just opened.

"Hello," came back the answer from the woman sitting before the fire in the living room. She gazed with half wistful eyes at the stockings, then she called, although she knew the answer—

"Yes! Who is it?"

"Oh, Mumsie," the girl exclaimed as she came in the door, "how lovely the house looks! And you've trimmed the stairway since I've been gone. Did you put some green in the pulpit?"

Louise Waterbury ran out of the living room and up the stairs, around the bend of which was an opening which strongly resembled a pulpit architecturally. There again and again as a child Louise had preached "sermons" to Mumsie who had sat on the stairs, the sole listener to her oft-repeated text and sermon on the theme she loved the best. It gave her a chance for so many repetitions, and again and again, in her own way she would give her text.

"'Sam'el, Sam'el'; and he answered 'Here am I.'" Again and again the Lord would call Samuel in Louise's recitation. If she had gathered some of her friends together at any time she had formed a choir processional and they had added to the service by singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." It was such a graphic hymn. She could see India's coral strand, the great icy mountains of Greenland and the hot soil of Africa—all vividly in her mind. She was glad the hymn had been written by some one who had traveled—she was sure it must have been.

Yes, the pulpit had been decorated with great branches of green spruce and pine and hemlock. There was nothing in the house which didn't show that it was Christmas time and the room where they sat, with its four windows, its wreaths at each one, its white woodwork, its huge open fire dancing gayly and throwing shadows and lights and making a wonderful series of fantastic, fanciful pictures on the walls, all breathed the spirit of the season.

So they had sat every Christmas eve now for seventeen years. Mumsie had waited until Louise was a year old to decorate the house.

"Hadn't we better be having supper now? We've a long evening ahead."

So these two celebrated their Christmas together, one of them old, the other young. And when Louise said good-night to Mumsie one little happy tear did escape her, and Mumsie felt it on her cheek.

"What's the matter, dearie?"

"Nothing at all!" Louise exclaimd. "Only I've been thinking that the most wonderful gift of all, the most beautiful Christmas gift, or gift of life or anything and everything, is the way you have always made us have so much happiness and so much joy out of keeping 'days' and entering into the spirit of them, and in making the day-by-day living something so beautiful and so happy. Oh, Mumsie, you put the spirit of Christmas into every moment of the year."

And Mumsie hugged Louise and said:

"My dear, you're the secret of it all. It is because a young, young creature such as you, has never, never made me feel old!"

(© 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

1931

The Other Fellow—at Christmas

Sometimes it's better to have loved and lost than to be the other fellow, especially at Christmas.

PENSIONS SAVE MONEY.

A saving of $500,000 in municipal relief expenditures for aged persons in need will be affected through the inauguration of the old age security law recently enacted in New Jersey, according to a report of the state pension survey commission.

Our Christmas Gift Record

by Clara Agee Hays

AN OLD, old lady told me something strange one time.

"Santa Claus," she said, "is the saint of little children. But there is a grown-ups' saint at Christmas time, too, who stands beside us measuring our gifts and recording them truly. He wouldn't judge by the means we use. For," the old, old lady smiled sweetly, "love makes a gift great at Christmas time."

In a small bungalow at the edge of a western town, a woman named Martha, and her daughter, Ruth, sewed. They and their house were a bit shabby. But that does not matter at Christmas time.

"Dear me!" Martha sighed as she took the last stitches, "I dread Chirstmas every year. It means work and sacrifice. I could have had a good pair of stockings for what I paid for Aunt Caroline's present. But I'd be ashamed to send her less."

"Yes!" Ruth snapped. "She and Anna probably think we're trash anyway. And look at what they give us! Last year Anna sent a bunch of fancy boxes. Imagine what on earth we'd do with them!"

"Anna's selfish, that's what!" Martha nodded with sudden conviction. "She wouldn't work the way you've had to. She'd think it was beneath her."

The idea enraged Ruth. She glared. "I'll show her some day, the inane snooty thing! I'm going to be somebody. And she with her pampered life—!"

Martha nodded. "She's just like her mother, Caroline always had to have her way. Always haughty and proud.

"Anna's Selfish, That's What!" Martha Nodded.

I never could understand why your uncle Lemuel married her."

"Huh!" Ruth wrote their names on the tags. "Me, either! What a life he must lead with those two."

"With them it's always 'me and mine.'"

"And Anna is as crude as she can me. Remember the time—"

But the recording saint went on. He had found the value of their gifts. And he was anxious to see Aunt Caroline and Anna.

They were in a large living room before a merry fire. There were great holly wreaths in the beautiful windows. And from the kitchen came the song of the cook. Suppose she had been the most expensive cook in the city. That has nothing to do with Christmas.

Anna smiled across at her mother "Almost through with Aunt Martha's present?"

Aunt Caroline nodded. "Yes. And if you've finished Ruth's handkerchiefs, we'll get the package off. I hope Martha likes this."

"She will. Aunt Martha's a dear. Wouldn't it be great if they could spend Christmas with us some time?" Anna's eyes glowed.

"Wouldn't it! Too bad you and Ruth can't know each other better. You're so near the same age. Martha writes that Ruth is working hard. She's going to amount to something!"

Anna arose to write the names on the tags. "I'll bet she does. Remember when she was a little girl, she used to be so ambitious? I'm going to use this pretty tag on her package. Isn't it fun getting things off to them! I wish we could send them something nicer."

Caroline smiled. "Martha is sensitive and I wouldn't hurt her by sending things so much better than she could afford for us. Little things can express our love just as well. I'd be happy with only a card from them. It's the thoughts, you know. . . ."

Anna smiled and placed each package tenderly into a box.

And the packages passed each other in the mails. By chance they had the same kind of tags:

"Merry Christmas and love from Ruth and Aunt Martha."

"Merry Christmas and love from Anna and Aunt Caroline."

But the grown-ups' Santa made very different notations. For Christmas is a memorial to a Prince whose greatest commandment was "Love one another" and who said "Judge not" and "revile not."

What will our Christmas gift record be? For who can prove that the old, old lady was not right?

(© Western Newspaper Union.)

MOVIE STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of motion picture operators in Birmingham, Ala., has been ended by agreement. The settlement was a compromise between the demands of the operators and those of the management.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Santa Will Provide an Up-to-Date Christmas

SANTA CLAUS is a decidedly progressive old chap. He keeps strictly abreast of the times, and in his work employs only modern-day methods. Once he went plodding over the fields in a sleigh no faster than reindeers could gallop. It took him a long time, but he managed to make the rounds.

Then came the automobile. Santa got a big red one and hitched trailers on behind. He could get around faster. He carried bigger loads, got to more homes and made more children happy. When airplanes flew over the North pole Santa got another idea. He believed that planes would be better for his long trips and for skipping from housetop to housetop. He is hardly built for an air pilot, but nobody flies faster nor farther than plump, old Santa.

He does not fancy zeppelins, but he is sure that in another year or two he may be able to broadcast Christmas to the children by radio. As soon as carriers are invented to fly through the air, directed and landed by radio energy, old Santa will sit on his mountain of northern ice and broadcast an up-to-date Christmas to all the world.—William L. Gaston.

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One Merry Christmas, One Happy New Year

"MOTHER, mother, Mrs. Thimble is going to give old Miss Jenny a wonderful Christmas present—the thing she wants most in all the world—do you know what it is?"

"Why, no, Johnnie, I'm afraid I don't. What is it?"

"Well, it's two children; it's twins."

"What do you mean, Johnnie? Miss Jenny isn't married. She can't have any children. I know she has always wanted some, but she wouldn't adopt any, and now she is so old and all—it's ridiculous, Johnnie; don't talk such nonsense."

"That isn't nonsense, mother. Of course, Mrs. Thimble didn't say she was going to give Miss Jenny any children, but she did say she was going to give her a lot of presents and nice things, such as a sweater, and a lot of things she can't afford for herself, so that she will have at least one Merry Christmas and one Happy New Year in her life, and I just figured out that that was the best kind of twins an old woman like her could possibly have."—Harold L. Cook.

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1930

CHRISTMAS STUFF

"You say you and Tom have had a quarrel—and just before Christmas?"

"Yes. He thinks he'll get out of giving me a present, but I'll make up with him just about a week before Christmas and get a present twice as expensive as I otherwise would."

Kiss for Each Mistletoe Berry

One kiss for each berry was the original mistletoe ritual, a berry being removed as a kiss was taken.

PAY CUTS GAIN.

According to "Facts for Workers," published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, "A conspicuous rise in the number of wage decreases recurred in September with 376 recorded as against 238 in August. The figure for the latter month (subject to revision) is the highest since the depression began. Accompanying the outburst of wage cuts there has come a notable increase in strikes. The building industry appears to lead the list, indicative of the concerted attack now being made by building trades employers on the wage scales in their industry."

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PURE LARD	"Raths" Extra Quality, In Bulk (limit 4 lbs.), 4 lbs.	32c
SNOW DRIFT	A Better Shortening, 6-Lb. Pail for	75c
COFFEE	Maxwell House, (Limit 2 Lbs.), Lb.	29c

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BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
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In an *Emergency*— or the day's Routine..

FLAMES raged through a big bakery at Memphis, Tenn.—$15,000 in orders were on file for delivery next day—what could be done?

While firemen were still pouring water on the flames, temporary telephone service was established. The bakery's Cincinnati, Dallas and St. Louis plants were called by long distance telephone, and arrangements made to fill orders from these branches. Then distributors were notified by telephone that their orders would arrive on time as usual the next day. At a cost of about $160 for telephone calls, $15,000 worth of business was saved.

That is an example of the value of the telephone in an emergency. But the ordinary affairs of everyday life emphasize to every member of the family what a dependable, labor-saving necessity the telephone really is.

Fair weather or foul, the druggist—the doctor—the grocer—the friend next door or in a distant city—are all within the limits of your voice when you lift your telephone receiver.

And, though you may use it five times a day or fifty, the cost of telephone service is so low that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
M. C. Altman vs. D. R. Altman
...appearing from allegations in complaint's bill which is sworn to, that D. R. Altman is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next January rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in January next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 9th day of November, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.
...V. Hargraves, Atty. 12-25

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11120
American Trust & Banking Co.
vs.
Catherine Desabla
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
To the Sheriff of Hamilton County—Greeting:
Whereas, at the September term of said Court in the case of American Trust & Banking Co. against Catherine Desabla, sent up and Court for condemnation of land by ...Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said ...to satisfy a judgment for $519.85 ...rendered September 4, 1931, by ...Lawrence, J. P., in favor of American ... & Banking Co. against Catherine ..., it was ordered and adjudged that ... described below, levied on under said ... judgment, be condemned and ... satisfy the said debt and all costs.
...scription of land):
...of subdivision of Lot 4, ... 1 of Block Place Addition to Chattanooga, ... County, Tennessee.
...therefore command you, that you proadvertise and sell said land according ... satisfy said judgment, interest and ... and that you have the money de... from said sale before the said Court, at ...ert House, in Chattanooga, the first ... in January next, with this writ and ... thereon for your action.
...Thos. J. Rogers, Clerk of said ... at office in Chattanooga, the first ... September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. Morgan, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1931,
...the legal hours, at the west door of ...courthouse, sell the above-described real ...
CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
Isham McGee, D. S.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46344
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mabel Floyd vs. G. A. Floyd
...appearing from allegations in complaint's bill, which is sworn to, that G. A. ... is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon him, it is ordered ... publication be made for four successive ... weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper ...published in Hamilton County, notifying ... non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said court, to be held at the ...Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule ... of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, ... the cause set for hearing ex parte as to ...
This 10th day of December, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
L. Dixon, Atty. 1-1

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46374
Mary Glenn vs. E. L. Glenn
...appearing from allegations in complaint's bill, which is sworn to, that E. L. ... is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law ...cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that ... be made for four successive weeks ... Labor World, a newspaper published ... County, notifying said non-resi... to appear at the next February rules ... court, to be held at the Courthouse ...Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of ... court, and make defense to said bill or ... will be taken for confessed, and ... set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 10th day of December, 1931.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
...n & Bean, Attys. 1-8

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Ridge and husband, R. R. Ridge, dated ...ril 7th, 1928, of record in book "T," ...ge 15, Page 372, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...reunto which is made for a full recital ... its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned ...and having been made in the payment of ... indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee ...under said deed of trust, will, at the re... of the holder of the notes representing ... indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry ...to the highest and best bidder for cash ... bar of the equities of redemption, ... and homestead, at the west door of the ... House of Hamilton County, Tennessee,

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1932,
...the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., ...following real estate in Hamilton County, ...nessee, to-wit:
...ing a 60 foot strip of land off of a five ...tract conveyed by G. H. Varnell et al to ... Lightfoot & Lena Lightfoot on Janu... 8th, 1909, as shown by deed registered ...ook G, Vol. 10, P. 464 in the Register's ...ce for Hamilton County, Tenn., said (60) ...foot strip faces in a southeastwardly di..., fronting on the Turkeyfoot Road, ...ing next to the Oak Hill Schoolhouse, & ...ning back in a northwestwardly direction ...uniform width to the Johnson tract, ...ded on the Northwestwardly side by ...ne Gross; on the northwardly side by ...ane & on the southeastwardly side by ... J. Weathers.
...will be made subject to any unpaid ...
...is believed to be good, but will sell and ...ey as Trustee only.
...29th day of December, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... B. Ogilvie and husband, A. S. Ogilvie, ...ed April 24, 1930, of record in Book "B," ...ge 15, Page 249 et seq., of the Register's ...ce of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer... to which is made for a full recital of ...provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (de...having been made in the payment of ...debtedness) the undersigned, as trustee ...said deed of trust, will, at the request ...the holder of the note representing said ...debtedness, offer for sale at public outcry ...the highest and best bidder for cash and ...of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemption of every kind at the west door of the ...House of Hamilton County, Tennessee,

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932,
...the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
...the Southern portion of Lots 101 and ... Payne's Subdivision, as shown by plat of ... of Plat Book 1, Page 16 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the West line ...Kelly Street, located 70 feet South of the ...west corner of Vance Avenue and Kelly ...; thence West and parallel with Vance ... 92 feet; thence diagonally in a ...northwesterly direction 26 feet; thence West ...Parallel with Vance Avenue 26 feet to ...West line of said Lot 101; thence South ...the West line of Lot 101, 43 feet to an ...; thence East along the North line of ...alley 92 feet to the West line of Kelly ...; thence North along the West line of ...Street 65 feet to the point of beginning; being the same property conveyed to ... Killough, County Court Clerk, in Cause ...styled Hamilton National Bank, Administrator, et al., versus Hettie B. Ogilvie ..., of said County Court, to Hettie B. ..., by deed registered in Book W, Vol. ..., Page 630 in the Register's Office of said ...
...will be made subject to any unpaid ...
...believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.
...third day of December, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

B L & K R
...Digestion, Stimulates Liver and ...ery Action; also fine as Tonic. No ...e should be without it. Quick, ... Sure.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-170

Take CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

PARAGON CAFE
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46390
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Helen Williams vs. Willard Williams
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to that Willard Williams, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 17th day of December, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. Duda, D. C.
B. M. Pope, Atty. 1-15

ROSS MERVIN paused a moment before he went up the rickety stairs that led to the room where dumb "Soupy" Sam would rent him a bed for the night for the sum of ten cents.

He caught sight of a slight, girlish figure staggering along the street toward him. She stopped suddenly with groping hands.

"Something wrong?" he asked gently.

"I guess—I'm blind! My eyes—" were the whispered words he caught.

Her wide eyes did seem sightless to him. He took her arm quickly under his. "Perhaps it is just for the moment. I'll be glad to take you home if you tell me where to go."

She was a slight thing, and pretty under other circumstances, Ross thought. He learned in that brief but eventful walk that she had been studying art in the city, but success had not come her way. The Christmas

rush in the stores had given her an opportunity to earn money. The lights had bothered her after the strain her eyes had been under in her studying and that night on her way home darkness deeper than the night had come over them.

He suggested getting in touch with the police, but she begged him not to. "I have my rent paid until Sunday night, and if I rest tomorrow my eyes may be all right. After that—after that—"

A rigid faced landlady came to the door. In a moment Ross glimpsed the situation. The woman heard the explanation with a scowl; and he decided to wait until he had seen the helpless girl to her room. Then he said quietly:

"Look after her well, and I will see that you are paid."

"She has her room paid until Sunday night. After that the city will take care of her—unless she has the cash Sunday night. You look like a bum to me, but if you get the money, all right," the woman said shortly.

Ross smiled. "You have my number; but I'll have the money. Be good to her. She's a mere kid and up against it."

"So am I," she replied sharply.

The next morning early he was at an agency. He stepped to the desk just in time to hear a man say, "That's no job for me!" and go on.

"I'll take it," Ross agreed.

The clerk smiled. "This job is driving a truck for the construction company at Millburg. The truck carries explosives for their dynamiting."

For two days Ross drove the truck. Saturday night he received his two days' pay and hurried to 80 East street, paid the grim landlady rent for another week, and talked for one long happy hour with the girl he had vowed to aid. Her eyes had improved a little, and under his quiet determination she agreed to rest during the coming week.

"I—I don't see why you are so good to me," she said hesitatingly at parting.

Her hand sought his. "But—your voice out of the darkness—I know! O, I know!"

The next week, the fates seemed to take a hand in remolding his life, and one event followed another speedily.

lie looked up from his engine to see his father's fur-coated figure and hear him say:

"Lad, one of my engineer friends here spotted you and told me. It's almost Christmas. I feel that I have been unjust to you—but won't you come home?"

Ross' mind lingered on the word "Christmas," and he said simply, "I will—if I can bring some one with he. No, not my wife, but a girl I hope to make my wife."

So it came about that one eventful evening Ross bent over a pale, flower-like face and looked into dark eyes to which a great city physician had brought the blessing of sight; and she said:

"Dear, what a dream it seems! This beautiful home—and you with me! And just a few weeks ago, you and I down—"

"In the depths, sweetheart. I began to climb out the moment I saw you that night."

"And you took me with you—" the chime of far-away bells broke into her words with distant music—"what are those bells?" she asked wonderingly.

He touched her lips with his. "Christmas bells, little girl, ringing out the old for us—forever!"

(©, 1931, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
(WNU Service.)

Not just the holly, not just the pine
Nor flaming of candles, makes Christmas so fine,
But the spirit of friendship, that reaches afar,
To wish Merry Christmas, wherever you are.

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

"SAY, can I get some trimmings for a Christmas tree? Fix up the best assortment you've got, please."

Lena Masters looked up at the sound of the pleasant voice and a smile flashed across her face. "In just a moment," she answered, "as soon as I get this package tied up."

Carefully she went over the counter, selecting such things as she would put on a Christmas tree herself. Yards and yards of silver tinsel, boxes of Christmas snow, numerous tree ornaments, several Santa Claus figures, and all the other things that go to make a Christmas tree a thing to exclaim about. And on the top layer of the box she put a beautiful shining silver star, carefully wrapped in tissue paper. Then she tied the package and handed it across the counter.

"Somebody's going to have a lovely Christmas," she said. "I can imagine how beautiful this tree will look.

The man took the box and started to move away, then returned rather slowly. "Pardon me," he stammered, "but—but there was something about the way you said that that set me to thinking. Do you have folks of your own, and—and a Christmas tree and everything?"

For a moment Lena Masters was silent, then as she looked into the strong, kind face, she answered: "The only relative I have, an uncle, lives in Montana, and—and I have never had a home Christmas. But—but I love the day just the same."

Then John Anderson told her something of his own life. He had gone away at twenty-two—had been sent abroad as the representative of a large concern—now, after five years he had come back at the request of his father, to help him with his business. His father and mother were growing old. And because he had come back, they wanted a Christmas tree, and so he had come for the fixings.

Later that evening, just as Lena Masters was getting ready for closing time, she looked up to find John Anderson standing by the counter. He was accompanied by a sweet-faced old lady—his mother, Lena knew even before he introduced them. "I just had to bring mother down," he said. "As soon as I told her about you today, she just insisted that you spend Christmas with us. You—you've got to see the Christmas tree, you know; you had a part in its making."

The days that followed were the happiest Lena Masters had ever known. The joy of Christmas was multiplied a hundred fold by the kindness and attention shown her. The Anderson family left nothing undone to make her happy. And they told her over and over again how much her coming had meant to them all. There was but one tiny cloud on her sky, the thought that this could not last forever.

But Lena Masters found the happiness that Christmas had brought her was going to be lasting. From now on, all the joy of happy home life and comradeship was going to be hers. For, as they stood beside the gleaming Christmas tree, John Anderson's hand reached out and clasped hers, and she heard him whisper: "Ever since I put that star on the Christmas tree, it—it seems like a symbol of the happiness that lies ahead for us two."

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

1931

Snow at Christmastide

There is an inviting loveliness in the snowy Christmas. There's a fascination in watching a snowstorm, especially one at Yuletide, that is unsurpassed by the charm of any other aspect of nature. Snow is beauty obliterating the world. Its glamor is akin to that of moonlight, steeping the visible universe in radiant bloom. There is a power of gentleness in it that we seldom dream of. Snow is gentleness, chaste as the mountain air, virginally cool, compassionately adorning the faded earth.—American Magazine.

Always Memorable

Christmastide, with its warm spirit of fellowship, its renewal of old friendships, its generosity and jollity, is always an occasion to be remembered. —American Magazine.

Q.—Is organized labor working for the registration of all qualified voters?

A.—The Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor called upon city central bodies to endeavor to secure the registration of all qualified voters in an effort to reduce the number who fail to vote, now estimated at fifteen millions.

We wish you Merry Christmas,
Of happiness a load;
No sorrows through the New Year,
Just joy along the road!

RICE BROS.
CHEVROLET CO.
(Incorporated)
"The Old Reliable"
1600 Rossville Avenue

A right Merry Christmas,
To young ones and old ones—
Your holidays sunny,
Not wet ones and cold ones!

Phone 6-0157

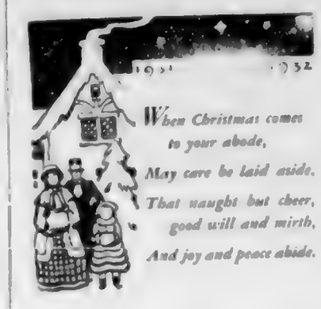
STEGALL & CO.
COAL
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
1922 Central Ave.

May your Christmas joys sparkle
Like ice at the eaves;
May you tread through the New Year
A path of rose leaves!

CHATTANOOGA TOWEL SUPPLY CO.
Established 1891
TOWELS AND APRONS
A SPECIALTY
815 Chestnut St. Phone 7-1104

We wish you Merry Christmas,
And a season of good cheer;
We wish you none but happy days
Throughout the coming year!

THE TEXAS COMPANY
1910 CENTRAL AVENUE
U. S. A.



When chanticleer crows out his Christmas salute,
And kiddies are wangling the Santa Claus loot,
Remember we're hoping your day may be blessed
With the spirit of Christmas and all that is best!

We'll be waiting for you
Christmas Day with the most Delightful Dinner
Ready at 11 A.M. . . . 'Till 9 P.M.
We'll Expect You

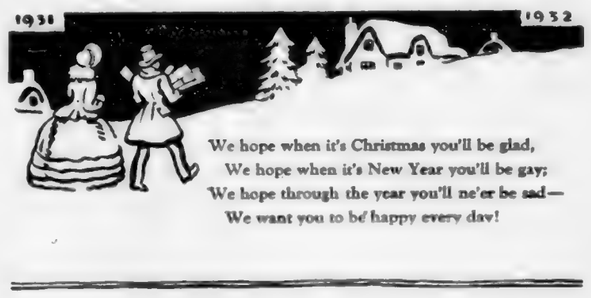
Williams & French
16 East Seventh St.

Wishing You
. . . a . . .
Merry Christmas
. . and a . .
Prosperous New Year

Hamilton National Bank
of Chattanooga
RESOURCES OVER $25,000,000
Five Banking Offices

When Christmas comes to your abode,
May care be laid aside.
That naught but cheer, good will and mirth,
And joy and peace abide.

Acme Coal Co.
622 East Ninth St.
Union-Mined FENTRESS Coal
Walter D. Moore T. F. Ware
Phone 6-1183



We hope when it's Christmas you'll be glad,
We hope when it's New Year you'll be gay;
We hope through the year you'll ne'er be sad—
We want you to be happy every day!

GAGER LIME MANUFACTURING CO.
James Building

AMBULANCE SERVICE
Whether it is an emergency, a trip to the hospital, or merely the task of moving an invalid in comfort, our careful drivers and courteous attendants will handle it in a prompt and satisfactory manner.
R. J. Coulter Undertaking Co.
Phone 6-6114

FINAL NOTICE
1930 DELINQUENT STATE AND COUNTY TAXES
Distress warrants are being delivered to officers and legal action will be taken unless these taxes are paid within the next few days.

Merry Christmas!

We like this town, we like its folks,
They give us smiles instead of croaks;
We like the whole wide country 'round,
And that takes in a lot of ground!

Your Friends Throughout the Year

EASY WAY GROCERY CO.

417 Market St. 2310 McCallie Ave.

100% Home-Owned Stores

Season's Greetings

from

INTERSTATE
LIFE & ACCIDENT CO.
Joseph W. Jahnson, President

A timely wish came floating by,
As cheery as the azure sky;
We caught it for our very own,
To broadcast through the microphone:
"A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!"

SOL MOYSES & COMPANY

ABE BROWN — HERBERT OPPENHEIM

Underwriters of All Branches of

INSURANCE

307 to 312 James Building Phone 6-8188

SEASON'S GREETINGS

. . . from . . .

Harry E. Chapman Company

Tom Selman, General Manager

Phone 6-4136

Christmas in California A Century Ago

by Charles Frederick Wadsworth

WHEN one thinks of the traditions of Christmas celebration in New England, the Middle states, and even farther West, in the early part of the Nineteenth century, it is to vision snow-covered ground, sleigh rides, and the jingle of sleigh bells, with Christmas trees and Santa Claus, much as today in those sections. Whole families going visiting in the bob-sled, to partake of the Christmas feast built around the turkey!

Those were great times and days, and their annals live in the works of famous literati of the East coast when our Republic was comparatively young.

But at the same time a mighty civilization was being builded on the West coast, though how different was the Christmas observed in the sparsely settled and undeveloped land that is now California! And how few to leave record!

However, Albert Robinson, a clerk who left Boston for California in July, 1828, and after 110 days reached Valparaiso, and Monterey on February 15, 1829, has left in his "Life in California," published in the late forties, a description of a Christmas celebration held at the mission in San Diego that shows the contrast between such events on the east and west coasts at that time.

Robinson's business took him to various parts of the (now) state, and while on a visit from his headquarters in San Francisco to his friend Don Jose Antonio Estudillo, comandante of San Diego, wrote of the Christmas festivities he had witnessed:

"Don Jose Antonio . . . was ever on the alert seeking for some new device for my gratification. It was nearly time for the religious festival of 'la noche buena' (the holy night) and he directed the customary exhibition of the 'pastores.' They were rehearsing night after night, till

Fireworks Were Set Off, and All Was Rejoicing.

at length Christmas arrived, and I had an opportunity of beholding the midnight mass and the subsequent performances.

"At an early hour illuminations commenced, fireworks were set off, and all was rejoicing. The church bells rang merrily, and long before the time of mass the pathways leading to the presidio were enlivened by crowds hurrying to devotion. I accompanied Don Jose Antonio, who procured for me a stand where I could see distinctly everything that took place. The mass commenced, Padre Vincente de Oliva (died 1845) officiated, and at the conclusion of the mysterious 'sacrificio' he produced a small image representing the infant Savior, which he held in his hands for all who chose to approach and kiss.

"After this, the tinkling of the guitar was heard without, the body of the church was cleared, and immediately commenced the harmonious sounds of a choir of voices. The characters entered in procession, adorned with appropriate costumes, and bearing banners. There were six females representing shepherdesses, three men and a boy.

"One of the men personated Lucifer, one a hermit, and the other Bartolo, a lazy vagabond, whilst the boy represented the archangel Gabriel. The story of their performance is partially drawn from the Bible, and commences with the angel's appearance to the shepherds, his account of the birth of our Savior and exhortation to them to repair to the scene of the manger.

"A dialogue is then carried on of considerable length relative to the attributes of the Deity, which ends in the submission of Satan.

"The whole is interspersed with songs and incidents that seem better adapted to the stage than the church.

"For several days this theatrical representation is exhibited at the principal houses, and the performers at the conclusion of the play are entertained with refreshments. The boys take an enthusiastic part in the performance, and follow about from house to house, perfectly enraptured with the comicalities of the hermit and Bartolo."

How different from the gay Christmas celebrations of California's present millions! And how different from what was taking place on the east coast!

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Speaking at a big mass meeting under the direction of the Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor council, William Collins, American Federation of Labor organizer, charged that international bankers were largely responsible for the present depression and called upon capitalists and manufacturers to accept organized labor's program for the relief and prevention of unemployment.

The Christmas Message

By ELIZABETH CLARKE HARDY
in Wisconsin Agriculturist

OH, CHRISTMAS BELLS that sweetly chime,
And Christmas lights that gleam and glow—
Oh, silent stars that softly shine
Across the world of frost and snow,
Ye fill the world with joy and light,
What message do you bring tonight?

Oh, Christmas trees with twinkling lights,
And shining branches bending low
With gifts that gladden all our hearts,
And thoughts of loving kindness show,
Ye bear the fruits of pure delight,
What message do you bring tonight?

Oh, radiant spirit of the day,
Thy message thrills the whole world o'er,
It fills the world with hope and joy
From zone to zone, from shore to shore,
'Tis meant for every human heart,
And none need stand alone, apart.

The peace, good will and Christmas cheer,
The shining lights, the magic tree,
The joy that thrills the Christian heart
For all the world is full and free,
The Christmas message from above
To all the world is love, is love.

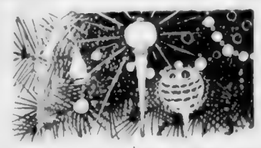
Glittering Things

By Martha Banning Thomas

PERHAPS it's a healthy trait that most human beings like and are drawn to bright and glittering objects. At Christmas time this craving is satisfied in a hundred ways.

When we are children we look with awe upon the shimmer of tinsel on Christmas trees. The wings of the angel on the topmost peak seem like the wings of those heralds above Bethlehem who announced the coming of the Christchild. Our eyes shine half blinded by the glory of legend and expectation.

When we are older we become (as we think) more sophisticated. Tinsel



on a larger scale. Bright lights, beautiful decorations, dazzling entertainment. The same child-like needs transposed into a more worldly manifestation. But we can't quite forget the stars or the moon. They attract us with a strange delight.

And when we are quite old and wise we know and admit that we must rely on something which shines beyond us, a bit out of reach. We remember the breathless moments of childhood and the blazing Christmas tree. We knew wonder in those days and found it precious.

We think of later years somewhat obscured by false values. Something more than tinsel: something less than simple pleasures—glitter, certainly, but little of that quality which yields the magic of happiness.

So perhaps we forget the middle years and go back to the earlier ones, feeding on the first joys of childhood.

The long festoons swinging gracefully among the green branches of the tree! The glimmer of make-believe icicles, the powder of make-believe snow, the cheerful flames of candles and the laughter of people we loved.

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

Have You Seen SANTA?

Wife—How do you like me in my new gown? I got it for a ridiculous price.

Hubby—You mean you got it for an absurd figure.

• • •

Small Brother—Betcha he'd kiss you if I wasn't here.

Big Sister—You bad, bad boy! Run away this instant.

May the spirit of Christmas
Descend on your nest,
And bring you whatever
Is sweetest and best.

Home Plate Lunch

Seventh and Cherry Sts.

We cannot have all the good things in the world to eat, so we just have the BEST.

We Serve to Serve Again!

We send you our wishes,
Profuse and sincere,
For a glad Christmas day
And a Happy New Year!

HOWARD'S CLEANERS
(Incorporated)

SIX STORES
CONVENIENTLY
LOCATED

R. O. Bennett
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Fresh Meats of All Kinds
Fish, Oysters and Poultry

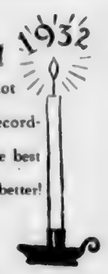
Phones 6-3654 and 6-1373
20 and 200 West Main Street

When we're recalling on Christmas day
Your patrons and friends of our store,
We shall be sending a thought your way
And wishing you joys by the score!

The Watson Co.
of Chattanooga

621 and 1471 Market St.

Thanks—*and a Happy New Year!*



Old thirty-one was not so bad,
Though not a record-setter;
We gave you all the best we had,
But hope to do yet better!

J. H. ALLISON & CO.

PACKERS and
ICE MANUFACTURERS

Our Ice Is Delivered by
Chattanooga Ice Delivery Co.

For You and Yours

A Merry Christmas

. . and a . .

Happy New Year

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHATTANOOGA

For Christmas, be it understood
We wish you all that is fine
and good;
And for the year of thirty-two
The best of everything for you!

McISAAC & CROZER

SOFT DRINKS, SANDWICHES. CANDY, CIGARS
TOBACCO AND SMOKERS' NOVELTIES

Eighth and Broad Phone 6-681

While tender retrospect arrays
With glamour every toy,
We'll wish you happy holidays
And ever' Christmas joy!

LOOKOUT FURNITURE CO.

1419 MARKET STREET

To Everyone in this Community
We Extend Our Wishes for a
Merry Christmas and a
Prosperous New Year

City Water Company of Chattanooga
A. F. Porzellus, Supt.

GOVERNMENT SHIRKS DUTY IN NATION'S GREATEST CRISIS'

Labor's Guests Urge United Front to Rout Depression

Say this to the Advertiser: I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 1, 1932 Number 3

...ULD SHIFT ...REAT BURDEN TO CHARITIES

...kers Declare Lawmakers Lax in Duty.

...ULD POINT WAY ... NATION'S LEADERS

...right and O'Connor ...eclare Return of Pros...erity Depends Entirely ... Restoration of Pur...asing Power of Masses.

...t the United States gov...ment itself has been lax in ...efforts to meet the great ...mic crisis, and that efforts ...ing made to shift the bur... of relief from legislative ...s onto the already over...d shoulders of charitable ...izations was, in effect, ...ged by W. C. Birthright, ...ary-treasurer of the Jour...n Barbers' International ..., and John T. O'Connor, ...r president of the Tennes...Federation of Labor, in ad...ss delivered before a get...her social session of Chat...ga Trades and Labor coun...nday night.

...ing spellbound an audience ...filled the large Central Labor ...nch speaker reviewed condi... of the past year and discussed ...spects for the year to come. ...t is needed today," Mr. ...r said, "is the infusion of ...atic principles into industry, ...means, of course, that at the ...ence table representatives of ...yer and employe must meet ... work out a practical plan ...ould at least minimize unem...ment." Had this plan been fol... before, he declared, he had not ...ghtest doubt that conditions ...e better today.

..."It seems to me," the veteran ...n unionist said, "that the ...dent of the United States ...ld call a conference of rep...tatives of industry, finance, ...r and the leading economists ...a view to working out such ...gram. If the nation was ...r the chief executive would ...diately summon these ...e and point out to them ... duty. We have a condition ... that is as bad as war, and ...roups should be willing and ...y to do their duty."

...peaker called attention to the ...e before the congress for a ...ion-dollar appropriation for ...works, and characterized the ... of its sponsor, Senator La ..., as constructive and states...

...ferred to the time and sac...ven by the older members of ...d labor toward the attain... all that the workers have ... and said "Let us hope that ...ains will not be lost. The ...r organization is more urgent ...an ever, and I appeal to you ...in loyal and steadfast to the ...s of the American Federa... Labor, that has done so much ...r and your families."

...O'Connor closed with a dra... and eloquent appeal to his ...rs to resolve, at the close of ...r, to give whole-hearted sup... the cause by attendance at ...gs and lending every co-opera... officers of local unions and ... body.

...Birthright, who served for sev... consecutive years as secre...asurer of the state body be... elevation by his own inter... union, paid tribute to the ...movement of Tennessee, and ... that he had visited central ...in all sections of America and ...e labor movement of Tennes... represented in this group to... as militant and conversant ...affairs which concern the work... any I have had the pleasure ...ting with. Your great labor ...ent has been the sparkplug ...entive to organization of work...roughout the south."

...ssing present economic con..., the international union offi... declared that approximately 10,... unemployed breadwinners in ...United States represents some ...,000 without means of support ... through charity.

(Continued on Last Page)

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT

Birthright Pays High Tribute to State Movement

Following is the address of W. C. Birthright, secretary of the Journeymen Barbers' International union, before Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night:

It is always gratifying to be privileged to visit Chattanooga and mingle with my friends in the labor movement, with whom I have had the pleasure of laboring for a number of years, and to attend a meeting of this character and say something encouraging to the great rank and file.

In the past years I have been privileged to visit many sections of the North American continent, and attend meetings of the local unions and central bodies, and am happy to say that the labor movement in Tennessee, as represented in this group tonight, is as militant and as conversant with the affairs which concern the workers as any labor movement I have had the pleasure of meeting with. The great labor movement of Tennessee has been the spark plug and incentive to organization of the workers of the south. While contributing to the uplift of the men and women of their state they have made their light so shine that it reflects the good work in the neighboring states, and as a result many have availed themselves of the opportunity of associating with their fellow workers through the organization as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

Tennessee Federation of Labor, past and present, has always subscribed to the principles and policies enunciated by the great federation of labor, and has always tried to conduct the affairs of the organization in a militant fashion to the end that the workers were always in a position to tell those who opposed our cause, whether industrially or politically, that they were going to fight for the rights of labor.

Mr. Cheek, my successor in office, will make a great secretary, and it will be my pleasure to render him every assistance possible so that we will have a greater and more militant organization in Tennessee. As for my colleague, Brother Hanly, you know his work so well that it needs no eulogy.

The capital question of the moment is, "How is business?" On every corner or any place you might visit that is the first question. Of course, the usual answer is that business is dull. Never before in the history of our nation have we faced such tremendous pictures of suffering and want as we face at this time.

One can hardly walk from his residence to his place of business in peace without being asked on the highways and byways for alms for the unfortunate, who are victims of this great machine age of overproduction and underconsumption.

Approximately ten million men and women unemployed in the United States of America, multiplied by four, aggregates some forty million souls, whose bodies are to clothe and whose mouths are to feed, and these millions are without visible means of support except through charity. You know the history of all nations which have fallen—when the wealth came under control of the very few, the end was inevitable. We in America live on traditions of our forefathers—that what was good for them is good for us. America must have

(Continued on Last Page)

"Sinister Lobby of Corporate Interests" Dominated State Legislature, Hanly Declares

Legislative Chairman of Tennessee Federation Declares Great Corporations Powerful Enough to Prevent Consideration of Measures Designed to Place Tax on Their Products. "Depression" Hits Convict-Labor Contractors.

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Dec. 30.—The second extraordinary session of the Sixty-seventh general assembly adjourned sine die on Dec. 19. It assembled on Nov. 30.

There was also assembled on that day a sinister lobby of the corporate interests of this state.

Gov. Horton in a special message to the legislature advocated what was known as the Durham tax bill. This measure declared every occupation a privilege and taxed it as such. It fixed a flat rate of 5 per cent on all net incomes. It exempted $1,000 of the salary or wages of the individual. This outrageous proposal was tabled in the house.

Another measure sought to place a sales tax on electric current based on kilowatt hours. Repeated efforts were made to get this bill up for a vote in the house, but as it required a two-thirds vote to set it for a special order, the power interests were successful in preventing its consideration.

The corporations defeated a bill that sought to levy a severance tax on products severed from the soil. Coal and timber were exempted from the measure. The opposition to this proposal came from the American Zinc company, which owns a zinc mine at Mascot, the copper mining corporations, the marble companies and the sand and gravel interests. The state geologist did his bit toward the defeat of this bill.

A bill to further extend the corporation excise law was introduced, but the manufacturers' association was powerful enough to prevent this measure from being considered.

A bill to extend the Hall income tax law was passed. The Hall law levies a tax on the incomes from stocks and bonds. An effort was made in the senate to repeal this law, but it was unsuccessful.

An attempt was made to place a tax on chain stores. This bill was amended so as to exempt H. G. Hill from the operation of the bill. The author of the measure then withdrew it. An amendment was tacked onto the revenue bill placing a tax on chain stores, but this was killed by a conference committee.

It was discovered that the new code which becomes effective in 1932, levies an 8-cent tax on real estate.

The appropriations made by the regular session were reduced 15 per cent. This cut does not apply to the state treasurer, comptroller and secretary of state, nor to the judges and district attorneys-general.

A general income tax bill was passed. It exempts $2,500 of the income of a married person and allows $300 a year for each dependent. It also exempts $1,500 a year of the income of a single person, who is also allowed an exemption of $2,500 where he is the head of a family. A rate of 1 per cent is levied on the first $2,500 after all exemptions are allowed. It fixes a flat rate of 4 per cent on the net incomes of corporations. The Aluminum Company of America and other corporations tried to have the bill amended so as not to tax them on the profits from their interstate business, which constitutes about 85 per cent of their total income. They came near defeating the measure by a parliamentary maneuver. If this law is held constitutional by the supreme court it will prove to be the most progressive law enacted in Tennessee in a decade.

The general assembly was jockeyed into a position by the corporations where it went against least resistance and levied an additional tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, which makes the tax 7 cents a gallon. In addition each automobile owner is taxed $2 for an identification device. Also $1,200,000 was transferred from the highway department to the general fund of the state.

The road contractors and material men, who are said to have contributed huge sums to elect Gov. Horton, defeated every effort to reduce to any material extent the amount of money that the highway department will have to spend for road purposes.

Gov. Horton, who is responsible for the mismanagement of the state's affairs, is still in office. Also the commissioner of highways, who has unguarded moments.

There is a movement by the friends of Hon. Hill McAlester to prevail upon him to again make the race for the democratic nomination for governor.

The depression seems to have hit the stove foundries in the state prison. These foundries are operated by the Liberty Stove and Range company and the Gray & Dudley company. The contract of the last named concern expired last June. The contract under which they worked prisoners in their stove foundry in the state prison provided that they were to employ a stipulated number of convicts at $1.50 a day. The arrangement under which they now operate provides for $1 a day, and they only work the number they require from day to day. I have been informed that these prison foundries have closed down.

Times Barber Shop Joins "Cut-Raters"

The Times Barber shop this week joined the "cut-raters," and the union card was removed. Two union employes, Clyde Garrett and Tom Turner, of course, left their jobs. It is understood Mr. Garrett will be located at Cochran's, 912-A Market street. Mr. Turner had not decided Tuesday where he would "hang his card."

The Times shop, it is understood, has never been successful, being "out of the beaten path," but those who are most conversant with affairs affecting the trade locally seriously doubt the wisdom of the proprietor in attempting to better his business by slashing prices to the level of the "back-bedroom" shop, and at the same time taking a "long chance" on securing the service of competent craftsmen.

Watson Renamed Plumbers' Chief

Frank Watson, president of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, was re-elected for 1932 at the annual election held by that organization this month. Others named with Mr. Watson were:

Vice-President—Barney Walker.
Financial Secretary—O. E. Cook.
Recording Secretary—G. F. Chapin.

Mr. Walker is the only new member of the Plumbers' official family, replacing F. R. Warren, who served as vice-president during the past year.

Comfort For The Jobless

Chicago. — An income of $25,000 a month from the $40,000,000 estate of her husband was approved for Mrs. Stanley McCormick by Judge Henry Horner in the probate court.

CHEEK, HANLY HONOR GUESTS AT MEETING

Federation Officials Make Short Talks.

STATE BODY GAINS DESPITE DEPRESSION

Secretary Sounds Optimistic Note—"Horton and Highway Department Still Control Tennessee," Says Hanly.

Confidence in the future of organized labor, particularly in Tennessee, was expressed at the "get-together" meeting of Central Body Monday night by W. E. Cheek, of Nashville, secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, who was among the prominent guests of Chattanooga who attended and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Cheek declared that in spite of the depression membership in the federation has more than held its own since he assumed the duties of secretary-treasurer last spring. Explaining that he was not present for the purpose of making a speech, the federation secretary said he wished to take advantage of the opportunity to express his appreciation of the co-operation extended by Chattanooga Central Body and local unions.

"I know that you have a somewhat lengthy program," he said, "and that the gentlemen who will follow me have many important things to say to you, but I simply want to say to you that, although we are passing through the greatest economic crisis in history, the labor movement of Tennessee, as shown in records of the state body, is making very satisfactory progress.

"In my work as your secretary I have had every co-operation from Chattanooga unionists, and I want to express my heartfelt appreciation now. We solicit your continued co-operation and assistance, and we intend to do everything in our power to assist in keeping the Tennessee movement in the forefront among southern state bodies."

Mr. Cheek has been the guest of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council on other occasions, and is always accorded a warm welcome.

HORTON STILL IN SADDLE, SAYS HANLY.

David Hanly, legislative chairman of the state federation, contented himself Monday night with a brief review of the recent session of the legislature. He climaxed his few remarks with the characteristic observation that "Gov. Horton and his highway department are still in charge in Tennessee."

He said:

"I did not come here tonight to make a speech. I came to hear my friend, John T. O'Connor, the mayor of Knoxville, speak. I do want to say a few words, however, about the special session of the legislature which recently adjourned. This session was called by Gov. Horton at the demand of bankers to balance the budget of the state.

"In many states of the Union today, legislatures have been called in session for the purpose of making appropriations of public monies to carry on public work so as to provide employment for their citizens who are out of work, but this was not the case in Tennessee. This extraordinary session of the general assembly reduced the salaries of many employes of the state, including those who are now receiving inadequate pay.

"There were numerous measures proposed. Among these was the so-called privilege tax bill, which declared all occupations a privilege and taxed them as such. It exempted $1,000 from the wages or salaries of all persons and levied a tax of 5 per cent on all above that amount. This measure was advocated by Gov. Horton in a special message to the legislature and also by an appeal through the daily press of the state. It was defeated in the house by an overwhelming majority. An income

(Continued on Last Page)

MAYOR O'CONNOR

O'Connor Pleads For Co-Operation To Meet Crisis

John T. O'Connor, former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, now mayor of Knoxville, addressing the "get-together" session of Central Body Monday night, said:

How pleased I am to again visit the trade unionists in Chattanooga. There is no spot outside of my own home town that I have a warmer place in my heart for than the city of Chattanooga. Your people have always been courteous and kind to me.

At the inaugural ceremonies held at Knoxville some three months ago your mayor and representatives of the labor movement honored the occasion by their presence, for which I shall always feel deeply grateful to them. * * *

We meet at the threshold of a new year. Just what the future holds for the American industrial army no one can accurately forecast. We do know that the past year has been one of the hardest from the standpoint of unemployment which has resulted in much suffering among our people. What is needed today is the infusion of democratic principles into industry, which means, of course, that at the conference table representatives of employers and employes would meet, not solely to discuss wages and working conditions but to work out a practical plan in industry that would at least minimize unemployment.

While present conditions are due to a great extent to the world war and inflated conditions, yet the installation of labor-displacing machinery has been largely responsible for so many American workers being thrown out of employment. Had there been a recognition on the part of employers throughout the nation of the principles of collective bargaining I have not the slightest doubt but what a practical plan would have been arrived at that would have brought about adjustments calculated to keep the greater number of our people at work.

It seems to me that the president of the United States should call a conference of the representatives of industry, finance, labor and the leading economists with a view of working out some practical plan in industry to relieve unemployment. If the country was at war, our chief executive would unhesitatingly summons to the nation's capital the representatives of these various groups and point out to them their duty to their country. We have a condition within our own portals that is as bad as the state of war, and all groups should be ready and willing to meet at the conference table to work out a constructive plan that would not only relieve the present conditions, but would prevent a repetition of the same. There has been introduced in congress by Senator La Follette a measure that would provide a five-billion-dollar program throughout the nation. This seems to be a constructive and statesmanlike attitude to take because in relieving unemployment it would cause a change in the mental condition of our people from that of depression to that of hope and confidence in the return of normal conditions. * * *

(Continued on Last Page)

CENTRAL BODY BIDS GOOD-BYE TO WORST YEAR

Confidence, Determnation Keynote of Session.

SPLENDID PROGRAM OFFERED DELEGATES

Local Trades Unionists Rout Glooms in One of Most Enjoyable and Profitable "Get-Together" Meetings Staged by Workers Here.

"Get-together" session of Central Body Monday night proved one of the most thoroughly enjoyable and altogether satisfactory meetings of laboring men held in Chattanooga for years. When Delegate George W. Perry arose at a previous meeting and suggested that the regular meeting night, Dec. 28, coming in the midst of the holidays, might with profit be turned into a "smoker," few if any of those present anticipated anything out of the ordinary. The idea, however, was approved, and Mr. Perry was made chairman of a special committee consisting of himself, W. D. Canada and C. R. Ruggles to work in conjunction with the standing entertainment committee in providing modest refreshments and cigars for the delegates to enjoy while discussing plans for the new year.

Deciding to invite an out-of-town speaker, however, it was learned that John T. O'Connor, mayor of Knoxville and a former president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was available, and, later, that W. C. Birthright, secretary of the Barbers' international, was visiting in Nashville for the holidays, and an invitation was wired him and accepted. Then the committee, not satisfied with its good fortune, prevailed upon W. E. Cheek, secretary of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and David Hanly, the state body's veteran legislative chairman, to also be the guests of Chattanooga unionists.

But while all this was transpiring, the special committee was also busy with other plans for the enjoyment of the delegates and their guests. Enlisting the services of George Sivley, Charles Leonard, C. W. Lusk, James Ball and others, a splendid menu was prepared and served in the midst of the program. And then—

It was recalled that the Borin brothers, than whom there are no more competent entertainers in these parts, had on several other occasions generously contributed their services to the cause, and they were asked to perform on the big night. They did. And did they make a hit? Ask anybody there how those boys can play that piano and sing those blues!

Not the least feature on the program, from a strictly local standpoint, was the ten-minute address of the Rev. S. P. Buchanon, a member of the Iron Molders' Local 53, who was pressed into service at the last moment to "pinch hit" for Chattanooga in the speaking line.

"Paul," as he is known to hundreds of friends, delivered one of the most powerful and effective short speeches, according to apparently unanimous opinion, ever heard on Central Body floor, and he was given a rousing round of applause at its conclusion.

Climaxing a forceful and dramatic appeal for a militant movement, Rev. Mr. Buchanon said:

"Yes, we need unionism. But unionism is an empty term unless it means also unity. And our greatest need today is solidarity and mutual goodwill and confidence. These we must have if we are to solve the great problems which have been forced upon us by present economic conditions."

Officers of Central Body and members of the committee had but one regret with respect to the session. Among them the fact was generally deplored that the meeting was not held in a much larger hall so that every trades unionist, at least, might have had the opportunity of enjoying the affair. It was the opinion, however, that a vast amount of good was done, and that organized labor will reap the results in the fine spirit of enthusiasm, courage and determination which will surely come out of the affair.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter II
JESUS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES
PART IV: THE PHARISEES

The essence of faithfulness, according to Hebrew teaching in Jesus' day, was obedience to the law. The Pharisees very astutely took this nationally first and paramount point in the religious belief of their people and used it to their (the Pharisees') own interests. The exaggerated piety of the Pharisees helped them to hold their position in Palestinian society much in the same way the wealthy of today preach that anything which disturbs the source of their income—whether or not the changes to be wrought might bring amelioration in the conditions under which those engaged in industry work, or how much happiness, renewed life and comfort the reforms might bring about—if it will in the least lift others up to their level or give others less fortunate than themselves something of that which they enjoy, they are opposed to any change whatsoever in the social and financial status quo.

WM. L. MOSS

This was exactly the position of the Pharisees of Jesus' day. With their almost endless "hedging of the law," their numerous restrictions that barred all but those in their own station in life, and with their countless demands that only the rich could meet they were barring the masses of the Hebrew nation from approach to and fellowship with God. True, every Hebrew boy, whatever his class, was taught certain parts of the Hebrew scriptures. It is a fact that synagogue worship was open to all and that anyone reasonably fitted to mix with his fellow-citizens in everyday life could take part without hindrance in the worship in the synagogues. But in spite of this theoretical participation of the common people in the religious life of the nation, any but the Pharisees and scholars educated in the mass of tradition were rigidly shut out from entering into the full religious life of the day. The truth is, looking behind these apparent privileges of the common people to worship God as they saw fit, we see the Pharisees and scholars making null the Hebrew boy's knowledge of scripture by interpreting it to their liking out in the busy world of life into which the Hebrew boy went from the religious school to put in practice and live what he had learned of God's Word, and we see these same Pharisees and scholars insisting on control of the synagogues and dominating them with an unbending rule of iron.

CONDEMN IDLE INSURANCE.

New York.—Compulsory government unemployment insurance was condemned at a luncheon of the National Republican club by Felix Hebert, United States senator from Rhode Island; Henry J. Allen, former governor of Kansas, and Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

CONSTIPATION take

"IF I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla. s-m

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

GOOD CITIZEN PASSES.

Passing of J. M. Wheeler, who died Dec. 24 at his home, 2538 Brainerd road, at an advanced age, recalls to older trades unionists days when Mr. Wheeler was active in the local labor movement. He was many years ago an indefatiguable worker for the cause, and his belief in its principles was not dimmed by his retirement from active service by reason of advancing years.

Members of Chattanooga's large family of craft organizations join with hundreds of other friends in regret at his passing, and extend to his surviving relatives heartfelt condolences.

W. H. "Homer" Wheeler, a son, now connected with the sheriff's forces, was formerly a member of organized labor also.

Bringing Back Prosperity!

Editor Labor World:

In Wednesday's News a United Press interview with Harvey Firestone, big rubber mogul, upheld the policy of wage slashing as the road back to "prosperity." He "proved" that wage cutting was profitable by pointing with pride to the fact that his company had QUADRUPLED its 1931 profits over 1930!

We shoot mad dogs on sight, yet we elect to high office and accept as oracles such men as Firestone and Mellon. How can communism help but thrive, with our public press full of such "progress" as wage cuts and quadrupled profits? Any fool knows wage cutting is profitable to the millionaire—what we want is food for the hungry—not additional Packards and diamonds for Firestone.

Save your money—and pay your poll tax.

T. R. CUTHBERT.

"I See by the Paper"

By HECK

Radio Musicians Strike. The Chicago Federation of Musicians, headed by James C. Petrillo, president, ordered all union musicians employed by Chicago broadcasting stations to go out on strike at midnight Thursday of this week. It is stated that about 400 musicians and thirteen radio stations are affected. The strike order extends to musicians employed in cafes, dance halls, hotels and other places if the music is relayed to the stations involved in the dispute.

For the past two weeks the Federation of Musicians has been negotiating for a six-day week with no reduction in pay for the present seven-day scale and for the replacement of technicians at control boards by musicians, according to newspaper reports. The stations involved are KYW, WGN, WBBM, WLS, WSBC, WENR, WWAE, WGES, WCHI, WJJD, WAAF and WIBO.

The demand for replacement of technicians at the control boards by radio trained musicians seems to be a very reasonable demand, and, if acceded to, no doubt would increase the quality of radio programs. A trained musician should know more about how music should sound than a radio technician, and should be better able to keep the programs at the highest possible volume without damage to the quality.

* * *

Firestone Profits Quadruple. Despite the fact that the year 1931 has been recognized by everyone as being a most upsetting year in the business world, the Firestone Tire and Rubber company has announced net profits of $6,028,630 for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1931. This compares with the net profits of the company in 1930 of $1,541,034.

A thought for consideration is: How did Firestone make this tremendous profit, when, as everybody knows, tire prices are considerably lower than they have been. Probably many Firestone employes did without things they really needed, because of low wages, so the stockholders of the company could reap large dividends. And probably many unwise working men did without things they really needed, spending the money instead for tires, further increasing the profits of Firestone.

* * *

U. S. Bills Attract Investors. Further proof of the fact that there is plenty of "lazy" money in our country lies in the announcement of the treasury that applications for the purchase of $100,000,000 in 91-day treasury bills dated Dec. 30, 1931, totaling nearly twice the amount of the issue. Millions of dollars are laying dormant in the vaults of savings banks, drawing 3 to 4 per cent interest, which should be at work in the business world helping to alleviate unemployment. Banks are becoming overloaded with savings accounts, which accounts for the reduction of the interest rate by banks throughout the country.

* * *

Buses Versus Railroads. During the past few years the railroads have been making a big noise about the "unfair" competition of buses. The roads have been fair in their fight against the buses but seem to have made no headway. Employes of the roads have realized the seriousness of the situation and have been helping their employers in the fight. Every time the roads lose a battle it means some employes out of work, hence the willingness of the employes to help in the fight.

One solution of the problem which the roads seem to be gradually getting around to is the absorption of bus lines, or opening new bus lines themselves. That solution will take the buses out of competition with the roads, but it won't be much help to the railroad employes, for more passengers can be transported per employe by bus than by rail. Even though the railroads enter into bus line operation in a big way, it still behooves the railroad employes to keep up the fight against the bues.

Schools

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

Do you realize, gentle reader, that our public schools in Tennessee has suffered an almost complete breakdown from a financial standpoint?

Has it dawned on you that at this very moment as I write this, and when you read what I have written the same condition will exist, that hundreds of boys and girls in the counties in Tennessee cannot go to school today because their schools are closed, and that many more have only a limited number of weeks in which to enjoy the privileges of schooling this year?

Are you conscious of the fact that the educational system of the old Volunteer state is at a standstill—practically all extra-curricula projects abandoned, many regular curricula features dropped, curtailed or temporarily set aside?

Is it "news" to you that hundreds and hundreds of teachers of this state are buying the necessities of life and their clothes on the strength of the state's promise to pay their back salaries some day?

Do you know this condition exists in our educational system here in Tennessee because we have neither a governor competent to meet the crisis nor a state legislature with enough really big men in it to do their duty?

* * *

Peace on Earth

At this Christmas season it is well for us to remember the heart of mankind is gradually turning away from the spirit of war.

But the impulse to resort to arms in an effort to right national wrongs or further international political ambitions can never be stamped out until the barbaric monster war is outlawed entirely by enough nations sufficiently strong to make the weight of their abhorrence of war felt and prevail over the saber-unsheathing of greed and politics.

This time will have arrived only when a majority of the individuals of every nation object to war carried on for any reason whatever.

So much for war in a general way—now let's look closer at home:

Our high school soldier-boys, our tin horn-tooting militiamen hardly old enough to grow eiderdown on their chins, our ruthless treatment of industrial workers of every sort by state cossacks and mercenary troops of deputies is a direct slap in the face of universal peace, for we who are not at peace at home and we who still indulge in the horrific luxury of domestic slaughter dare not face the world and shake an admonishing finger at it when it shows symptoms of rising up and calling its brothers its enemies instead of blessed.

First we ourselves must leave off fighting at home; first we ourselves must live amicably together with no thought of murdering groups within our social order before we can advise the nations of the world to live at peace with one another!

It is giving the lie to our noble-sounding pleas for world amity, uttered by grand old ladies of high social standing in their communities, when their husbands, the heads of powerful corporations, hire men to antagonize and slaughter their employes.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

An intensive campaign to provide emergency jobs for the unemployed of Rochester, N. Y., is reported attracting wide attention. The Rochester campaign involves canvassing of every household, industrial and business firm and building owner by teams under district captains. Each person called upon is asked to undertake improvements or other work about home, grounds or factory building that will furnish winter employment for jobless men. Each person is also urged to use his normal buying power in purchasing furnishings, equipment and clothing.

The plan is not new, having been tried in some form in other cities with varying degrees of success, but Rochester is giving it a thorough test. It is planned to reach the entire population of the city with the requests for co-operation. Undoubtedly there are many persons in Rochester and in every city who can provide emergency work of some kind, which however inadequate it may be, is better than "handouts."

* * *

The Detroit board of education recently adopted a declaration for free speech that every community would do well to follow. The board said:

"Teachers may feel free to discuss and express their honest opinions outside of the classrooms, upon all subjects, including social, economical and political questions, without fear of official reprimand or coercion on the part of anyone connected with the board of education."

In recent years there have been some outrageous attacks on the right of free speech and free assemblage in Detroit. Trade unionists will recall the attempt made during the 1926 convention of the American Federation of Labor to prevent federation executives from speaking in Detroit churches. The stand of the board of education therefore comes as somewhat of a surprise, but a very welcome surprise, to believers in the rights guaranteed by the constitution.

* * *

"The 15 per cent reduction in wages sought by the Chicago & Northwestern would save the road about $2.44 a share," says the Wall Street Journal.

That's the Wall Street view for you. No concern over the effect of the proposed wage cut on the workers and their families, only the effect on dividends is considered. And yet Wall Street wonders why the hue and cry against its methods, why demands for governmental regulation of its operations are growing, why more and more its activities are regarded with suspicion.

New Year's Two Resolutions

by Noni Clack Bailey

ONE good resolution deserves another, but that's the story.

"Phil, I smell snow."

"We're in the West, Erma, don't be foolish! You know our resolution when we left Quincy was, 'No more snow for us!' I smelled orange blossoms on that breeze."

"I smell snow."

"The groves begin beyond the Pass and we're on that grade now. Just look at that view!"

"There's a flake now."

"Golly! You're right."

After an hour the car stopped. "Even Hermes can't climb this. I guess you know your snow all right. There's shelter behind that boulder, we'd better make camp."

A spot cleared of snow, tent pitched, campfire burning and they were cozy.

Hardly had the smoke begun to curl ere down the trail came a horseman. "Where's your permit?" he demanded gruffly. "What permit?" asked Phil. "Fire permit. I'm a ranger. Don't you know it's against the law to build a fire in these mountains or smoke? Put out that cigarette. That's two counts against you."

"Lord, man, we're stuck. I couldn't let the little woman freeze even if I'd known." "Tell it to the judge!"

"So this is the Far West!"

"Wait, brother, until you've seen the havoc the fires have wrought—our beautiful pines, liveoaks, manzanitas, turned into acres and acres of charred nightmare landscapes, gaunt and hideous. It's pitiful! You won't blame us. First trip, though, so I'll just put you wise.

"The best way to build a campfire in the forest country—law or no law—is never light it! See? Now for good news. You're not a hundred yards from the down grade; scrapers are clearing the highway—be here in an hour; so light your camp cook stove inside the tent for heat, flap open for air, and make coffee for three."

"Hooray!" shouted Phil; "Welcome old-timer. And here's another resolution we'll sure keep; we'll never ask for a fire permit unless it's on the beach."

"No more snow and no more campfires," agreed Erma. "Who cares, with the whole New Year in the West? Now for hot coffee, smoked ham and cherry preserves from back home!"

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The commerce department reports that "motor trucks in interurban service handle only about 2.5 per cent of the freight transported annually in the United States, or one-fortieth of the total, whereas the railroads carry 75 per cent of the total tonnage." There seems to have been a lot of noise about that one-fortieth.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

A NEW YEAR'S CALL

By HAROLD L. COOK

JANUARY first was hanging heavily on the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Willer. They felt that they should do something to distinguish it from other holidays or from Sunday, but four o'clock in the afternoon arrived without anything happening to impress upon them that they had really entered upon a new year.

The New England town where they lived lay peacefully under its blanket of white, and probably most of its forty thousand inhabitants were as peacefully dozing in their chairs, satisfied with their creature comforts, and thankful that they were not as other people.

Mr. Willer was roused from his quiet doze by the clang of the door bell. "Are the Misses Baker in?" queried a throaty voice, as he opened the door and saw an elderly couple standing on his porch.

"The Misses Baker!" he exclaimed. "You mean Miss Bell and Miss Louise?"

"Of course," replied the voice.

"Why, the Bakers don't live here," Mr. Willer explained. "They live on Caroline street. They haven't lived here in over twenty years."

"Thank you," was the only response. "My wife and I just thought we'd pay our New Year's call on them."

"Can you imagine that!" shouted Mr. Willer to his wife, when he had closed the door. "The Lewises calling on the Baker girls here, and we've been in this house ourselves for over twenty years! Mr. Lewis didn't even seem surprised when it was I who opened the door."

"Well, of all things!" laughed Mrs. Willer coming down the stairs. "But do you know, John, that gives me an idea. Suppose we go around the corner and call on Mrs. Crump. We haven't been there in a long time, and it might cheer her up."

"All right," Mr. Willer replied. "Mrs. Crump is getting on, and I don't suppose we can wish her many more Happy New Years. She must be over ninety now."

"Yes, ninety-three," said Mrs. Willer, drawing on her rubbers. "And we haven't dropped in to see her in sometime."

"How long is it, anyway?" asked Mr. Willer.

"I don't know," replied his wife, "but we certainly haven't been there since we are living in this house."

So, after twenty years, Mrs. Crump received a New Year's call from her friendly neighbors, the Willers.

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When Heart Rules Head

At Christmas the heart dethrones the head. It compels us to do high things; it permits us to do foolish things. It sanctions our being childlike. It urges us, for one brief week, to be gloriously, recklessly, unselfish. —American Magazine.

FORCED FARM SALES RISE; VALUES HIT PREWAR LEVEL

Washington.—During the year ending last March 15, forced sales of farms through financial default rose to 26.1 farms per 1,000 compared to 20.8 in 1929-1930, the U. S. bureau of agricultural economics stated in its annual review of the farm real estate situation. Farm land values, the report said, have declined nearly to the prewar level.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Pres.

Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Best Grade (limit 4 lbs.) Four Pounds..... 25c
PURE LARD "Holly Leaf," Made in Chattanooga. 4-lb. Pail 34c; 8-lb. Pail 64c
BAKING POWDER "Calumet," 10c Size 2 for 15c; 1-lb. Can 23c
TOMATOES Very Best, Size 2 Can, 19 oz. Can..... 6c
SALT OR MATCHES Reg. 5c Sizes, Box..... 2c
CORN OR BEANS "Clinton," Size 2, 19 oz. Two Cans..... 15c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make. Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE

Buy—
Orient

Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

FENTRESS COAL

"100 Per Cent Union"

ACME COAL CO.

622 East Ninth Street
PHONE 6-1183

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"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
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J. BROOKING — J. M. JARVIS
R. B. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
H. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46344
...e of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mabel Floyd vs. G. A. Floyd
...appearing from allegations in complain... bill which is sworn to, that G. A. ... a non-resident of the state of Ten... so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon him, it is ordered ... publication be made for four succes... weeks in The Labor World, a newspa... published in Hamilton County, notifying ... non-resident to appear at the next Feb... rules of said court, to be held at the ... in Chattanooga on the first Mon... February next, the same being a rule ... said court, and make defense to said ... the same will be taken for confessed, ... cause set for hearing ex parte as to ...
... 16th day of December, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
1-1
L. Dixon, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46374
Mary Glenn vs. E. L. Glenn
...appearing from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to, that E. L. ... a non-resident of the State of Ten... so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon him, it is ordered that ... be made for four successive weeks ... Labor World, a newspaper published ... County, notifying said non-resi... at the next February rules ... to be held at the Courthouse ... on the first Monday in Feb... the same being a rule day of ... and make defense to said bill or ... will be taken for confessed, and ... for hearing ex parte as to him.
... 16th day of December, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.
1-8
...n & Bean, Attys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Ridge and husband, R. R. Ridge, dated ... 1928, of record in book "T," ... 25, Page 372, et seq., of the Regis... Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ... which is made for a full recital of ... provisions, and for the purpose of sat... the indebtedness therein mentioned ... having been made in the payment of ... undersigned, as trus... said deed of trust, will, at the re... holder of the notes representing ... offer for sale at public outcry ... highest and best bidder for cash and ... all equities of redemption, home... and all other rights of exemp... the west door of the ... Hamilton County, Tennessee,
MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1932,
...the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., ...lowing real estate in Hamilton County, ... to-wit:
...a 40 foot strip of land off of a five ... conveyed by G. H. Varnell et al to ... & Lena Lightfoot on Janu... 1909, as shown by deed registered ... O. Vol. 10, P. 464 in the Register's ... Hamilton County, Tenn., said (60) ... strip faces in a southeastwardly di... fronting on the Turkeyfoot Road, ... next to the Oak Hill Schoolhouse, & ... back in a northwestwardly direction ... width to the Johnson tract, ... on the Northwestwardly side by ... Gross; on the northwardly side by ... & on the southeastwardly side by ... Weathers.
...will be made subject to any unpaid ...
...believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.
...th day of December, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Ogilvie and husband, A. S. Ogilvie, ... April 24, 1930, of record in Book "B", ... 27, Page 349 et seq., of the Register's ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer... which is made for a full recital of ... and for the purpose of satis... indebtedness therein mentioned (de... been made in the payment of ... undersigned, as trustee ... said deed of trust, will, at the request ... holder of the note representing said ... offer for sale at public outcry ... highest and best bidder for cash and ... all equities of redemption, home... and all other rights of exemption ... the west door of the ... Hamilton County, Tennessee,
MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932,
...the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...ing real estate in City of Chatta... Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
...the Southern portion of Lots 101 and ... Subdivision, as shown by plat of ... Plat Book 1, Page 16 of the Regis... of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ... more particularly described as fol... Beginning at a point in the West line ... Street, located 70 feet South of the ... corner of Vance Avenue and Kelly ... thence West and parallel with Vance ... 92 feet; thence diagonally in a ... direction 26 feet; thence West ... with Vance Avenue 28 feet to ... the of said Lot 101; thence South ... West line of Lot 101, 48 feet to an ... thence East along the North line of ... 92 feet to the West line of Kelly ... thence North along the West line of ... Street 65 feet to the point of begin... being the same property conveyed to ... Kilough, County Court Clerk, in Cause ... styled Hamilton National Bank, Ad... et al., versus Hettie B. Ogilvie ... of said County Court, to Hettie B. ... by deed registered in Book W, Vol. ... Page 620, in the Register's Office of said ...
...will be made subject to any unpaid ...
...believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.
...third day of December, 1931.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46380
...e of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Eden Williams vs. Willard Williams
...appearing from allegations in complain... bill which is sworn to that Willard ... is a non-resident of the State of ... so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon him, it is ordered that ... be made for four successive weeks ... Labor World, a newspaper published ... County, notifying said non-resi... at the next February Rules ... to be held at the Court House ... on the first Monday in Feb... the same being a Rule day of ... and make defense to said bill or ... will be taken for confessed, and the ... for hearing ex parte as to him.
... 16th day of December, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
H. Finn, Atty. B. Duda, D. C.
1-15

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 16402
...Chattanooga National Furniture Store vs. Mrs. ... Searle and Johnson Transfer and ... Freight Lines, Inc.
...J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace ... Hamilton County, Tennessee
...cause it appeared by affidavit that ... defendant is justly indebted to the plain... is a nonresident of the state of Ten... so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon her, and an original ... having been levied on certain ... property belonging to said defend... is therefore ordered that publication ... in The Labor World, a newspaper ... in the City of Chattanooga, Ten... for four consecutive weeks, command... said defendant to appear before me ... No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chat... Tennessee, on January 25, 1932, at ... a.m., and make defense to said suit ... be taken for confessed and be pro... with ex parte.
...December 30, 1931.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

...ition-made, but does not bear a ... is a stock phrase which we ... ignore. Demand the UNION ...

Hoffman Begins Jail Term on January 4

Stroudsburg, Pa.—Judge S. E. Shull in the Monroe county court granted Organizer Alfred Hoffman, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, permission to spend Christmas at home and finish certain work for the union before going to jail to serve a two years' sentence for alleged violation of an injunction issued during the strike at the Mammoth Hosiery mills in Stroudsburg. Hoffman will begin his jail term on Jan. 4.

John A. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, will appoint a committee of prominent trade unionists of the state to make a protest against Hoffman's sentence and develop a plan for amending the conspiracy laws of Pennsylvania so that a recurrence of victimizations of the Hoffman type will be prevented in the future.

NEW RETIREMENT ACT FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYES

Washington.—A government employe, with thirty years of service to his credit, could retire regardless of age under a proposed amendment to the U. S. civil service retirement law proposed by Senator Dale, of Vermont, chairman of the senate civil service committee.

Under the present retirement law of 1930 employes have the limited option of retiring two years earlier than the age limits fixed in that law for automatic requirements.

The present law fixes the age limit for retirement of department clerks at 70, and they are permitted optional retirement at 68. There are two other general age limits for other groups of workers, namely, 65 and 62, and each group has a two-year optional provision.

PAINS
QUIT COMING
"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.
"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."
—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.
Sold At All Drug Stores. E-77
CARDUI
Helps Women to Health
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Sula Paris (widow), dated April 6, 1925, of record in Book "N", Volume 19, Page 285 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932,
between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot Number Three (3), Block Number Seven (7), Loveman's Addition to Orchard Knob as shown by plat of record in Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is hereby made. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on Clio Street and extends northwardly a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to the South line of a public alley.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This first day of January, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
1-22 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11236
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greetings:
Whereas, at the September term of said Court, in the case of W. L. Dodds against Samuel H. Jenkins sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County to satisfy a judgment for $484.06 and costs rendered October 6, 1931, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of W. L. Dodds against Samuel H. Jenkins, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.
Description of land:
Beginning on south side of Suck Creek Road or Cherokee Trail at the northeast corner of C. L. Harper lot 688 feet westwardly from Middle Creek; thence eastwardly on south side of said Cherokee Trail and crossing Middle Creek, a distance in all of 1,488 feet to a point; thence south 28 degrees 30 minutes west 130 feet to low water mark on north bank of Tennessee River, thence westwardly and down said river bank at low water mark as it meanders and crossing said Middle Creek to a point in line with said east line of the C. L. Harper lot 1,450 feet, thence north 12 degrees 15 minutes east to and following C. L. Harper line 180 feet to point of beginning, in Third District of Hamilton County, Tenn.
We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in February next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.
Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in September, 1931.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.
Pursuant to the above order, I will, on MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932, within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.
CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.
1-22

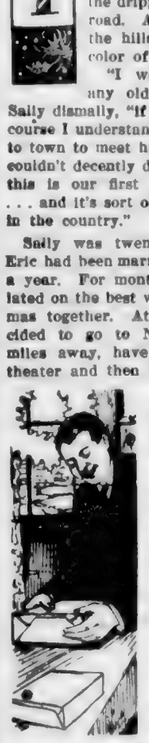
"Lena"

The Christmas Present
By Martha Banning Thomas

IT WASN'T in the least like Christmas. Sally stood at the window and surveyed the dripping trees, the soggy road. A gray fog lay upon the hills; the sky was the color of gun metal.

"I wouldn't care about any old weather," thought Sally dismally, "if Eric were here. Of course I understand that he had to go to town to meet his cousin Lena. He couldn't decently do anything else, but this is our first Christmas together . . . and it's sort of lonesome out here in the country."

Sally was twenty-three. She and Eric had been married a little less than a year. For months they had speculated on the best way to spend Christmas together. At first they had decided to go to New York, only 40 miles away, have dinner, go to the theater and then some exciting night club. But gradually they discovered that they were not as interested in celebrating the holiday in this manner: Sally and Eric had been to plenty of dinners, plenty of dances and plenty of night clubs. They were a bit fed up. After considerable argument and trying to find out what the other really wanted, they came to the grand conclusion that they would get a thrill out of Christmas at home in their little house in the country.



"No party," said Eric.

"No guests," chimed in Sally.

"Nothing . . . but Christmas and us!" They had shaken hands solemnly on this.

They had talked over the dinner, which Sally was to prepare herself (the maid having begged to be let off to go to her family for the day). They had decided on the kind of Christmas tree they wanted; Eric had gone out two days ago and chopped it down. They had trimmed it with the glitter of make-believe icicles and silver-blue lights. They had shopped furiously, buying quantities of jokes and silly presents. These two young things, very much in love and full of zest and ideas, swept away the more obvious entertainments in one gesture. They were as excited as children.

Then at 2:00 o'clock of the afternoon the day before Christmas, while Eric was chuckling to himself over some ridiculous gift he was wrapping up for Sally, the telephone rang.

Eric talked very hurriedly into the transmitter. And in a low tone, Sally could hardly hear what he said. When he hung up the receiver he announced that he must leave for town at once. "But why?" asked Sally.

"Well," he hesitated, "you see I've got to meet Lena. She's just come."

"Lena! Who in the world is she?" Sally's voice became a bit edgy.

"Oh, er . . . a sort of cousin. Terribly sorry, old girl. I'll tear over in the buzz-buggy and be back in no time."

So, he had gone. And the trees dripped. And the sky grew dark. And Sally cried a little and decided this Christmas eve was the horridest she'd ever spent.

She tried to remember if she had ever heard Eric speak of Lena before. "A wretched name," she said aloud, "and probably a perfect nit-wit of a girl. One of his odious relatives."

She waited and waited. Christmas eve was going to be spoiled. She could tell that. Why hadn't they gone to New York like everyone else? Then this Lena pest would never have roped in Eric.

At 6:30 the telephone jingled. Sally flew to answer it. "Sally, darling, I'm a bit delayed. Just called up to tell you not to worry. Traffic heavy . . ."

"Oh yes," said Sally in a cool polite voice.

"I'm bringing Lena home, dear. I know you'll like her. Expect us about quarter past seven."

Sally was in a rage. How dare he spoil their cherished Christmas by bringing home a stranger? How cruel . . . how thoughtless!

At quarter past seven she heard the car rush into the drive before the door. Her heart hardened. She went to the kitchen and looked into a closet.

The front door banged. "Hey, Sally! Hey! Where are you? Come here and meet Lena!"

She heard footsteps in the dining room. The swinging door pushed open. Then before she could catch her breath, Eric had her by the hand. He literally dragged her into the dining room, through the living room to the front door. "Got to meet Lena right away," he laughed. He thrust her out of the door on to the tiny porch. "Lena!" shouted Eric, "God bless 'er—there she stands!"

Sally blinked. Tears of rage dried in her eyes. "Lena?" she murmured in a foolish little voice, "Eric . . . what have you done?"

A small, smart car stood by the steps. Light from the house flowed along its polished sides. It panted gently with a quiet engine.

"Meet the wife, Lena," said Eric and made an elaborate gesture of introduction.

"Whose?" demanded Sally.

"Yours, woman! Christmas present! Delayed in delivery! Had to go in to get her. Thought I'd give you a whirl. Like the looks of the dear girl?"

"Oh, Eric . . . she's superb. You wonderful boy!"

The trees dripped. The fog closed in. The country road became soggier than ever . . . but Sally declared it was perfect Christmas weather.

"I feel I really ought to offer her a piece of turkey," said Eric at dinner, "with a little gasoline gravy!"

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

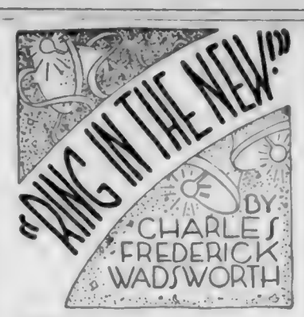
1931

A Letter to Santa

"The Gulf Southwest" is the name of the district including Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, western Tennessee and Mississippi. That district furnishes 70 per cent of the cotton grown in the United States; and 40 per cent of the world's cotton crop. And cotton is 64 per cent of the entire crop from that region, occupying more than 35 per cent of its crop lands. Six states and a half —with as much agricultural misery packed into them as they can well hold, with cotton at 6 cents a pound!

Q.—In what industry is the check-off system for collecting union dues used?

A.—The mining industry is the best known example of the "check-off" system, but it is also used in a number of other trades.



"ONE!"

Billy Belding and Jane Haley were in Stalnard's jewelry store and had just made the selection of Jane's engagement ring. It was New Year's Eve and they were to start the New Year an affianced pair.

Jane turned from the showcase to her companion: "Why, what is the matter, Billy?"

"I've lost it!"

"Lost what?"

"I had five hundred dollars Christmas club savings in my inside overcoat pocket. It isn't there. It's gone, and that's that. Mr. Stalnard," said Billy dejectedly, "we'll have to let it go for the present."

Jane turned to the jeweler.

"You'll let us have it anyway, won't you? Billy can soon pay for it."

Mr. Stalnard was very nice. "Why, certainly, Mr. Belding. Pay as convenient."

"Thank you, Mr Stalnard, and I'm sorry, Jane," he said, "but my rule is not to go into debt for what I call current expenses."

Jane removed the ring and reluctantly laid it on the velvet pad. Billy took her arm and gently guided her toward the door.

"But, Billy, please!"

"No, dear, I just can't do it! Please wait a little."

They got into Billy's little car and drove away.

Earlier in the evening, Walker Haley had had Billy, as the prospective husband of his niece and ward, Jane, to his home as a dinner guest. Upon reaching the house, Billy had been assigned a room for his convenience.

Dinner ended, Jane reminded Billy of the passing time, and he hurried upstairs for his things.

When they returned, Uncle Walker, Aunt Anne, and Jack and Hazel, their son and daughter, arose to view the

"I'm Sorry, Jane," He Said.

new purchase and offer felicitations. An observing one might have caught Uncle Walker giving Jane a sly wink, which she as slyly returned.

Billy was downcast, and Jane at least seemed so.

Aunt Anne exclaimed: "Why, Billy, what is wrong? Did Jane back out?"

"Not as bad as that, but almost. I have lost the money I intended to buy the ring with." He hesitated.

Jane took a seat and assumed a disappointed but resigned air.

Uncle Walker seated himself by Billy. "Do you and Jane think you can make a go of it on your salary—how much is it?"

"Sixty dollars a week, and we have it all figured out—haven't we, Jane?"

"Oh, Yes!"

"Could you get along and buy a little home, too, if you had seventy-five?"

Billy and Jane exchanged wondering glances.

"Yes, I think so. Don't you, Jane?"

"Oh, yes!" Jane was positive.

"Tomorrow, then," said Uncle Walker, "you come to Haley Brothers—if your firm will release you then—if not tomorrow, then as soon as you can get away.

"But—" Billy began.

"Wait a minute. Your cash salary will be seventy-five dollars a week, and a credit of twenty-five a week on five thousand dollars' worth of the common stock of Haley Brothers, which I shall set aside for you. That will make a hundred a week. Now go back to Stalnard's and get your ring." He handed Billy an envelope. "This was under the bed up in your room." He slipped another wink to Jane.

Billy recovered surprisingly promptly, but remarked that the store would be closed.

"Don't worry," Uncle Walker assured him. "Stalnard phoned me, as I had asked him to, and I arranged for him to stay till you returned. It was a put-up job on you, Billy," he explained. "I wanted to see what decision you would make in an emergency—and if you would stick by it. Jane tried to shake you, but you thought you were right and remained firm. Haley Brothers want young fellows like you. Now you two skedaddle—and 'ring in the new!'"

(©, 1931, Western Newspaper Union.)

1931

Q.—Have organized workers in any case secured old age pensions, disability benefits and life insurance through agreements with employers?

A.—The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, through agreements with employers associations in the electrical-construction industry, obtained old age pensions, disability benefits and life insurance for members in ten cities.

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Road Building in U. S. Breaks All Records

Washington.—All records in road building in the United States were broken in the fiscal year ending June 30 and many more thousands of persons than ever before were on highway pay rolls, Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the bureau of public roads, said in his annual report.

More than 11,000 miles of roads were constructed, or rebuilt, compared with 8,682 in the preceding fiscal year, and $133,340,910 in federal aid money was paid to the states for highway work, against the largest previous total of $95,749,998, in 1925. I naddition to the money paid out, $157,952,903 in federal aid funds was obligated to new projects, as compared with the earlier record of $102,498,084 in 1929-30.

ENGRAVING BUREAU USES FURLOUGHS TO SHARE WORK

Washington.—Laying off surplus employes instead of dismissing them is the policy of the U. S. bureau of printing and engraving, according to the annual report of Alvin W. Hall, director of the bureau.

The adoption of the new small-sized currency required the services of additional employes. When the new small notes were completed there was a surplus of workers. The surplus was increased by the reduction in orders for certain other classes of work. The result was what economists call an "overmanned condition."

"This surplus in personnel," Mr. Hall says, "is absorbed by a rotating furlough schedule, through the observance of which all employes in an overmanned unit take off a fixed number of days each month without pay. The reduction in personnel is accomplished by voluntary separations from the service."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

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BIDS WANTED
CONCRETE PAVING ADVERTISEMENT.

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the commissioner of the department of streets and sewers until 11 o'clock a.m., Jan. 8, 1932, for improving Campbell street, Glass street to North Crest road, Shallowford road, McCallie avenue to Ridgeside road, intersection of St. Elmo avenue and Johnson pike, Market street (east side), Main street, south to alley, and Birds Mill road, Shallowford road to Crest road.

Blank forms for proposal, contract and bond with specifications will be furnished on application, the applicant first depositing the sum of $10 with the secretary of the department. The successful bidder will be required to execute a surety company bond for one-half the estimated amount of the amount of the contract conditioned on the performance of the terms, conditions and requirements of the contract and the payment for labor and materials used therein. A separate maintenance bond for 25 per cent of the amount of the contract will also be required.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or an approvel bidder's bond for $1,000, payable to E. K. Rosamond, city treasurer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Z. H. TAYLOR, Commissioner,
Department of Streets and Sewers.

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MORE ABOUT

BIRTHRIGHT PAYS

(Continued from First Page)

a new economic order. We must have machinery in our governmental institutions that will properly and adequately take care of any crisis of this kind.

All our teachers know that children of low-wage families are the first to quit school, and every juvenile judge knows that the ratio of crime largely results from the underprivileged parents who didn't have money to give them a chance.

If the wage cut campaign now being conducted in America is permitted to sweep the country it will naturally result in lower standards, poorer health and very limited schooling. The answer to the present crisis is that not only comfort but safety rest on economic stability.

United States government figures show that in 1929 the profit of thirty-six men was twenty-two million dollars greater than the earned wage income of four hundred and twenty-eight thousand textile workers. The net profits of five hundred and four men in 1929 would have bought the entire wheat and cotton crops of the United States in 1930 that required two million and five hundred thousand farmers to raise. More than thirteen thousand banks have closed their doors in the past thirteen months, carrying approximately a billion dollars in deposits, and few, if any, of those guilty of mismanagement of these funds have ever been brought to an accounting. America is feeding the mice and rats with hoarded grain rather than interfere with the millers' profits. Three thousand bushels of foodstuffs were dumped in the sea at Baltimore because of the low prices, while millions of American workers were starving. Brazil burned and dumped in the sea 34,000 bags of coffee rather than give it to the unemployed. If all the conditions as reviewed in these facts and many that could be attributed thereto are not the result of inflation and under-consumption, then I fail to understand the situation from a practical standpoint. Isn't it apparent that a condition as shown in the figures quoted is one that requires the combined attention of every man and woman who works for a living in America. It is your responsibility to aid your state in remedying the present economic crisis, and the contribution you may make now in that direction is solidarity in the organization and solidarity on the political and industrial field. Our government at Washington has been lax in its effort to remedy this present situation. They have been prone to leave it to charity, and upon you and the great mass of the men and women rest the responsibility of saying to our law-makers at Washington that you must call into conference the leaders of industry and the representatives of labor to discuss ways and means whereby this government may assume the responsibility.

It is all right to talk about relieving Europe of its war debt, but why not talk about relieving the millions of people in this country of their suffering at this time. Charity begins at home and our government's first duty is look after its own citizens.

I am sure, my friends, that you appreciate the tremendous obstacles that have been pictured to you tonight in several addresses, and I know that you will leave this hall with the determination to do everything in your power for you and your fellowman.

Keep the thought well in mind that activity, particularly in your local unions, will bring you better results. Dismiss from your thoughts that any movement can help you to solve the economic problems other than your labor organization.

I want you to know that President Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and his associates on the executive council and the officers of the various international unions are doing everything in their power to aid our government in the restoration of the purchasing power of our people. Although there are many plans that have not received the consideration by our government that they are entitled to receive, we are encouraged by the fact that many industries have adopted the policy of the five-day week and the shorter workday. These men are convinced that if the government would step into the situation and approve the idea of the five-day week and the shorter workday to the industries of America that through the influence brought by our government we would be able to bring about a condition that would give much relief. Prosperity is entirely based on restoring of the purchasing power and to restore that purchasing power men must work at a saving wage, and under our lopsided economic condition of mass production it necessitates the five-day week and not more than seven hours a day to return millions of these men to work so that progress may come.

In conclusion I want to say it has been a real pleasure for me to be here and associate myself with old friends and make new ones, and to assure you that my every effort to build up a stronger labor movement in our great state will be just the same in the future as it has in the past.

I want to thank all those who have been so kind to me on this occasion.

I wish you one and all a happy New Year.

ITALY'S JOBLESS GIVEN WORK BUILDING ROADS

Rome, Italy.—An intensive system of road building and repairing has been developed by the Italian government to provide work for thousands of jobless during the winter months.

MORE ABOUT

O'CONNOR PLEADS

(Continued from First Page)

The older members present here tonight know and appreciate the value of organization. They have given much time and sacrifice in order to establish humane working conditions and adequate pay. Let us hope that the gains made by the men and women in industry as a result of their efforts will not be lost. The need for organization is more urgent today than ever, and I would appeal to you to remain loyal and steadfast to the principles of the American labor movement, which has done so much for you and your families. You are all familiar with the legislative activities of the American labor movement in the interest and protection of women in industry and the freedom of children from the sweat shops and mills and factories. By legislative enactment thousands of children have been taken from the mills and placed in God's sunshine and in the school room, where they have developed both mentally and physically. This itself is a splendid contribution and it alone justified the existence of the American labor movement. * * *

As we meet tonight at the close of 1931 let us resolve that we will give our wholehearted support to the cause of organized labor, and that our contributions will not be limited to the extent of the payment of annual dues, but that we will attend every meeting of our local lodge and central body and co-operate to the fullest extent with the officers in order that this agency shall continue to function in the interest of humanity.

MORE ABOUT

SHIFTING BURDEN

(Continued from First Page)

"America must have a new economic order," he said. "We must have machinery in our governmental institutions that will properly and adequately take care of any crisis of this kind. If the wage-cutting campaign now being conducted in the United States is permitted to sweep the country it will naturally lower standards, and make for poorer health and limited opportunity for education. The answer to the present crisis is that not only comfort but safety rest on economic stability."

Citing figures to show the enormous incomes received by a few wealthy individuals, Mr. Birthright declared that history showed that when such a condition became prevalent the inevitable end was ruin for the nations which allowed it. Thousands of tons of foodstuffs have been destroyed to protect profits, he said, while men walk the streets hungry and their families starve. America is feeding the mice and rats with hoarded grain rather than interfere with the miller's profits, he continued—all the result of inflation and under-consumption.

"It is your responsibility to aid your state in this crisis, and the contribution you make now in that direction is solidarity on the political and industrial field.

"Our government at Washington has been lax in its efforts to remedy this situation. * * * It is all right to talk about relieving Europe of its war debt, but what about relieving the millions of people in this country of their sufferings at this time."

Advising solidarity as labor's best contribution to the return of prosperity, Mr. Birthright enjoined upon his hearers to keep the thought well in mind that activity in their local unions and Central Body is absolutely necessary.

"Dismiss from your mind," he said, "the thought that any movement can help you to solve these problems other than your labor organization."

Mr. Birthright saw encouragement in the fact that many large industries are adopting the five-day week and the shorter workday. "Prosperity," he declared, "is entirely dependent upon the restoration of purchasing power, and to achieve that end men must be employed at a saving wage."

MORE ABOUT

CHEEK, HANLY

(Continued from First Page)

tax bill was passed. This measure exempted $2,500 of the income of a married person and in addition allows $300 for each dependent. Also it exempts the same amount of the wage of a single person who is the head of a family. It provides an exemption of $1,500 from the wages of a single person. It levies a tax of 1 per cent on incomes above $2,500. This measure will have to pass the constitutional test of the supreme court of this state. There were numerous other proposals. Among them one to tax the kilowatt hour of the power companies of this state, a measure to tax the chain stores and one to further extend the corporation excise tax. All these were defeated.

"The corporate interests of this state were well represented at Nashville by lobbies composed of lawyers representing the Aluminum Companies of America, the du Pont Rayon company and the railroads and bus interests.

"In the end the legislature went against least resistance and increased the gasoline tax 1 cent on the gallon to pay for a bond issue of $5,000,000. Also an additional tax was placed on each automobile owner to pay for an identification tag.

"Gov. Horton and his highway department are still in charge of Tennessee."

To all the readers of this column: When you have summed up all good wishes expressed by your friends in their greetings to you at this Christmas season, just remember that our wish is that every one of their wishes will come true.

ALONG MELODY LANE

By Sax O. Phone

Local dance orchestras were really rushed for New Year's Eve. Almost every musician in Chattanooga celebrated the coming of the new year by playing. Nell Brenizer and her Cameolians put on a midnight show; Tonny Lassater played at the Mosque; Jimmy Cox at the Patten; John Patty at the Golf and Country club; J. Frank Worthy at Signal mountain, and Joe Gattis at Mineral Park springs. The execution board formed an orchestra for the Auditorium dance.

* * *

Young George Ryerson, blond saxophonist, has returned home and is one of Miss Brenizer's Cameolians for the present.

* * *

John Patty, WDOD's sophisticated announcer, had quite a write-up in "Around the Doal," a radio magazine. It told all about John's orchestra, ambition and everything. It even named John's favorite brand of cigarettes. Herman says the helluvit is that the cigarettes were his (Herman's) and the write-up never even mentioned his name.

* * *

Local 80 meets promptly at 10:30 a.m. Sunday, January 3, at the Memorial auditorium.

* * *

Friends of Jimmy Johnson, popular trombonist, will be delighted to hear that he will spend a few days in this city before joining a well-known eastern orchestra for the rest of the winter.

* * *

Miss Nell Brenizer's first week at the Cameo was quite a success. She is using a six-piece combine composed of Dutch Dutches, trumpet; Ellis Goodloe, guitar; Pat Brenizer, drums; Tommy Tomlinson, violin, and George Ryerson, saxophone.

* * *

Mr. Matt Vance wishes to advise his friends that he has moved from his apartment on McCallie avenue.

Pinchot Shows Few Fast Gaining Bulk of Wealth

Dividends and Capital Get "Staggering Disproportion" of Profits, Bringing Economic Unbalance, Governor Says.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Marshaling figures to show a startling concentration of wealth in the hands of the few in recent years, Gov. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, told the District of Columbia League of Women Voters that a "staggering disproportion" of profits have been going to dividends and capital, while the worker did not get even a reasonable share.

"This is no wild guess," Gov. Pinchot continued. "This is fact with figures to support it. Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, tells us that in the decade ending in 1929, real wages increased only 13 per cent, while the returns to all industry increased 72 per cent. Where did this 72 per cent come from but out of the spent wages of the millions and millions of working men? In the same period, Dr. Klein tells us, the dividends on industrial and rail stocks increased by 285 per cent—twenty-two times as fast as wages. Is it any wonder that the crash of depression came?"

"Building Toward Disaster."

Figures for the years since 1920 tell all too vividly the story of a nation building toward disaster by unbalancing its economic equilibrium, Gov. Pinchot declared. He added:

"On March 20 of this year, the national industrial conference board published in its bulletin figures representing the total income of the nation for several years back. In 1920 we made over seventy-four billion dollars. In 1928 we made eighty-one billion dollars. In eight years we had increased our income by a little less than one-tenth.

"But the treasury department's latest annual statistics of income reveal some particularly interesting things to compare with that one-tenth. In 1920 there were 3,649 people who had incomes of over $100,000. In 1928 that number had jumped to 15,977. It had doubled and then doubled again and was still going up.

Incomes of Few Soared.

"In 1920 those people made a total of over 727 million dollars. But in 1928, those who had the hundred thousand dollar incomes and up received about four and a half billion dollars, more than six times as much money. And all this, remember, while the incomes of all our people increased one lone tenth of its previous figure.

"Then how about the men who receive a million a year? In 1920 there were thirty-three of them, and they got $77,000,000. In 1928 there were 511 of them, fifteen times as many, and they got over a billion dollars, or fourteen times as much. The national income had meanwhile increased by one-tenth.

"Certainly Got Their Share."

"Finally, look at our fellow-citizens who get a paltry five million a year. In 1920 there were four of them and they collected not quite thirty million dollars. But by 1928 they had added twenty-two new members to their exclusive circle, and the twenty-six of them were forced to get along with an income of a little over 250 million dollars between them.

"In other words, in the eight-year period between 1920 and 1928, while the total national income increased less than 10 per cent, the number of men with incomes of over a million dollars, for instance, increased over 1,400 per cent, or 140 times as fast. And the amount of money these men made in one year increased 1,300 per cent, or 130 times as fast as the total amount of money made by everybody in the whole of the United States. They certainly got their share."

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

A Sincere Wish for a Most Happy and Prosperous New Year to All

from

Chattanooga Printing & Engraving Co.

300-306 Market Street

1931-1932

To those who have indicated good-will, whatever form it may have taken, during the past year of misery, The Labor World expresses profound appreciation —and for one and all

May 1932 bring Prosperity and Blessings which will make the disappointments of 1931 but a dim memory.

444

THE LABOR WORLD

Owned and Controlled by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

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THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 8, 1932 | Number 37

REAT CHURCH BODIES RGE PUBLIC WORK AS NEMPLOYMENT CURE

conomic Wisdom of lan Has Been Attested by Leaders.

NT STATEMENT PLEADS FOR ACTION

otestant, Catholic and ewish Organizations Declare Relief Is Not Enough, and Demand Heroic Measures.

oint statement on unemployment issued Wednesday by the social ction commission of the Federal uncil of the Churches of Christ in erica, the department of social acon of the National Catholic Welfare nference, and the social justice comission of the Central Conference of erican Rabbis. Representatives of ree organizations—Protestant, holic and Jewish Rev. James Rev. R. A. McGowan, and Edward L. Israel, interpreted tatement as having extraordinary portance. They said that the unalleled human need of the present ur and the urgency of adequate ief not only for relief but for conctive economic reorganization had ged the three organizations to the exceptional procedure of ing and issuing a joint statement tures of the relief, reduction and ention of unemployment.

ce the joint attack on the ay day in the steel industry by three national religious bodies statement been issued by them of such profound public imLast January the three bodies otestant, Catholic and Jewish—ened jointly a conference on perpreventives of unemployment, proceedings of which were pubin printed form containing adby sixteen leading employers, ists, government officials, laders and clergymen. No findr resolutions, however, were out by the conference. The document is the first joint ment of the three organizations subject. The statement fol-

e commission on the church social service of the Federal uncil of the Churches of Christ erica and the social action partment of the National Cathc Welfare conference and the l justice commission of the eral Conference of American heartily commend the ment for relief of the victims employment and feel assured all faiths may be counted for generous support of unployment relief this winter as past, but at the same time express their conviction that is not enough. The very ance of church forces in immate relief measures makes inly imperative their moral to challenge the social inns which have made relief essary. We must recognize the community relief plans present proposed, or even plementary federal appropriawhich it seems to us will be ed to meet the problem of employment, are in effect nothbut a temporary dole—a palve, not a solution. Such relief fact grossly inadequate to ent tragic demoralization of ividual and family life.

mployment is the only cure unemployment. Yet the bald remains that regardless of wever improvement may occur general business conditions we entering the third winter of unemployment without seeput into actual operation any manlike or constructive gram to provide work for any small minority of the idle.

We believe that immediate and ate appropriations should made available by national as as local governments for needed and useful public as road construction, deopment of parks, elimination grade crossings, flood control ects reforestation, and the ring of slum areas in our s. If such a governmental ram be undertaken now we face the months that lie ad with prospects of work for arge number of the unemployed consequently increased purasing power which will stimuall business. The economic dom of this proposal has been sed by leading economists. note with satisfaction the ency to institute a shorter day and week without re- in wages in the effort to the problem of technological employment.

ciety's responsibility for the servation of human values in terial life makes the principle of social insurance, particularly insurance against unemployment and want in old age, an indispensable part of sound social policy and the most self-respecting form of relief. We protest against the misleading use of the word "dole" to describe systems of unemployment insurance.

We affirm our belief in the necessity of a more equitable distribution of wealth and income which would increase purchasing power and tend to balance production and consumption. We, therefore, particularly deplore indiscriminate wage cuts at this time as socially unjust and tending to intensify bitterness and industrial unrest, and still further to lower the purchasing power of the masses.

We hold that it is now time that the engineering principle of planning which has been so successfully introduced into individual factories should be extended to the control of entire industries and of industry in general. The suggestions made by Mr. Gerard Swope are a welcome indication of the awareness of some of our industrial leaders of the necessity for some kind of economic planning. Participation of labor through representatives of their own choosing and an equitable distribution of wealth and income should be incorporated in any form of national planning and control.

The principle of co-operative planning must be extended also to world economic relations, including balances of production, consumption and exchange, access to raw materials, questions of tariffs, movement of gold, intergovernmental war debts, and the economic waste of armaments.

Unemployment is so devastating in its physical, mental and moral consequences that the present conditions constitute to our mind a national and international emergency which calls for courageous social action and the adoption of heroic measures adequate to the gravity of the situation.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES BY POPULAR ELECTIONS

Washington.—A proposed amendment to the United States constitution to provide for its amendment by the convention system, instead of by state legislatures as at present, was offered in the senate by Senator Bingham, of Connecticut.

Under Senator Bingham's proposal the members of state conventions to consider the federal amendments would be chosen at special elections and consist of not less than the total number of the state's representation in both branches of the United States congress.

Senator Norris, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, said the committee would consider the resolution in January.

As the collection plate passed without a jingle: "I'll give the new minister credit for delivering a splendid sermon," said Sandy McBagpipe.

Joint Committee On Legislation In Formal Report

Recent Session of State Solons Reviewed by Federation and Railroad Brotherhood Representatives.

Report of the joint legislative committee of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods, received by The Labor World this week, reviews the recent session of the state legislature, including substantially the same "high spots" as were covered by David Hanly, the federation's chairman, in an article published in our last issue.

The joint report is signed by H. V. Reid, chairman, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; David Hanly, vice-chairman, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor; W. A. Chrisman, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engneers; W. E. Jacobs, for the Order of Railroad Conductors; Perry E. Daly, for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and W. E. Cheek, secretary, representing the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

"We wish to commend our various memberships throughout the state," the committee says, "for the interest manifested by them in writing and wiring their representatives expressing opposition to House Bill No. 38." (This was the bill taxing incomes of working people, advocated by Horton, which was snowed under.) "It is our hope," the committee continues, "that our people will continue their interest in legislative matters. If this is done we can confidently expect that many bills of a remedial nature can be passed for the benefit of the common people of the state."

American Labor Appeals To Federal Government for Aid In Fight Against Starvation

McGrady Tells Senate Committee "Greatest Fear of Our People in This the Richest Country in the World, Is Unemployment and the Specter of Starvation Drawing Nearer and Nearer"—Immediate Aid Imperative.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The American Federation of Labor threw the full force of its influence in favor of direct federal appropriations for unemployment relief in the hearings held by the senate subcommittee of the committee on manufactures on the relief bills sponsored by Senators Robert M. La Follette and Edward P. Costigan asking liberal appropriations to relieve the unemployment situation.

Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the federation, told the subcommittee that "the greatest fear of our people in this, the richest country in the world, is unemployment and the specter of starvation drawing nearer and nearer."

Senator La Follette's bill asks an appropriation of $250,000,000 for immediate unemployment relief. Senator Costigan's bill asks $125,000,000 for relief up to the first of July, and $250,000,000 for relief from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933.

Federal Aid Imperative.

"In view of the fact," Mr. McGrady said, "that many of our states, cities and isolated districts frankly admit that they are unable to meet the demands that are being made on them for relief of the needy, the question resolves itself down to this:

"Is our federal government going to allow untold numbers of our American citizenship to suffer, if indeed they do not die, from cold and hunger in the coming months, which will undoubtedly be the worst period of hardship this nation has ever witnessed? Or will the federal government protect the health and lives of our men, women and children by liberally assisting the states, cities and isolated districts which are unable to help themselves?

A. F. of L. Demands Federal Relief.

"It is the belief of the American Federation of Labor," Mr. McGrady continued, "that the national lawmakers should not shirk this responsibility. Indeed, it is a great opportunity for the federal government to renew the faith of the people in their government, a faith that has been badly shattered in the last three years.

"The American Federation of Labor has always felt that the problem of caring for the unemployed and the destitute is first a local problem to be solved by the community, but when it is impossible for the community to do so, the county and state should lend their assistance.

"If the states and communities admit that it is absolutely impossible for them to aid in this relief, then the only agency that can be looked to is the federal government, and we are in favor of liberal appropriations in order that human lives may be saved and hunger and misery and want alleviated.

Specter of Starvation.

"The greatest fear of our people in this, the richest country in the world, is unemployment and the specter of starvation drawing nearer all the time.

"The American Federation of Labor is in a position to know, perhaps better than any other group, just what the conditions are. We have 28,229 local unions in 48 states, and from these 28,000 points we receive monthly reports on the state of unemployment.

Unions Give $52,000,000.

"The American Federation of Labor has prided itself on its efforts to care for its own, and in the last two years we have contributed approximately $52,000,000 to our needy. I will pick a few unions at random.

"The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union has contributed $2,300,000 in twelve months; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, $5,000,000 in two years; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, $2,841,948 in twelve months; the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Union of America, $700,000 in twelve months; the International Union of Operating Engineers, $150,000 in twelve months; the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, $1,150,000 in eighteen months; the United Mine Workers, $4,000,000 in three years; the International Typographical union, $4,500,000 in eighteen months, the typographical unions in New York and Chicago contributing $1,350,000; and the International Association of Machinists, $8,310,620 in two years."

7,500,000 Unemployed.

Turning to the volume of unemployment, Mr. McGrady said the American Federation of Labor estimates that there are at least 7,500,000 unemployed, with 6,000,000 more working from one to three days a week.

"This is a conservative estimate and represents the minimum unemployment," he said. "It compares with an average of 2,400,000 out of work in 1929, or an increase since then of over 5,000,000. Of this number there is a large percentage who have been out of work for a very long period, and whose resources are entirely exhausted.

Plight of the Miners.

"I want to particularly call your attention to the conditions of the miners in Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. More than 200,000 of them have had no work for a year or more. In five anthracite counties in Pennsylvania we informed the officials that $5,000,000 would be needed to feed and clothe the people. In all the mining sections of Pennsylvania they need not less than $15,000,000 to carry them through the winter."

Twenty Billion Wage Loss.

Mr. McGrady declared that American Federation of Labor statistics show that wage-earners' income in 1931 was $11,000,000,000 below their income for 1929, and that their loss in earnings during 1930 and 1931 compared with 1929 totals from eighteen to twenty billion dollars.

Wages Below Decent Standard.

He said the "average wages paid today are hardly more than half enough to support a family in health and decency, consequently the workers who have held their jobs cannot give much more help to the unemployed."

"If employers are not going to pay their workers decent wages," he warned, "then we insist that a large share of their profits should be taken away from them by taxation and given to impoverished workers through relief agencies."

"A survey by the United States children's bureau," he went on, "shows that relief payments in the first half of 1931 in 88 cities were greater than were paid by 100 cities for the full year in 1930, and nearly four times the amount spent for family relief in 1929.

Children Suffer from Malnutrition.

"The United States public health service informed us a few months ago that more than 6,000,000 of our little school children are suffering from malnutrition, making them easy victims of many serious diseases, and authentic testimony shows that hospitals are reporting an alarming rise in the types of physical trouble due to undernourishment. We cannot now estimate the tragic consequences in the future which will result from such developments.

A. F. of L. Asks Relief.

"Unemployment and its consequent poverty," Mr. McGrady concluded, "is reaching into the lives of men and women in all walks of life. The story of these workers is a story of despair that causes every one of us to wonder about the future safety of our institutions unless a solution is found for the problem.

"Not only in our industrial centers, but particularly in our isolated communities where there are no community chests, the cry of despairing fathers and mothers and undernourished and sick children is rising in greater volume.

"The American Federation of Labor prays that the congress of the United States will see to it that the federal government will lend its aid in the very trying months to come."

Lon Ault Improved By Hospital Stay

Lon Ault, well-known member of Carpenters' Local 74, returned home this week after a stay of seven weeks in a government hospital at Memphis. Mr. Ault, who went to the Bluff City institution for treatment for stomach trouble, said Thursday he is much improved in health, and hopes he will not have to return for further treatment.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS PAY JOBLESS RELIEF

Shamokin, Pa.—Checks for $15,000 were sent out by Martin F. Brennan, president of District 9, United Mine Workers, to local unions throughout the area between Pottsville and Shamokin for the relief of miners who have been idle. The funds were collected through a monthly assessment placed on every man who worked more than five days a month the last three months.

GOVERNMENT WHEAT TO RELIEVE THE NEEDY

Washington.—The senate committee on agriculture urged the senate to enact legislation to give to charity 40,000,000 bushels of the 189,000,000 bushels of wheat now held by the federal farm board. Senators Capper, of Kansas, and Wheeler, of Montana, sponsored the donation.

President Hoover has opposed any direct appropriation from the federal treasury for feeding or clothing the needy on the ground that it would amount to a dole. He has not expressed himself on the wheat donation proposition.

The resolution prescribes that the wheat shall be distributed by the Red Cross or any other charitable organization designated by the president.

CITY FATHERS CHLOROFORM PUBLIC WORKS

Municipal Purse - Strings Prove Unyielding.

STREET WIDENING PROJECTS POSTPONED

County Court's Progressive Step Halted by Lack of City Funds.

Efforts to have the city commission provide for street-widening work which has been recognized as highly desirable and, in some cases, very necessary, came to naught Tuesday when a committee of Central Chattanooga business men, pleading for several projects in that section of the city, were told that for various reasons such improvements were impossible at this time.

Unfavorable conditions of the bond market, loss of revenues, delinquency of abutting property payments in connection with former projects of this character, and a desire to keep the city within its budgets were given as some of the reasons for the city fathers declining to approve the plans at this time.

The proposed street widening work, which had been urged by various citizens and organizations as particularly desirable at this time as a relief to unemployment, had been approved by the county court, and it was hoped that the city executives would see their way clear to provide the means whereby many days' work for local men might prevent suffering and take scores from the care of charitable organizations and the "bread lines."

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council had strongly indorsed and urged the street widening projects, along with other public works, and considerable disappointment was evident among local trades unionists when the commission announced its position in the matter. The city officials, however, agreed that the widening projects were worthy and promised action on the matter at the earliest possible time.

Tentative agreement was made Tuesday to pay off a deficit of the social service bureau amounting to $10,000, which it is proposed to divide equally between the city and county governments. It is also announced that more free coal has been ordered from the state mines, on which the city pays the freight, and which will be distributed among the needy. Opening of soup kitchens at the various fire halls is also being discussed.

SWEET MUSIC

Of all grand words
That a man can speak,
The grandest are these—
"Back to work next week!"
—H. F. B.

TURNBLAZER INDICTED FOR WRITING A LETTER COMMENDING MINERS

Jobless Must Be Given Relief By Federal Government

Senator Costigan Holds Uncle Sam Must Act, and Battles for Appropriation by Congress.

New York, Jan. 7.—Widespread needless suffering, with possible violence, may be looked for this winter unless Uncle Sam joins with local communities in administering relief.

Senator E. P. Costigan, progressive democrat of Colorado, made that statement here before a large gathering of social workers. He added that the magnitude of unemployment is not recognized and that accepted figures are "too conservative."

He declared that an extensive study made by him and others disclosed that in many cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants the proportion of the population without jobs is ten times above normal.

Costigan came here to pay a tribute to Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' league, at its annual luncheon. He took advantage of the occasion to discuss a "grave national emergency."

Says Congress Must Aid.

He predicted that congress will be compelled by public pressure to extend relief and announced he would press his bill providing for a federal appropriation of money needed to deal with the situation.

"The industrial breakdown," he said, "imposes heavy obligations on our public officials to avert starvation and to contribute to the restoration of employment and business confidence."

Work, said Senator Costigan, is the remedy for the situation, but when it cannot be found direct help must be given.

"Don't let us be frightened by words," he continued. "The dole is only a new name for relief from public as distinguished from private funds. It should be remembered that public funds have long cared for the greater part of relief."

Jobless Paid 25 Cents An Hour in Woodyard

Washington.—Twenty-five cents an hour for sawing wood will be paid the itinerant unemployed in Washington by the District of Columbia Committee on Unemployment. Although the committee is a municipal government institution, its funds come from benefit shows and other forms of charity.

The municipal woodyard was set up under the direction of the commissioners of the District of Columbia as a sort of penal servitude establishment to drive itinerant jobless out of the city. The definition of "itinerant" is held to include all jobless who have lived in Washington less than one year. Sawing wood is regarded by the authorities as being the hardest kind of work, and they figure that three or four hours of it at 25 cents an hour will drive the wood cutters to some other more, or less, hospitable community.

For jobless workers not classified as itinerant the committee undertakes to provide a certain amount of work at 45 cents an hour in parks and playgrounds, provided the jobless bring letters from two responsible citizens stating that they have lived in the District for more than one year and that they are in need of work.

The work is performed under the direction of the federal office of public buildings and public parks, which is under the control of congress. It is said that the penny-pinchers in the federal government look with favor on the scheme because it will decrease the amount of necessary appropriations for the upkeep of the parks and playgrounds and thus assist the administration in balancing its budget.

JOBLESS WOMEN PROBLEM FOR CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Ottawa, Can.—An Ontario women's association has asked the government to find work for unemployed women. This is a problem that has yet to be solved.

The country has an army of white-collar unemployed. There is also an army of unemployed artisans. Government work for the jobless is almost exclusively of the pick-and-shovel type, a kind of work the white-collar man is not fitted for. Nor is there any place for jobless women in the government works program.

SYRACUSE MAYOR CUTS CITY EMPLOYES' PAY

Syracuse, N. Y.—Mayor Roland B. Marvin, who recently banned all women with husbands from city jobs, decreed a reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of city employes earning over $1,200 a year. Marvin attributes the city's present deficit of $3,000,000 to funds advanced to the unemployed. The wage cut will "save" Syracuse about $70,000.

Official Communication Declared Sole Basis for Action.

SUBMITS ALLEGED GRAND JURY RECORD

Knoxville News - Sentinel Prints Interesting Story With Reference to Indictment of President District 19.

Chattanooga trades unionists were astonished to learn recently that William Turnblazer, of Jellico, president of District 19, United Mine Workers of America, had been included among those against whom indictments for murder conspiracy have been returned at Harlan. Mr. Turnblazer, while possessing an intense zeal for the cause of organized labor, and a deep feeling of sympathy for his fellow man, particularly those who are battling against starvation wages and un-American working conditions, is known throughout this territory as conservative in thought and action, and an unfailing advocate of law and order under any and all conditions.

Much light is thrown on the indictment of the miners' chief, however, by an article in a recent issue of the Knoxville News-Sentinel, Scripps-Howard newspaper which has been publishing many facts on the Kentucky situation ignored by other publications.

The article referred to was sent The Labor World this week by a miner in the strife-torn fields, and is as follows:

William Turnblazer, of Jellico, Tenn., president of District 19, United Mine Workers of America, was indicted for murder conspiracy at Harlan two weeks ago on the testimony of two prosecution lawyers, Fred M. Jones and J. B. Snyder.

Their sole evidence consisted of a letter Turnblazer wrote to W. B. Jones, secretary of the Evarts local, in which he told them, in substance, that it is better to die fighting than starving.

This became known when Turnblazer, who has made bond for $15,000, furnished the News-Sentinel with what he said was a complete record of the testimony presented to the grand jury.

Turnblazer is among forty or more miners and sympathizers who have been indicted at different times in connection with the killing at Evarts last May 5 of three deputy sheriffs. W. B. Jones, the first to be tried, was convicted and sentenced to prison for life. A motion for a new trial has been taken under advisement. William Hightower, president of the local, is now on trial at Mt. Sterling.

The record of the evidence presented to the grand jury in the Turnblazer case follows:

Q—What is your name?

A—Fred M. Jones.

Q—What do you want to tell, Fred?

A—Here is what I want to tell you about Bill Turnblazer. We have got a copy of the official letter he wrote. Here is a copy of it copied by the official court stenographer down at Mt. Sterling. (Letter is read to grand jury from records at Mt. Sterling) which is as follows:

W. B. Jones,
Dear Sir and Brother:
I am enclosing a letter from the chief of police of Jefferson City, Tenn., which I have advised him to get in touch with you and in the event you do not hear from him, I suggest you write him and after reading the letter to your local union or issuing it to the president I wish you would return it to my files.

I wrote him a very nice letter and thanked him for his kind offer and pointed out to him the wonderful fight you are making against the coal operators in Harlan county.

May I also say in this connection that I have been in many coal fields in this country but I have never seen a finer spirit among men than that displayed by the men at Black Mountain and Clover Fork. I point out that it was just such fighting that gave birth to our organization 41 years ago as you men are making. Men may as well die fighting against starvation and inhuman treatment and bad working conditions if you work and starve at the same time and receive nothing for their labor.

Tell the men to carry on and I only wish that I had some of the men with the fighting spirit here in Tennessee that you have at Black Mountain. We have a number of discharged cases, and are putting up the best fight we know how. Received a letter from President Hoover in regard to my telegram in which he advised that Red Cross national chairman was sending down an agent to make investigations. Just don't know what this will mean but we will live in hope that some assistance will be given our people.

With the hope that victory will crown our efforts.

I am yours fraternally,
(Signed) WILLIAM TURNBLAZER.

(Continued on Last Page)

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PROTECTING THE CHILDREN.

The creation of a nation-wide service of information and consultation on local relief and the prevention of delinquency and dependency are necessary for the protection of children, declared Grace Abbott, chief of the U. S. children's bureau, in her annual report.

In emphasizing the need of additional resources for the relief of distress among children, Miss Abbott cited information gained by the children's bureau in its investigation of depressed areas in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky and other states.

In all of these sections the bureau's investigators found that "unemployment or underemployment has resulted in no wages or inadequate wages. As a result, neglect and undernourishment of children have been the rule" the past year in the mining districts of seven or eight states.

In summing up the results of these surveys, Miss Abbott said:

"Investigation in these mining and small industrial towns in which the whole community life is dependent on the mines or industry which have virtually suspended operation, showed that local public and private resources are quite inadequate in these areas to meet the needs of the children of the unemployed or underemployed men.

"In many of these towns there is little hope of revival of business which will give employment to the numbers who have lived off the industry in the past.

"Demoralization, removal of the workers to other towns, and re-education for other work will be necessary for many.

"Such a program presents special difficulties at the present time.

"In the meantime the children must be fed. These communities are no more capable of carrying the relief load by either local public taxation or local private gifts than is a poor district in a city."

In connection with the demand of railroad executives for heavy wage cuts of railroad employes, Miss Abbott's revelation of wages paid to section laborers is instructive. She said:

"One of the important studies made by the bureau which will be published shortly concerns children of fathers who were employed at maintenance of way work on the railroads.

"The field work for this study was done during a period of general prosperity, but an analysis of the findings showed that none of the men who had worked only as a section laborer earned as much as is considered a necessary minimum for a family of four or five.

"In fact not one earned as much as $1,250 as a section laborer during the year of study.

"Many of the laborers earned far less than $1,250; 29 earned less than $500; 129 earned $500 but less than $750; 212 earned $750 but less than $1,000, and only 101 earned as much as $1,000."

25,000,000 JOBLESS.

Geneva, Switzerland.—The international labor office made an estimate of at least 25,000,000 unemployed workers throughout the world. On the basis of four to a family, this means 100,000,000 people are directly suffering from bread-winners' lack of work.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

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WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 60 years.

Public Works for Unemployment Relief.

Senator Robert M. La Follette's bill to create an Administration of Public Works and finance it with a federal bond issue of $5,500,000,000 will probably be considered by the senate during January.

Construction Work Necessary to Meet Emergency.

The measure is designed to facilitate public construction during the present emergency and thus provide work and purchasing power for millions of the jobless.

In explaining the necessity for his proposed large federal appropriation for the relief of unemployment, Senator La Follette said:

"We are facing a grave national emergency. This is the third winter of unemployment. At least 7,000,000 men and women are out of work. At least 5,000,000 more are working on part time.

"Prolonged continuance of present economic trends threatens the solvency of large numbers of the surviving banking institutions, insurance companies, savings banks and railroads, as well as the industrial corporations. Drastic measures are necessary to prevent national paralysis.

"The measures proposed by the administration are merely attempts to keep us from slipping deeper into the depression and offer no hope of raising commodity and security prices, which must be achieved if we are to bring about quick recovery.

"The public works expansion proposed by my bill embodies the only emergency program which can be adopted without a long political controversy. It is urgent, therefore, that it should receive the immediate consideration of congress.

Employment for 4,500,000.

"The best estimates indicate that expenditure of $5,500,000,000 for construction would give jobs to 4,500,000 of the unemployed directly. At least twice the number employed directly would be given work indirectly, in the industries supplying materials and in the production of consumers' goods for those whose purchasing power is restored."

$18,000,000,000 Wages and Salary Loss.

Pointing out that the wage and salary loss during the depression reaches the stupendous sum of $18,000,000,000, Senator La Follette claims this large loss in purchasing power has driven many business concerns into bankruptcy, and that the basic thing to turn the tide is to restore some of these billions of buying power. This, he claims, will be the automatic result of the enactment of his bill.

Restore Purchasing Power of Masses.

"The workers employed directly and indirectly as a result of the public works program," he said, "will be enabled to buy shoes, clothing, food and other consumers' goods which they have been able to buy only in limited amounts, or not at all. Restored purchasing power and rising commodity prices will enable consumers once more to purchase automobiles, radios, furniture, and other products.

"Farmers will benefit both through the restoration of demand for food and other products, and through the rise in agricultural commodity prices, and like all other debtors they will benefit from a decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar resulting from rising commodity prices."

$650,000,000 to Expand Federal Public Works.

The bill divides the emergency $5,500,000,000 fund into four parts.

Not more than $650,000,000 is to be used to expand construction by federal agencies, including federal public buildings, forest roads and trails, irrigation and reclamation works, river and harbor and flood control works.

$1,000,000,000 for State Aid.

The bill sets aside $1,000,000,000 for additional grants to aid state public works construction, such as highway and bridge construction, the elimination of railroad grade crossings and of important highway grade crossings.

$3,750,000,000 for Loans to State and Local Authorities.

The greatest part of the emergency fund—up to $3,750,000,000—is made available for loans to state and local authorities to enlarge their public construction work.

These authorities carry on about 90 per cent. of the public construction in the United States. The loans would enable them to expand the program for state, county and municipal highway and street construction, water supply and sewage works, parks and playgrounds, school building construction, and provide the means to enlarge the scope of needed public works in many other directions.

$100,000,000 Loans for Housing Corporations.

The fourth part of the fund is to be used to initiate types of construction which it is hoped will be taken up by private enterprise and continued beyond the period of the emergency. The bill therefore sets aside not over $100,000,000 for loans to limited dividend corporations organized to construct housing for the low income group.

Loans under the bill will be made for not over ten years at an interest rate slightly higher than that paid by the federal government, but not higher than 5 per cent.

It is provided that emergency construction and the sale of bonds shall terminate as soon as industrial construction, measured by the index computed by the federal reserve board, reaches the average of 1923 to 1925.

4½ Per Cent. $50 Bonds.

The $5,500,000,000 issue of bonds to finance Senator La Follette's plan would be issued in $50 denominations and floated by popular subscription. The bonds mature in ten years and carry an interest rate of not to exceed 4½ per cent. Their retirement is provided for by a special fund into which would be paid the proceeds of an additional surtax, probably 2 per cent., on the net income of persons receiving annual net income of $5,000 and over. Persons with incomes from $5,000 to $10,000, who are not now subject to surtaxes, would be permitted to deduct $2,000 from their taxable income if married and $1,000 if unmarried.

Costigan's Jobless Relief Bill.

The bill introduced by Senator Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado, appropriating $375,000,000 to be allocated to the states to assist them in relieving the "hardship and suffering caused by unemployment" is a companion measure to Senator Robert M. La Follette's bill appropriating $250,000,000 for immediate relief.

Both bills provide for the allocation of the federal funds to the various states under rules which reserve to the federal government thorough supervision to see that the federal funds are properly and efficiently expended to relieve distress.

$125,000,000 for Immediate Relief.

Senator Costigan's bill appropriates a total of $375,000,000 for unemployment relief. Of this amount, $125,000,000 becomes available for relief work up to June 30, 1932, and the remaining $250,000,000 for relief work from July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933.

Forty per cent. of the appropriation will be apportioned among the states on the basis of population. The remaining 60 per cent., minus administrative expenses, may be allotted to the states from time to time on the declaration by qualified state agencies that available funds are below the estimated needs for emergency relief.

Federal Board for Unemployment Relief.

The bill creates a federal board for unemployment relief to administer the fund. The board consists of the chief of the children's bureau, the director of the extension work in the department of agriculture, and the chief of the vocational rehabilitation service of the federal board for vocational education.

Rules Governing Allotment of Relief Funds.

To qualify for allotments from the federal fund the states are required to accept the provisions of the act by legislation or executive authority and create or designate state agencies to cooperate with the children's bureau.

States desiring to receive allotments must submit certain data to the federal board, including estimates required for home relief and work relief. Applications for allotments must be approved by the board.

The children's bureau may institute investigations to verify the accuracy of the state reports.

Local initiative and responsibility are stressed as necessary for the adequate administration of the state allotments.

"Home Relief" Districts to Distribute Funds.

The bill emphasizes the desirability of distributing the state allotments in the form of "home relief" and "work relief," and suggests "home relief districts" as a proper unit to supervise the distribution.

Home relief districts are defined as the usual local government units through which public relief is ordinarily administered.

"Home Relief" and "Work Relief" Defined.

"Home relief" includes providing shelter, fuel, food, clothing, medical attention, and other necessaries to the needy. Veterans receiving pensions, and the recipients of old-age pensions and mothers' pensions are excluded.

"Work relief" means "wages or other compensation for work" furnished according to need to provide maintenance for the unemployed and their families.

Provision is also made for the distribution of large amounts of flour made from wheat held by the grain stabilization corporation.

The Ethics of the "Closed Shop"

By T. R. Cuthbert

Opponents of trades unionism usually start their tirades against our existence thus: "I believe in your principles, except . . ." and then cite some imagined "wrong" we have committed. One gentleman recently pulled a new one on me. He admitted that we were organized from necessity; we protected ourselves collectively where we would fail as individuals. He admits we have driven the industrial beasts back into the jungle, to a great extent. Yet, he fervently denounces the "unprincipled" and "unAmerican" policy of telling the nonunion worker "that he can not work in union factories"!

"Imagine," he cries, "prohibiting an Amer-r-r-ican citizen from working." (Pause for deep sobs for said citizen). It may be true, he continues, and it is more than likely true, that the nonunion gentry is not quite so competent; the more reason, he urges, that, being the weaker, the nonunionist should be allowed to enter our organized shops, enjoy our protection and benefits—and stay nonunion.

In refutation (not in defense) the nonunionist is NOT denied the privilege of working with us. All he needs to do is to take up his rightful share of his obligation and join the union. We welcome him. We place no unjust demands or bars on him.

And why should he not join the union?

Does anyone admire the parasite? Consider the sacrifices by a group of men who have banded together for mutual protection. They fought for and gained cleaner workrooms; they wrested a fairer wage from the hard-hearted, greedy employer; they secured the right to spend some of their lives with their families instead of in prolonged labor. Why, then, should the nonunion worker insist on the privilege of enjoying these betterments without contributing to its security? He has no moral right to work in a union shop unless he earns that right.

Consider the "open shop" idea from a practical standpoint. Union successes are gained by solidarity. Individuals are helpless in their single capacity. Protesting individuals are discharged as rapidly as they raise their heads; at last these discharges become examples to the rest of the unorganized herd. Finally the herd gets a bit of intelligence. They organize. When a complaint is made, it is done en mass. The unjust boss is then forced to deal with them as human beings banded together for a common good. After the herd, through bitter experience, has adopted collective action, is it likely to jeopardize its safety by allowing an individualist system to permeate its ranks once more? Certainly not! Such loose tactics head toward a certain punishment from the employer when enough unorganized workmen have infiltrated our workrooms.

The law of "the greatest good for the greatest number," is one of the mainstays of our U. S. Constitution. When a group of southern states decided to become individuals and secede from our union, they were forced by arms to stay in. No one now denies the wisdom of this action.

Can you imagine a lawyer practicing unless he joins the lawyers' union? If he does, he goes to prison. In all professions there is a banding together into associations; the individual that attempts to practice alone is doomed to failure. It is sensible and logical. The parasite is unethical, uneconomical and unmoral.

Just as a good, moral, kind, just and Christ-like person MUST join the Christian union to enter into heaven and enjoy the benefits thereof, in the same measure should an earthly being declare himself in order to enjoy earthly benefits.

Is Capitalism Worth Saving?

Hamilton Fish, member of congress from New York, and Norman Thomas, socialist propagandist, have been debating the question of whether we ought to pitch in and save the capitalist system.

It is one of forty-odd foolish subjects for debate.

The term "capitalist system" came to us from the socialist vocabulary. It means many things to many men. Perhaps its most generally accepted meaning is a system under which there is private ownership of capital, including wealth of all kinds.

Such debates settle nothing and produce very little enlightenment.

Generally their main purpose is to center attention on the debaters and their notions.

"Shall we try to save the capitalist system?" Or, "Is it worth saving?"

In the first place there is no such thing, strictly speaking, as a capitalist system.

Our system, if we have one, is a mixture of many things. In the United States we have everything from feudalism to public ownership.

And we have no static system of any kind. No system that stands still is the same today as yesterday.

"The system," whatever it is, changes from day to day and from year to year. It moves and grows. It develops and it changes.

The postoffice system once was privately operated. It once was a combination of runner, stage coach and pony express. It has changed and it is changing. So is everything else.

* * * *

Nobody needs bother much about saving the capitalist system, or any other system.

What we must save is the opportunity of the people to express themselves effectively, to join in voluntary action, to have the final voice in making decisions, in short to rule themselves.

What we need is to keep the road to the future wide open. That road is the thing to save.

What we want to bother about is democracy, not the system sometimes called the capitalist system.

In Italy there is the fascist system and the road to change is closed.

In Russia there is the soviet system and the road to change is blocked.

Whatever system a people elect to have is right, at the time and for that people. The important thing, for all peoples, is the right to elect change—to move forward.

We do not want to preserve in America the faults out of which we have derived unemployment, but we do want the right to preserve the right things out of which we have gained what we believe to be good.

Labor points out the right course. Preserve and improve democracy and with the machinery of democracy the people will shape their course toward the light.

Keep the road open and there will be progress, orderly and continuous. Close the road and then you have to look out for explosions.

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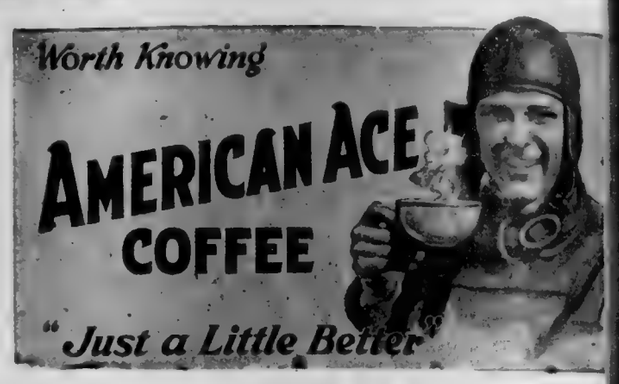
COFFEE Maxwell House, "Good to the Last Drop"—Pound 29c
PURE LARD "Holly Leaf," Made in Chattanooga. 4-lb. Pail 34c; 8-lb. Pail 64c
EGGS "Easy Way," Fresh Country, Every One Guaranteed—Dozen 24c
EGGS "Clearbrook," Extra Fancy Missouri, Guaranteed—Dozen 21c
PEACHES "Tid-Bits," California Yellow, Heavy Syrup—2 Cans 25c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET



TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

FENTRESS COAL
"100 Per Cent Union"
ACME COAL CO.
622 East Ninth Street
WALTER D. MOORE
T. F. WARE
PHONE 6-1183

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46374

Mary Glenn vs. E. L. Glenn

Suit arising from allegations in complaint, a bill, which is sworn to, that E. L. Glenn is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This the 5th day of December, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
W. MORGAN, D. C.

Cooper & Bean, Attys. 1-8

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] and wife, Hannah A. S. Ogilvie, dated April 24, 1930, of record in Book "D", page 38, Page 349 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of the provisions of which is made for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead and dower and all other rights of exemption of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932.

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being the Southern portion of Lots 101 and 102, as shown by plat of Terrace Subdivision, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 1, Page 16 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the West line of Vance Street, Twatsel 70 feet South of the South corner of Vance Avenue and Kelly Street; thence West and parallel with Vance Avenue and Kelly Street; thence diagonally in a Southerly direction 26 feet; thence West 55 feet; thence diagonally in a Southerly direction 26 feet; thence West and parallel with Vance Avenue 26 feet to the West line of said Lot 101; thence South with West line of Lot 101, 43 feet to an iron; thence East along the North line of Lot 102 feet to the West line of Kelly Street; thence North along the West line of Kelly Street 65 feet to the point of beginning, being the same property conveyed to Mrs. Minnie Killough, County Court Clerk, in Cause styled Hamilton National Bank, Administrator, et al., versus Hettie B. Ogilvie, et al., pending in the County Court, to Hettie B. Ogilvie, of said County Court, to Hettie B. Ogilvie, of said County, and recorded in Book W, Vol. 1, Page 620 in the Register's Office of said County.

This sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 3rd day of December, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46380

In the Court of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Helen Williams vs. Willard Williams

Suit arising from allegations in complaint, which is sworn to that Willard Williams, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next February Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in February next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This the 5th day of December, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. Duda, D. C.

H. Pope, Atty. 1-15

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 16402

Volunteer National Furniture Store vs. Mrs. B. Seagle and Johnson Transfer and Freight Lines, Inc.

Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

On this cause it appeared by affidavit that defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff and is a nonresident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, and an original attachment having been levied on certain personal property belonging to said defendant. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee for four consecutive weeks, commanding said defendant to appear before me at my office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on January 25, 1932, at 9 o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit or same will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This December 30, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Ella Fox (widow), dated April 6, 1925, of record in Book "N", Volume 19, Page 285 et seq., in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemption of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Three (3), Block Number Seven (7), Lookout Addition to Orchard Knob as per plat of record in Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which reference is hereby made. Said lot fronts Sixty (60) feet on Clio Street and extends Northwardly a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to the South line of a public alley.

This sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 1st day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11226

In the Court of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

The Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greetings:

You are hereby commanded, that at the September term of said Court, in the case of W. L. Dodds against Samuel H. Jenkins sent up by said Court on condemnation of land by H. F. Lawson, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $484.06 and costs, rendered October 6, 1931, by H. F. Lawson, J. P., in favor of W. L. Dodds against Samuel H. Jenkins, it was ordered and decreed that the land described below, or so much or under said above named judgment, condemned and sold to satisfy the said judgment and all costs.

The land is described as follows:

Beginning on south side of Suck Creek and on Cherokee Trail at the northeast corner of C. L. Harper lot 688 feet westwardly from Middle Creek; thence eastwardly on south side of said Cherokee Trail and crossing said Creek, a distance in all of 1,488 feet to a point; thence south 28 degrees 30 minutes west 1,150 feet to low water mark on north bank of Tennessee River, thence westwardly down said river bank at low water mark and meanders and crossing said Middle Creek at point in line with said east line of the said C. Harper lot 1,450 feet, thence north 12 degrees 30 minutes east to and following C. Harper line 180 feet to point of beginning, in Second District of Hamilton County, Tenn.

You are therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs, and that you have the money deducted from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in February next, with this writ and what you have thereon for your action.

Witness Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in December, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932,

during the legal hours, at the west door of the courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we usually ignore. Demand the UNION label.

New Film Shows How Machines Take Jobs of Women Workers

Washington, Jan. 7.—Economic planning as an important factor in keeping technological changes in industry from adding to unemployment, is advocated in a new motion picture just released by the women's bureau, United States department of labor.

The film, entitled "Behind the Scenes in the Machine Age," shows how modern machines are taking the place of human hands and turning out more goods in the making of many everyday things, such as silk hose, books, cigars, automobile cushions, sterile bandages, and so on.

In a series of factory scenes, with the regular women employes busy at their jobs, a contrast is given between hand and machine processes for producing the same article. Definite facts and figures tell the story of how machines increase output and decrease the number of workers.

For example, 12 girls formerly packed 17,000 boxes of cereal a day; a machine with five girls now turns out the same amount. In gathering pages for books 20 girls used to do by hand what six girls with the help of a machine produce today. In cigar making a machine with four operators takes the place of 15 hand workers.

Animated cartoons form an effective feature of the film and reveal various conditions in industry making for human waste, with its widespread effects. Such causes of waste as hunting for jobs, occupational misfits, long hours, low wages, poor working conditions, unemployment, industrial injuries and diseases are pointed out as weak links in the industrial chain.

The efficacy of such measures as a short workday, a living wage, well-ventilated workrooms, good lighting and seating, sanitary drinking and washing facilities, and a safety-first equipment and program in maintaining the health and efficiency of women workers is interestingly portrayed.

Buffalo Unemployment Gains Fourfold Over 1929 Figure

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Preliminary results of the third annual study of unemployment in nine areas in Buffalo, N. Y., were announced by Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins. Since studies of a like nature covering the same area were made in November, 1929, and in November, 1930, comparisons may be made in regard to employment conditions at those dates and at the present.

The enumeration was made during the first week in November in each of the three years. In November, 1931, data were obtained for 15,329 usually employed persons of both sexes. Of that number 4,047, or 26.4 per cent., were unemployed for various reasons, of whom 3,486, or 22.8 per cent. of those enumerated, were able and willing to work, but unable to secure jobs. The number of persons on part time was 3,220 ,or 21 per cent. of those enumerated, while those employed full time totaled 8,062, or 52.6 per cent. of al lpersons included in the study.

Comparing the results for the three studies of unemployment it was found that of the males who were able and willing to work, those who could not secure jobs constituted 62 per thousand in November, 1929; 172 per thousand in November, 1930; 242 per thousand in November, 1931. The proportion of males able and willing to work but unable to find jobs was nearly four times as great in 1931 as in 1929 and about one and one-third times as great in 1931 as in 1930.

Those males who were employed part time at the time of each of the studies were 71 per thousand in 1929, 186 per thousand in 1930, 232 per thousand in 1931.

The proportion of males able and willing to work but able to find only part time employment was about three times as great in 1931 as in 1929 and about one and one-fourth time sas great in 1931 as in 1930.

New U. S. Bulletin Says Vocational Training Helps Workers Hold Jobs

Washington, Jan. 7.—The desirability of extension training for adults already employed so as to make them more efficient in their jobs, keep them posted on new developments in their occupations, and thus protect them more securely from unemployment resulting from industrial chanes, is emphasized by the federal board for vocational education in its publication, "Vocational Training and Unemployment," just published.

Employed workers who desire additional training to improve their job efficiency, it is pointed out, may be taken care of in part time and evening vocational classes. In the industrial fields, however, the board is at some pains to point out, extension training for adult workers is, under the vocational education act, limited to instruction supplemental to the daily occupations of such workers. For example, carpenters may attend an evening school for instruction in the use of the steel square as a mathematical instrument of their trade. On the other hand, persons employed as delivery and errand boys, taxi drivers, golf caddies, elevator operators and soda fountain clerks may not be admitted to an evening vocational class aided by federal funds for instruction in carpentry, drafting, bricklaying or plastering.

Emergency training to suit present unemployment conditions is possible, according to the federal board's report. Vocational schools for emergency training, the board points out, should be open and in operation preferably from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10:30 or 11 at night and should remain in operation even during vacation periods. Training should be flexible enough to permit a student to enter and leave any time and to get instruction limited to the training requirements of specific jobs.

No training program should be undertaken, the board feels, without recourse to the assistance and information which those in industry—employers and workers—can give. Exact, authentic information as to the availability of jobs, the shortage if any of qualified workers, job requirements for training, and the training facilities available or those which should be provided, can best be determined through the representatives of industry. Incidentally, there is slight chance where the counsel of industrial groups is sought, of making the mistake of training individuals for jobs in which there is no possibility of placement in the community, the board believes.

New England Firms in Tendency "To Ease Out" Veteran Workers

Boston, Mass., Jan. 7.—There has been a marked tendency during the past year, among some of the manufacturing firms of New England, toward the "easing out" of veteran employes. This applies to both the wage-earners and those on salaries, but particularly to the wage-earners.

Some of the men have been on the pay rolls for from thirty to forty-five years and these have been the first to go, under the prevailing retrenchment program that applies to all industrial concerns.

Not always have the men been notified that they are permanently through. It is often "a layoff."

One moulder of forty years' service has been laid off for six months with little likelihood of being restored to the pay roll this year at least.

MINIMUM FOOD URGED.

The Minneapolis Central Labor union has urged the Minneapolis board of public welfare to adopt a minimum of $15 a week for groceries for families of five dependent upon the city for relief. R. D. Cramer, representing the central body, told the welfare board that it was misleading for the board and similar bodies to tell state and national governments that everyone was being taken care of when those seeking relief were receiving only a scanty food allowance.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by A. L. Thomas and wife, Della Thomas, dated December 7, 1925, of record in Book "Z", Volume 19, Page 263 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1932

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot Number Ten (10), Block Number One Hundred Nine (109), East End Land Company's Addition Number One (1), as the same appears on the plat of said Addition now found of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 9th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

1-29

GOTHAM FIREMEN PRESS FIGHT FOR EIGHT-HOUR WORKING DAY

New York City.—The firemen of New York City will not declare a moratorium on their efforts to gain an eight-hour working day even though the year is all but over, according to statements issued by Vincent J. Kane, president of the Uniformed Firemen's association. The bill for an eight-hour working day as originally introduced into the municipal assembly provides that the bill be effective the first of the year. In the event there is not favorable action before 1931 expires the bill will be introduced again and the campaign will be continued next year.

Signatures to the eight-hour day petition have now gone beyond the two millionth mark and before the end of the year 2,500,000 are expected to be on the petition.

PAY CUTS ASSAILED AS CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

Chicago.—"Further reductions of wages are further crimes against humanity," declared Donald R. Richberg, general counsel for the railway labor organizations that have been asked to accept a 10 per cent cut in pay.

There is "no law under which a railway worker can be compelled to donate part of his wages to charity," Richberg said.

Assertion that workers must accept a wage reduction or have it forced upon them were described by Richberg as "emtpy threats, the bluff and bluster of those who have failed to govern industry wisely, and who now show signs of being unable to govern themselves."

The final action of the employe must be voluntary, Richberg added.

"I See by the Paper"

By HECK

Railroad Travel Increasing.

Despite the fact that the railroads are howling hard times and steadily decreasing freight and passenger traffic, and are negotiating with the brotherhoods for a reduction in wages, two railroads operating through Chattanooga have announced the inauguration of additional trains to Florida to take care of the increased southbound seasonal travel. The Southern has announced the Royal Palm Special, to run in addition to the Royal Palm, from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati to points in Florida.

The regular Florida service offered by the Dixie Flyer on the N., C. & St. L. has been augmented by the addition of the Dixie Limited, with improved schedules for both trains.

No doubt other railroads are adding additional passenger service.

If the roads are successful in inducing the brotherhoods to take reductions this increased passenger traffic should keep "depression" dividends on railroad stocks on a par with "prosperity" dividends, especially since many of the railroads have announced cuts in the wages of unorganized employes. The N., C. & St. L. has announced a 10 per cent cut in the salaries of subordinate officials, which affects sixteen Chattanooga men whose combined annual salaries total $39,400. President James B. Hill, of the N., C. & St. L., states his road's loss during the past year would be approximately $500,000.

Does he mean that the profits of the road are a half million dollars less than they were last year, or does he mean the operating expenses were a half million dollars more than the actual receipts? Figure out for yourself what he means.

* * *

Radio Strike Averted.

Radio fans did not have to tune out important Chicago stations New Year's morning because of an inferior quality of non-union music, as was feared they would have to when the Chicago Federation of Musicians ordered some 400 radio musicians to go out on strike on New Year's Eve. The stations did not wish to incur the ill will of the fans by putting an inferior quality of music on the air so they speedily came to an agreement with the musicians, shortening the hours of work and increasing the maximum number of men in orchestras, maintaining the same pay schedules. News dispatches make no mention about other demands of the union, so it is not known if the union succeeded in replacing radio technicians at the control boards with musicians. However, the strike was averted and 400 musicians will remain at work with the possibility that many more will be employed because of the increase in the maximum number of men in orchestras.

* * *

More Safety Needed on Bus Lines.

Bus lines seem to be suffering the heaviest in accidents which cause loss of life than any other branch of transportation. Hardly a day passes but what we see newspaper reports of accidents to buses in which people lose their lives.

Operators of bus lines should pattern after their older competitors, the railroads, in working toward the elimination of accidents.

Railroads long ago realized that costly accidents must be held down to the lowest possible minimum, and accordingly took the necessary steps to prevent them. They have strict safety rules which must be obeyed by their employes. Every man employed in the operation of their trains, no matter how minor a part he plays, is trained to keep the idea of safety uppermost in his mind. The section worker, one of the furthest away from actual operation of the trains, is trained to realize that carelessness on his part in his work on the roadbed and the tracks may result in a serious wreck. The watchmen at grade crossings realize that their carelessness may result in the loss of life.

The engineer, on whom rests the confidence of hundreds of people back in the coaches, must pass rigid safety examinations which would stump the bus driver, if he wants to hold his job. The idea of safety is the predominant factor in the training of railroad men.

Every wreck is investigated from every angle, and steps taken to prevent the occurrence of another such wreck.

The bus companies would do well to work along the same lines.

There are thousands of safety-trained railroad men out of employment now. The predominant thought in the minds of these men when at work is safety.

Probably the most progressive step the bus companies could take would be to employ these idle railroad men in the operation of their buses. It would be unnecessary to put them through an expensive period of safety training, for they have already been trained.

The buses, being common carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers and freight, should be governed by state and federal laws just as strict as those which apply to the railroads. They should be under the control of the interstate commerce commission, or under the direct control of state boards with the I. C. C. having supervisory authority over the state boards.

The buses seem to be here to stay. Alright, let them stay—but make them safer to ride in. Put competent, safety-trained men in charge of them. Give these jobs a rate or pay which will induce the safety-trained unemployed railroad men to take them and do away with the high-school-boy bus driver who never saw the inside of a bus until he started driving one.

The buses are making such inroads on the railroads that hundreds of railroaders are being thrown out of work, so it is nothing but right, from a labor point of view, that the bus companies should employ these men.

The bus companies won't lose by employing these safety-trained railroaders at a higher rate of pay than they are paying their present crop of bus drivers who seem to be inexperienced in safety. They will have fewer accidents and fewer lawsuits resulting from accidents.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter II
JESUS AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES
PART IV: THE PHARISEES

In concluding these articles on Jesus and the Pharisees, which are but introductory to a study of the social ideals of Jesus, let me say that my idea in treating at such length

WM. L. MOSS

Jesus' contact with the Pharisees has been for the purpose of bringing out the marked differences between the Master and those who called themselves His enemies. The wide gulf between the social ideals of Jesus and the Pharisees is apparent to even the least discerning—it is made plain on every page of the four gospels. Pharisaism sanctioned the practice of retaliation—the pitting of man against man—a sanction which encouraged the vindictive temper of a highly religious and oppressed people.

Jesus taught that for a man to even harbor in his mind the thoughts of hatred was the first step in the act of murder—for in this as in all else the thought was father to the act.

The Pharisees taught that blow must be returned for blow.

Jesus taught His followers to turn the other cheek for a second blow rather than pay back the first in kind.

The Pharisees taught easy divorce, and we of today have in large part returned to this Pharisaic view, but Jesus declared marriage an indissoluble bond that had heaven's sanction and therefore that which heaven had knit together no man was to tear asunder.

The radical defect with the Pharisaical system was that it placed religious and moral matters on a purely legal basis. The letter of the law was all that one had to observe—the spirit of the law was scornfully trampled under foot or altogether forgotten.

Jesus taught the whole law must be observed—the letter as well as the spirit. That is why when Jesus speaks of our righteousness as something which must exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees He means a righteousness not of law but of love and partaking of the infinitude of God Himself. It is a righteousness that is social as well as religious in that it exalts the Father, and in exalting Him will cultivate a wholesome respect in our minds for the Father's other children here on earth.

In making our religion a social as well as ecclesiastical tribute to the Father we approach a little closer to the Divine Pattern—the Divine Perfection, if you please—that was revealed in Christ Jesus. If we try to love socially our fellowmen as we try to love God in a religious way we will discover that our power of love, like all other powers, expands with use! He that loveth is born of God, and he who loves most will come closest—though that closest is at best far off—to the fulfillment of the Christ's ideal, fully realized in Him alone: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your heavenly Father is perfect." And Jesus taught that the father loves every one of His children without exception!

Appomattox

Written for The Labor World
By GEORGE F. SAMUELS

APPOMATTOX serves not only to mark the close of the Civil war, but for the economic student it is also the event of that period by which we may divide the psychological state of mind of those in the industrial world, whether they be employers or employes. It was immediately after Lee's surrender at Appomattox and coincident with the return within a most incredibly short time of the mercantile life of the nation to its pre-war activities that everybody in the United States seemed to become engulfed in an intense materialism.

Describing this post-war spirit of materialism that took hold of the people of this country following the Civil war, Samuel P. Orth aptly observes that "to foreigners the United States was then simply a scrambling mass of selfish units . . . All the manifold currents of life seemed swallowed up in the commercial maelstrom." Every small shop owner, big plant executive, white-collared clerk, government employe, day laborer and skilled craftsman was for himself—with the devil working long stretches of overtime trying to harvest the hindmost!

During this remarkable postwar period—the first outcropping of our national disease of industrial insanity—there came into use a new word in the phraseology of commerce. The little word "plant" sprang into common use, designating the mill or factory which from a small beginning had grown with succeeding years into a colossal affair. Still another word was born out of that postwar industrial drama then being enacted in this country. Throughout the land the short-line railways were either being bought outright or stolen by other and more powerful roads, and when a big railroad had acquired several of these smaller lines they were all merged into one corporation, the word "system" coming into general use in referring to such amalgamations.

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Who said: "I regard it as the imperative duty of all members of organized labor to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of the country?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—How did organized labor state its stand as regards representation on public bodies?

A.—The American Federation of Labor said: "Labor has a right to representation on all agencies that control or determine public policies or matters of general concern."

Q.—Has organized labor indorsed the effort of the firemen of New York City to secure the eight-hour day?

A.—Yes. The Vancouver convention of the A. F. of L. instructed the officers to co-operate with the International Association of Fire Fighters in winning legislation providing the eight-hour day for the New York firemen.

What Next!

A new fluid engine, different in principle of operation from any in existence, has been invented in England, and it is claimed it will revolutionize many forms of locomotion. The medium used in the new engine is liquid instead of gas. It is asserted that it will give to small engines burning coal the same high efficiency as large turbines, with a great reduction in the cost of power, and that there is, moreover, an entire absence of risk from explosion, while the working engine itself, as apart from the generating element, is always quite cold.

Self-opening doors, to be operated by an invisible ray of light, will be installed in a new restaurant to be opened in New York City. These doors lead to the serving room and are for the convenience of waitresses. When the waitress approaches within a few feet of the door she intercepts a light-beam the size of a half-dollar. Merely the act of intercepting this beam releases a mechanism which automatically flings the doors wide open.

EAT at . . .
REX LUNCH
Rex Richey, Prop.

Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service

Eighth and Cherry Sts.

OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**

2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**

3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**

4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**

5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**

6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease produetion at the expense of labor.**

7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**

8 **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**

9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**

10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHATTANOOGA

Condensed Report to Comptroller
at close of business Dec. 31, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$14,324,342.68
Overdrafts	683.67
U. S. Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness	2,769,226.57
State, Municipal and Other Bonds	1,154,030.76
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	120,000.00
Banking House and Fixtures	1,527,228.49
Other Real Estate Including Old Banking House	742,463.93
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	33,946.00
Other Assets	43,550.14
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	4,154,535.80
	$24,870,008.04

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,500,000.00
Surplus	1,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	670,957.17
Reserve for Taxes and Other Purposes	90,738.65
Quarterly Dividend Payable Jan. 2, 1932	62,500.00
Circulation	2,500,000.00
Letters of Credit	33,946.00
Deposits	17,511,866.22
	$24,870,008.04

AUDITORIUM
FRIDAY and SATURDAY JAN. 8-9
Matinee Saturday
The Famous Magician
BIRCH
And His Company of Assisting Artists
in an Amazing Program of
Spectacular Magic
Bubbling Over With Startling Sensations!
Prices: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 Children 25c

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25
Honest Weight — Prompt Service
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS — METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH
Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

ALONG MELODY LANE

By JOHNNY MAHONEY

Among the Christmas presents exchanged between members of the local we see where Lloyd Dutcher gave George Ryerson a whole carton of "fags."

* * *

Miss Nell Brenizer's Cameolians were augmented by more real talent this past week. Pauline McCurdy and Leonard Exum, both well known over radio here, had prominent parts, while Jimmie Third was held over a week to give his spoon numbers. Miss Eva Scott, beautiful, talented and young, almost made Tommy Tomlinson drop his fiddle.

* * *

The local welcomes Dillon Greene, who performs on the trombone. Dillon took the oath of obligation along with Bill Still at the last meeting.

* * *

Ralph Miller, of the Sunshine Boys, is the owner of a brand new pipe. From the way Buck Weaver has been looking at it lately, we rather doubt if Mr. Miller will have it much longer.

* * *

We are pleased to welcome Stanley Harold back to Chattanooga again. Stanley is a real violinist and is now Dr. Harold to the general public. Whenever you get a bone loose anywhere, just call for Stanley.

* * *

President Summers took a big chance last meeting when he appointed a new examination committee composed of Jimmy Cox, Tom O'Neal and Des Keese. What chance has a musician now!

* * *

Last week's meeting was a total failure without Dick Stamper. Some thought it best to postpone the meeting entirely, but Buck Weaver agreed to take Dick's place until next month.

* * *

Frank Worthy reports his best derby hat stolen and offers a $5 reward for its return. George Rodgers said he would give $5 to anyone who would wear it in publc.

* * *

Uncle John Washburn reports that only two of the second-handed fiddle strings that he offered for sale Christmas week have been taken. You know, John, they make Bill play mighty soft at the radio station.

FAMOUS MAGICIAN TO APPEAR AT MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

Birch, young magician picked by the great Thurston as his logical successor as the world's greatest exponent of magic, will appear at the Memorial auditorium Friday and Saturday nights, with a special matinee Saturday.

Heralded as "an inspirational entertainment of startling effects, amazingly different, with laughs galore," the "mystery man" comes highly recommended by the daily press in cities where he has performed his mystifying feats. Some of his "stunts" are declared to be baffling to the most critical, including the following features:

He "Slices a young lady into four separate parts; shoots a live canary into a light bulb; walks away from his shadow; drives steel spikes through neck and wrists of volunteer assistant; floats a young lady in space; makes a pony disappear before the eyes of his audience, and fifty other startling illusions."

A large supporting company, with a carload of elaborate scenery and lighting effects, are said to be part of the entertainment's equipment. Scale of prices has been set at an extremely low figure, and it is believed the Chattanooga public will appreciate the opportunity of enjoying a real entertainment of this nature.

MORE ABOUT TURNBLAZER

(Continued from First Page)

Q—Did Jones get this letter?
A—This letter was received by Jones from Turnblazer and was brought out in court that he read it two or three times to the men in his speeches up there.
Snyder followed Jones. His examination follows:
Q—What do you want to tell, Mr. Snyder?
A—I don't know. I suppose it is about the same thing that Fred was in here on.
Q—About this letter from Turnblazer?
A—Yes.
Q—This is a certified copy, isn't it?
A—Yes.
Q—Well, if that is all you may go.

5,000 NEW YORK HOTEL EMPLOYES LOSE THEIR JOBS

New York.—About 5,000 former hotel workers here have been thrown back on the labor market and will in all probability be found among the jobless, according to a study made by the New York state department of labor. In normal times the hotels in New York City employ around 60,000 persons, of which about half are women. Now there are nearly 10 per cent less persons on the pay rolls.

PRISON OR FORCED LABOR GOODS BARRED AS IMPORTS

Washington.—Regulations prohibiting importation of goods produced with forced indentured labor or convict labor were issued by the treasury department, as provided under the tariff act of 1930. The decree became effective Jan. 1.

The tariff law holds that forced labor is labor obtained under duress. The prohibition does not apply to foreign goods not produced in the United States and necessary to meet our consumptive demands.

RAILROAD WITHDRAWS 10% WAGE CUT DECREE

Chicago.—The officials of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad withdrew their 10 per cent wage cut decree affecting 5,000 members of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, which resulted in a strike ballot being taken.

The wage cut was made effective Oct. 6. The old scale will be restored.

The settlement was accomplished at a conference between a committee of railroad union men headed by Frederick H. Fljozdal, president of the employes' organization, and Fred W. Sargent, president of the railroad.

RAIL UNIONS SET JAN. 14 TO MEET RAIL PRESIDENTS

Cleveland, O.—The Railroad Executives' association, comprising twenty-one brotherhoods and unions, set Jan. 14 as the date for meeting in Chicago with a committee of nine railroad presidents to discuss the unions' proposals for unemployment relief and the railroad executives' demand for a 15 per cent wage cut.

P. O. Department Destroying Jobs

Flaherty Claims Substitute Clerks Are Victimized by New Speed-up Policy.

Washington, Jan. 7.—"At a time when the whole world is in economic difficulties because of lack of jobs, First Assistant Postmaster General Coleman aggravates the situation within the postal service by trying to institute further economies to make jobs scarcer," declares Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in an editorial in the Union Postal Clerk criticizing an order of Coleman's to spread the work day to eight hours within ten, which deprives the substitute of work opportunities.

"By rearranging the hours and speeding up still faster a work machine already geared to a rapid pace," Flaherty continues, "Mr. Coleman has brought distress and want into many homes. He has shoved backward into late night hours many veteran clerks who are justly entitled to better treatment, and he has taken away from many substitutes an opportunity to earn a living. All of this in the sacred name of economy!"

Violates Job Plan of President's Committee.

To bring official condemnation to the job-destroying policy of Coleman, the editorial quotes the following paragraphs from the remedies for unemployment recommended by the committee on employment plans and suggestions of the president's organization on unemployment relief:

"It is the considered opinion of this committee that we have arrived at a phase of our industrial progress where it is necessary to adopt a new attitude toward work itself. The responsibility to provide work for every willing, able citizen must carry with it the responsibility for seeing that available work is distributed with attention to the best interests of the nation."

Editor Flaherty concludes with the charge that Mr. Coleman is not applying the policy of work distribution recommended by the president's organization. He says:

"It would appear that Mr. Coleman's idea of having the regular employes neglect their usual routine tasks—or hurriedly perform them—in order to be available for substitutes' work during the rush hours, is in sharp conflict with the judgment of the president's committee.

"How in common sense can the president expect the general public or private employers to take his unemployment remedies seriously when his postal administrators are flaunting them so flagrantly? More things than charity might well begin at home. It is disappointing that the government's largest civil establishment, the postal service, should set such a bad example."

BALTIMORE P. O. CLERKS PROTEST DISMISSAL ORDERS

Baltimore, Md.—A committee representing the substitute clerks of the Baltimore postoffice protested to President Hoover against the order of the assistant postmaster of Baltimore in discontinuing the services of a number of substitute clerks. The order was issued, the assistant postmaster said, in conformity with instructions from the postoffice department at Washington "to discontinue clerical and labor auxiliary throughout the service wherever it is possible to do so."

"Most of us are married men," the protest said, "with families to support. Some of us are buying homes. For all of us this means the loss of property or savings that we may have, a burden of debt from which we will not escape for years to come. Some of us, unable to borrow, may have to appeal for aid to charitable institutions or take our places in a bread line. We think you will agree that this is a shameful way for a government to treat its employes."

PARAGON CAFE
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

STATEMENT
of the
Hamilton National Bank
Chattanooga, Tennessee
In Response to the Comptroller's Call at the Close of Business December 31, 1931

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$14,362,528.59
Overdrafts		1,335.49
U. S. Bonds and Premium		2,049,214.88
Bank Building (five offices)		1,462,241.63
Furniture and Fixtures (five offices)		123,156.29
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		97,500.00
Public Utility, Other Bonds and Stocks		465,487.56
Other Real Estate		69,628.39
Customers' Guarantee Account, Letters of Credit		2,810.00
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		323,501.09
State, Municipal and Listed Bonds	$ 890,354.93	
U. S. Bonds Other Than Circulation Requirements	1,603,348.52	
Cash in Vault and Due from Banks	4,302,368.77	6,796,072.22
Total Resources		$25,753,476.14

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,357,528.66
Dividends	50,160.50
National Bank Notes	2,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds Sold with Agreement to Repurchase	687,500.00
Contingent Liability Account, Letters of Credit	2,810.00
Acceptances Executed by this Bank for Customers	323,501.09
Deposits	19,331,975.89
Total Liabilities	$25,753,476.14

OFFICERS

T. R. Preston	President	C. H. Jerden	Vice-President and Trust Officer
C. M. Preston	Vice-President	C. F. Hall	Assistant Auditor
John Stagmaier	Vice-President	B. H. Rogers	Assistant Auditor
F. L. Underwood	Asst. Cashier and Asst. Trust Officer	Main Street Branch	
D. B. Harris	Vice-President	J. E. Harris	Vice-President
E. B. Shadden	Vice-President and Auditor	I. A. Anderson	Assistant Cashier
A. E. Macdonald	Vice-President	Rossville Branch	
W. E. Tomlinson	Vice-President	J. F. Gardner	Assistant Cashier and Manager
W. E. Harrell	Vice-President and Cashier	East Chattanooga Branch	
Miss Lula A. Strain	Secretary	G. L. Rice	Assistant Cashier and Manager
N. J. Loder	Assistant Cashier	Highland Park Branch	
O. U. Dykes	Assistant Cashier	W. N. Dietzen	Assistant Cashier and Manager
J. A. Bass	Assistant Cashier		

WE CORDIALLY INVITE BUSINESS FROM INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 15, 1932 — Number 38

ILL MAKE NEW APPEAL TO CITY FOR PUBLIC WORK

ntral Body Hears Pleas for Aid.

ELEGATES CONTEND PROGRAM IMPERATIVE

press Disappointment at Attitude of Commission on Street Widening Proposals.

Keen disappointment at the attitude of the city commission with reference to street-widening projects was voiced Monday night by delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, and a renewed effort will be made to have the board to use all means within its power to provide employment for local workers.

Recalling that city authorities had taken the stand that dwindling revenues and a desire to keep within the budgets made such public work at the present time impossible, although the desirability for initiating such work never was frankly recognized, delegates from various local unions contended that prevention of starvation is more important than a balanced budget, and that the city might well afford to go "into the red" in such a dire emergency to stabilize to an extent local employment conditions.

It was recalled that national leaders have attested the soundness of public works in general based upon a sane and reasonable program—are absolutely imperative at this time, and one delegate pointed to the urgent appeal of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Central Conference of American Rabbis, published in The Labor World last week, to government, state and municipal authorities, to initiate such programs to avoid mass starvation in the months to come.

The ill-fated street-widening project, it was held, would have gone a long way toward relieving the immediate stress, and the opinion was unanimous that new and urgent representations should be made to the city government to rescind the action taken last week, and use every effort to have the work begun as soon as possible.

A special committee was named to take the matter up with the commission.

SUGGESTS GREAT LABOR DAY FETE

Suggestion that the Chattanooga labor movement begin early and plan the greatest and most elaborate celebration of Labor Day in the city's history found general favor at the regular meeting of Central Body Monday night, and plans were made to sound out the sentiment of the rank and file on a program which would be different from any yet offered by the local workers.

It is planned to first secure the co-operation of all crafts, and to follow this by appointment of a committee of one or more from each and every local union to carry out the provisions of the project. Suggestions as to the nature of the celebration are yet in the formative stage, and opinions are invited from any craft or individual.

The main point at the present time, it was explained, is to "sell" the idea of a monster observance on the first Monday in September.

"Jack" Stacy Passes

Friends of E. S. Stacy, well-known member of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, regret to learn of the death, on Jan. 3, of the trades union's brother, M. J. "Jack" Stacy, at his home on the Ringgold road. Mr. Stacy was 49 years of age and had been in ill health for a long time. Following funeral services at Wann's, the remains were taken to the old home, Dalton, for interment.

Resolutions of sympathy have been prepared for introduction at the regular meeting of Local 43 Friday night, and The Labor World joins the members and other friends in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved relatives.

Report Assails Prosecution in Mooney's Trial

Wickersham Commission Experts Score California's Handling of Case and Charge Flagrant Law Violation.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Methods employed by the prosecution in the Mooney-Billings case are scathingly criticized in a hitherto unpublished report prepared by experts of the Wickersham commission and submitted to the senate in response to a resolution requesting it introduced by Senators Walsh, of Montana; Cutting, of New Mexico, and Costigan, of Colorado.

The report strongly backs up charges that Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings were the victims of perjured evidence at their trials for alleged complicity in the bombing of the San Francisco Preparedness day parade of 1916. Police and prosecution at the trials flagrantly violated the California law, the report says.

The report was sent to the senate by the department of justice. It was never accepted by the Wickersham commission, which contended it had no right to review a state case. The document was prepared by Zachariah Chafee, Jr., Walter H. Pollock and Carl S. Stern, research and investigation experts of the commission.

Police Prejudice Charged.

After a detailed account of the arrest and conviction of Mooney and Billings, the report concluded as follows:

"There never was any scientific attempt made by the police or the prosecution to discover the perpetrators of the crime.

"The investigation was in reality turned over to a private detective, who used his position to cause the arrest of the defendants.

"The police investigation was reduced to a hunt for evidence to convict the arrested defendants.

"There were flagrant violations of the statutory law of California by both the police and the prosecution in the manner in which the defendants were arrested and held incommunicado, and in the subsequent searches of their homes to procure evidence against them.

"Fake" Identifications Made.

"After the arrest of the defendants, witnesses were brought to the jails to 'identify' them and their 'identifications' were accepted by the police and the prosecution, despite the fact that these witnesses were never required to pick the defendants out of a line-up or to demonstrate their accuracy by any other test.

"Immediately after the arrests of the defendants there commenced a deliberate attempt to arouse public prejudice against them, by a series of almost daily interviews given to the press by prosecuting officials.

"Witnesses were produced at the trials with information in the hands of the prosecution that seriously challenged the credibility of the witnesses, but this informattion was deliberately concealed.

Witnesses "Coached."

"Witnesses were permitted to testify at the trials despite such knowledge in possession of the prosecution of prior contradictory stories told by these witnesses, as to make their mere production a vouching for perjured testimony.

"Witnesses were coached in their testimony to a degree that approximated subornation of perjury. There is a strong inference that some of this coaching was done by prosecuting officials and other evidence points to knowledge by the prosecuting officials that such coaching was being practiced on other witnesses.

Jury Argument Unfair.

"The prejudice against the defendants, stimulated by newspaper publicity, was further appealed to at the trials by unfair and intemperate arguments to the jury in the opening and closing statements of the prosecuting attorneys.

"After the trials, the disclosures casting doubt on the justice of the convictions were minimized, and every attempt made to defeat the liberation of the defendants by a campaign of misrepresentation and propaganda carried on by the officials who had prosecuted them."

Almeda Times-Star Returns to Union Shop

Almeda, Cal.—The Times-Star composing room is again a union shop, ending the lockout which began in May, 1931. The negotiations returning the paper to union conditions were conducted by the officers of Oakland Typographical Union No. 36 and the Conference of California Typographical Unions.

RAILROAD WORKERS TO MEET WITH RAIL HEADS JAN. 14

Cleveland, Jan. 13.—Jan. 14 has been set by the Railway Labor Executives' association as the date for meeting with a committee of railroad presidents in Chicago to discuss the labor organizations' proposal for unemployment relief and the railroads' demands for wage cuts. At a meeting in December of 1,500 general chairmen of the railroad labor unions, the railroad executives were invited to appoint a committee to meet with a committee of the workers. The invitation was accepted at a meeting of railroad presidents in New York.

Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement at Washington Wednesday on learning of the resignation of Mr. Justice Holmes as a Member of the Supreme Court of the United States:

The great masses of the people composed of working men and women are filled with a deep sense of loss over the resignation of Mr. Justice Holmes as a Member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is greatly beloved by these groups. He occupies a very large place in their hearts and affections. During all his years of service to the country as a Member of the Supreme Court he never wavered in his devotion to those humane principles which he espoused as a young lawyer and later as a great Judge. He made the Constitution of the United States an actual force for good and a safeguard of the rights and liberties of the citizens of the United States. He refused to accept the doctrine that the Constitution was inflexible and impossible of application to changing modern industrial and social life. He saw in the Constitution an instrumentality thoroughly adapted to human needs and changing conditions of life.

The men and women of Labor will always hold him in high esteem and with reverential regard. We wish for him many years of enjoyment of the rest which he has so valiantly earned. We hope that Divine Providence will be kind and that his life will be spared for many years to come.

In bidding farewell to this great public servant, this great jurist, this noble humanitarian, we express the earnest hope that a man of his type, character and vision will be selected to serve as his successor.

Red Cross Fails To Aid Miners, Union Head Says

Relief Organization Lets People Starve to Death If Plight Is Not Due to Disaster, John L. Lewis Asserts.

Appearing before the La Follette committee investigating unemployment, President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated federal help for the unemployed and criticized the Red Cross for failure to aid jobless miners.

"I do not know that the Red Cross has put a single dollar in the mouths of a hungry miner or his family in all of America," Lewis said. "I say that with regret, because in days gone by the miners have given the Red Cross millions of dollars.

"The only thing that apparently inspires the Red Cross to extend assistance is a conflagration, flood, pestilence and war. It doesn't make any difference to them how many people die of starvation, how many children suffer from malnutrition or how many women are weakened, if the suffering fails to come from these four causes."

Pinchot Foresees Trouble.

Gov. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, another witness, predicted trouble in his state if the federal government did not come to the relief of the unemployed.

Pinchot declared the emergency cannot be met without federal aid and added that "it ought not to be met without federal aid because it is the way of making the rich meet the emergency as it ought to be met."

The governor said the dole is called a dole when national money is used, but is not called a dole when state or local funds are used for the same purpose.

"Cry to Scare Child."

"The word 'dole' has been used as a cry to scare the child," he told the committee.

Pinchot was asked if he regarded the situation an emergency calling for national legislation.

"Emphatically, I do," he replied.

To Draft Bill Meeting Objections of Court

Illinois Labor Head Holds Opinion Voiding Prevailing Wage Law Is Faulty But Will Prepare Another Measure.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—The Illinois state supreme court, in its opinion declaring the Illinois prevailing wage law void, based its decision on the declaration that the act "is not only uncertain and indefinite in its provisions, but that it is also incomplete and delegates legislative powers by allowing administrative officers to supply many of its substantial features."

"Accepted rules of construction applied to certain sections will not avail to disclose the legislative intent and courts are powerless to supply the omissions of the act," said the court. "No person, by reading the act, will know with a reasonable degree of certainty what rights it confers and what duties and obligations it imposes."

President R. G. Soderstrom and Secretary-Treasurer Victor A. Olander, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said to International Labor News Service that it is their opinion the reasoning of the court is faulty, but that the executive board of the federation will prepare another bill designed to overcome the objections raised.

Rochester Printers Give Work to Idle

Rochester, N. Y.—Members of Rochester Typographical union holding full time jobs resolved to take seven days off between Jan. 3 and April 9 to provide more employment for other printers who depend entirely on extra work for their living.

SEES AMERICA DRIFTING INTO SOCIALISM

Newspaper Man Sounds Warning Note.

DECLARES ECONOMISTS SENSING NEW DANGER

O'Guin Holds System Which Fails to Provide Opportunity to Work Breeds Communism.

By W. W. O'GUIN

Economists throughout the country are at least beginning to realize that something is wrong with the American economic system. They are beginning to see that a land overflowing with all sorts of things necessary to life, and at the same time flooded with millions of starving people unable to get work, is all out of joint.

A few days ago an international news service sent out two stories, being statements by two leading American economists, on the situation we now face.

Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics of Yale university, was quoted as warning capital "to clean the dirt of depression" from its foundations, or be devoured by some form of socialism.

Dr. Fisher described the depression as a "private profit disease" and said "capitalism is a system of private profits." During his talk Dr. Fisher said, "I am not so cock-sure of capitalism as in my youth. What I am sure of is that if capitalism finds itself unable to clean the dirt of depression out of its very foundations, called profits, some form of socialism will devour capitalism."

On the same day Dr. Ernest M. Patterson, president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and professor of economics of the University of Pennsylvania, said that America is drifting into socialism and communism.

To prove his position Dr. Patterson pointed to the recent acquiring of utilities by branches of the government. He referred to the municipally-owned waterworks, gas plants, light plants and traction lines to show that the people are drifting away from the private-profit system and are beginning to feel that they might save that profit to themselves, in many cases. He also referred to the present chaotic conditions as being conducive to a furtherance of socialistic doctrines and ideals.

There are few native-born Americans who want to see communism get a foothold in America, and the American Federation of Labor and certain organizations of capital are fighting it, but unless something is done to prevent recurrences of such conditions as this country has faced for three years, all the powers on earth cannot stop the drift in that direction.

To me, communism is the opposite of all things patriotic, religious and moral. I tremble to think that the time may come when it may control "my own, my native land." Capital in America has been in control of financial affairs so long that it has never really studied the relationship of capital, labor and the public. It has thought only in terms of its private bank account, and the general welfare has given it no concern.

In years past, the first step taken by capital, when pinched, was to cut wages. Capital has already learned that this is poor business, but it is yet far from a solution of its difficulties. Capital and labor must learn to co-operate and each realize that it is dependent upon the other and when one suffers both suffer alike.

When capital cuts wages wage-earners cut consumption, thereby decreasing the demand for capital's output. Wage-cutting, instead of a remedy for business troubles, tends to aggravate the ills.

A system by which hundreds of millionaires are made annually, and billionaires in the course of years, while thousands of others, who toil just as hard, must go hungry for lack of work, is all out of tune, and cannot endure in a democratic government, always.

I can see only one thing the government can do about this condition and that is to revise the graduated scale of income taxes, taking virtually all the income, when it is enormous, and turn the money back into circulation by carrying on an internal development program.

I realize that this is more or less socialistic, but not so much so as the millions that have been wasted by the federal farm board to help the farmers. That system is also socialistic, and paternalistic also.

In a great country like this there should be some way to keep every honest man at work, if he wants to work. Any system that fails of this will breed communism.

Congress Inquiry Of Camp Peonage Charges Is Urged

Mississippi Federation of Labor Asks A. F. of L. to Press for Investigation — Legislative Program Is Drawn Up.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 13.—Congress would be requested, through the American Federation of Labor, to investigate by one of its own committees charges of organized labor that "conditions bordering on slavery and peonage" exist in levee camps along the Mississippi river, in a resolution adopted here by the executive committee of the Mississippi Federation of Labor. The executive committee, at the same meeting, formulated its program to be pressed before the Mississippi legislature and named its chairman, Holt E. J. Ross, of Laurel, representative of the American Federation of Labor and former president of the state federation, who initiated the charges against labor conditions on the levee fronts.

The program calls for: 1. Creation of a state department of labor, to include the duties now performed by the state factory inspector under the state board of health. 2. Enactment of an eight-hour work day for women employed in industry. 3. Creation of a state employment commission, aside from the state labor department, for state-wide employment activities. 4. Prohibiting employment of anyone not a resident qualified voter on all public works of the state and its lesser political subdivisions. This would eliminate practically all negro labor on public works, inasmuch as few negroes are qualified voters. 5. Raise the minimum age limit of children who can be employed in industry. At present girls 14 years old can be employed, labor representatives said. The minimum age to be determined is yet to be agreed upon. 6. Creation of a state board of electrical examiners. 7. Passage of an act regulating the safety of patrons of movie theaters, principally at fixing the number of operators for each projecting room.

The executive committee also indorsed a workmen's compensation act, but Ross announced that it would not be introduced during the early days of the first session.

New Electrical Firm

The Cofer Electric company is the newest addition to Chattanooga's business houses, having been opened last week at 117 West Second street. The proprietor, C. E. Cofer, has been in the electrical "game" for twenty years. Coming to this city from Rome, Ga., some eight years ago, he immediately identified himself with the local union, and his record of service to the organization includes several terms as financial secretary and business agent.

The Labor World wishes every success for the new firm.

Wisconsin Labor Asks Pardon for Alfred Hoffman

Scoring Pennsylvania Courts, Big Trade Union Bodies Ask Gov. Pinchot to Free Hosiery Workers' Organizer.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 13.—Three big labor organizations, the Wisconsin Federation of Labor, the Milwaukee Federated Trades council and Branch 16, American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, have petitioned Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, to use his pardon perogative and free Alfred Hoffman, union hosiery workers' organizer, from jail, where he is serving a two-year sentence on "conspiracy" charges arising out of the hosiery workers' strike in Stroudsburg, Pa., last year.

A resolution, presented to the Milwaukee Trades council and its ninety-five affiliated unions by delegates from Branch No. 16 and unanimously adopted, scored the failure of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, authorities to even indict anyone for the murder of Alberta Bachman, girl striker, in the same conflict out of which grew the "conspiracy" charges against Hoffman. This failure to call anyone to account when the life of a young girl was ruthlessly destroyed "clearly proves (the resolution addressed to Gov. Pinchot states) that the authorities of Stroudsburg and Monroe county are controlled by labor exploiting manufacturers."

The decision of the superior court of Pennsylvania to uphold the conviction of Hoffman, by an interpretation of law which held him responsible for an alleged act but freed even from indictment the persons with whom he was alleged to have conspired, "proves, it seems apparent, a servitude of the courts of Pennsylvania to the capitalist class," the resolution concludes:

"Frame-Up" Is Charged.

A similar resolution was adopted by Branch No. 16, of which Hoffman is a member, and an appeal sent to Gov. Pinchot urging him to pardon him immediaately.

Declaring the case against Hoffman to be a "dastardly frame-up," the general executive board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in its mid-year annual meeting here, went on record to "join in the condemnation of both the partiality of the prosecuting department of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and the judicial usurpation practiced in this case."

The officers of the federation sent an appeal to Gov. Pinchot and took steps to inform the entire labor movement of Wisconsin of the injustice to a brother unionist in this case and to lend every possible aid to organized labor and other justice-loving individuals in Pennsylvania in their present campaign to "eliminate practices which tend to deprive individual representatives and labor organizations of unquestioned rights in their defense against the effort to destroy the effectiveness of the workers' organizations."

Over 500 Labor Laws Enacted During 1931

Compensation Acts Strengthened, "Yellow Dog" Contracts Outlawed and Old Age Pension Measures Adopted.

New York City, Jan. 13.—More than 500 laws for the benefit of the wage-earners were enacted in 1931, according to a summary by the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Five more states adopted old age pension laws, bringing the total of those abolishing the poorhouse to seventeen. In addition, four other states took steps looking to old age pension laws, two advancing constitutional amendments to permit such legislation and two others appointing commissions to study the subject. Six states strengthened or supplemented existing laws during the year.

Following passage of the Wagner act for advance planning of public works eight states created commissions to investigate this subject. Six states made provisions for additional state employment offices. Six states provided for more strict regulation of fee-charging employment agencies. Many states passed laws providing direct assistance to the unemployed and expansion of public works.

Wisconsin adopted a labor code which provides for freedom of collective bargaining, bans yellow dog contracts and strictly limits labor injunctions. Arizona, Colorado, Ohio and Oregon similarly banned yellow dog contracts, and Pennsylvania restricted labor injunctions.

Numerous states made their workmen's compensation acts more liberal. New Mexico created a state labor department for the first time, and Georgia and North Carolina reorganized their labor departments to provide more efficient administration.

LABOR LAWS COMPILED.

A valuable compilation of the labor and industrial laws of the Province of Quebec, Canada, consolidated to date, has been published by Gus Francq and dedicated to C. J. Arcand, provincial minister of labor. Francq is publisher of the bi-lingual "Labor World" of Montreal. Arcand, the new minister of labor, is a prominent trade unionist of Montreal.

FEDERATION ASKED TO AID MINE WORKERS

Local Labor Seeks Help of A. F. of L.

VICTIMS CRUSHED BETWEEN 2 FORCES

Tactics of Mine Operators and Communists Confuse American Workers and Create Chaos.

Chattanooga workers have taken the initiative in appealing to the American Federation of Labor to throw all the weight of its influence into the situation in Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky, for the two-fold purpose of lending aid and succor to the victimized mine workers and their families and maintaining public confidence in the legitimate American labor movement in the stricken territory.

At a recent session of Central Body, Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, made a detailed explanation of the situation in southeastern Kentucky, pointing out, among other things, that nation-wide publicity given to activities of un-American and communistic organizations which have entered the field has given an impression to some extent that the legitimate labor movement is responsible for deplorable conditions there. On the contrary, he declared, various "red" organizations have so confused the miners as to be enabled to lead them into the mire of despair, and are making capital out of the terrible plight of their victims.

Central Body instructed its executive board to appeal to the parent body of organized labor to interest itself actively in the situation and come to the relief of the oppressed workers, and the committee has sent the following resolution to President Green and the executive council of the federation:

Whereas, reports from Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky, indicate that mine workers in that district are, with their families, the victims of one of the most vicious attacks ever made against the peace and comfort of American workers' lives and homes; apparently crushed between autocratic, money-mad employers and their allies, the politicians, on the one hand, and combined forces of red radicals on the other, these workers are being deprived of their inalienable privilege of earning their daily bread under American conditions; to all appearances a virtual reign of terror is being fostered by mine owners and certain civil authorities; various investigating commissions have developed the truth of many such charges, and have brought to light much of the terrible situation in all its hideousness; and,

Whereas, nation-wide publicity has been given events in these fields, and certain elements, representing communism and I. W. W. organizations, have interested themselves to the extent of capitalizing and commercializing the misery and want of the unfortunate coal miners and their families, using every method to place these organizations, subversive of all principles upon which the American government is founded, in the spotlight as saviors and friends of the mine workers, and to a large extent apparently misleading these workers as to the true purposes and objectives—communism and revolution; and,

Whereas, we know of, and believe in, the 100 per cent pure Americanism and loyalty to our established institutions which is a first principle of the mine workers of Kentucky and Tennessee, and therefore can appreciate the false light in which they are placed, as well as the unfortunate situation in which they have been forced through no fault of their own; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, representing in this territory the American Federation of Labor, earnestly appeals to President William Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to interest themselves directly in this deplorable situation, and to render every possible assistance to the end that confidence be restored in the lawful and patriotic principles of our great movement, and that it be reinstated as the only legitimate and effective agency through which the mine workers and their families may be enabled to return to the peaceful pursuits of life, liberty and happiness as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished President Green and the National and District offices of the United Mine Workers of America.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' GOSPEL ANALYZED:
Part I

I came that they might have life.
JOHN X:10.

WM. L. MOSS

The Jesus of the creeds and of churchianity have all but obscured the real Jesus and a majority of all shades of religious opinion—both Protestant and Catholic-minded have come to unconsciously give first place to a metaphysical, ecclesiastical, unreasoning, unpitying except in an almost unintelligible way, anemic, "corner-stone of Christianity" type of Jesus, that, to tell the hard truth, never existed for a single day on earth in the flesh or the spirit. Without for a moment pointing the finger of criticism at any one branch of the Christian religion, I do not hesitate to record here the original words, written by my own hand, that "organized religion has failed for centuries to teach the lowly Man of Galilee even as His contemporaries scoffed about Him, "went about doing good" and who stooped to serve, was quick to rebuke the proud, entered with unaffected, unpretended and loving sympathy into the joys and the sorrows of those about Him. To the background has been relegated the Teacher who said, with all of God's children in mind, "For their sakes I sanctify myself," and whose soul-absorbing work was not the reorganization of human society—no, I do not dare say that—but whose every moral fiber in His body was bended to the accomplishment of one chief purpose, the disclosure to the human soul of its relation to God and through God its relation to all other human souls.

I say that this Jesus has been all but lost in the teaching of Christianity as it has been taught in the past and is taught today. We have had held up before us a "Church Christ," a "Christianity Christ," not the Christ whom His saw day after day.

How, then, if this is true and the one special organization founded in His name has itself failed to emphasize the social Jesus, can we recover the Jesus that actually walked here among men?

To begin with, we are faced with a double difficulty. His teaching as recorded in the gospels is fragmentary, and as for the manner in which they are set down in these same gospels, we know the order in which they are recorded for us is not the chronological order in which they transpired. With these indisputable facts confronting us, if we would discover Jesus' social gospel we have to look to the content of His teaching in its entirety rather than to its chronological order.

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

It costs no more in effort or money to secure UNION GOODS and SERVICE, if you demand and insist on them.

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

Need for Public Works

Imperative demand for public works to prevent actual starvation of millions is voiced by national economists and leaders in all lines of endeavor who have made earnest study of the present unprecedented situation.

Neglect of states, counties and municipalities in meeting the crisis was discussed at a recent conference at Philadelphia, where authorities in the field of public works deplored the lag in construction projects on the part of state and city governments, and pointed out the need for long-range planning.

"The small volume of public works now under way to stabilize employment," declared Otto T. Mallery, "is due to the fact that very few cities or states have adopted advance planning or long range budgeting of capital expenditures.

"The federal government has done better," continued Mr. Mallery, "because it has started long range planning. The estimated federal expenditure for all kinds of public works, including roads and river and harbor improvements, is about $725,000,000, or three times that of the boom year 1928. The aggregate public works of the cities and states have apparently fallen more than enough to offset the increases by the federal government. Only by adopting advance planning can a city avoid finding itself helpless, like so many today, when its citizens most need work."

Donald H. Sawyer, director of the federal employment stabilization board, characterized the board as a large laboratory to analyze public requirements in building construction; to make them more readily usuable as a relief measure in times of depression; to advise the president from time to time on the trend of American business and particularly of construction, and to bring about the six-year planning of all of the government construction agencies. "The power of the government is momentous," he declared, "and it is hoped that what the government has been able to do in statistics and planning will find a local response."

The use of public works in Philadelphia as a device for unemployment stabilization was discussed by William H. Loucks, of the University of Pennsylvania. "If the public works projects of this particular city, totaling at the present time about $40,000,000 per year," said Professor Loucks, "were so planned as to reserve for years of business depression as many projects as possible, approximately 10 per cent. of those ordinarily unemployed during such times could be given employment on municipal construction enterprises."

Arthur D. Gayer, of the national bureau of economic research, declared as essential detailed forethought and advance planning to overcome administrative, technical and financial difficulties; and the necessity of enabling municipalities to expand their construction activities in times of depression with federal aid, if necessary by means of a large bond issue. R. C. Marshall, Jr., of the administrative board of the American engineering council, who presided, declared that construction is the second largest industry of the country and is adaptable to use in crises where great unemployment exists.

In the opinion of three welfare leaders who recently appeared before a senate committee, direct federal aid should be given to the unemployed. These three men have been co-operating with President Hoover to handle the situation through local charity channels, and they are thoroughly acquainted with the gigantic problem before them.

All three agreed there is a desperate shortage of funds to meet the unprecedented relief demands of the jobless. Their views were given in testimony before the senate manufacturers' subcommittee, considering appropriation of federal funds.

An outright recommendation for federal appropriations came from Linton B. Swift, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Association of America, who said some states could not meet their relief burdens.

Allen T. Burns, executive director of the Association of Community Chests and Councils, who has been working in close cooperation with President Hoover and his relief advisers, testified that aid for the unemployed must come from the federal government, if it is not available elsewhere. Present funds, he said, "are altogether inadequate."

The third member of the trio, Frank Bane, director of the American Association of Public Welfare Officials, said federal assistance "of some type" would be beneficial.

Burns told the committee there "is no prospect of sufficient funds to meet relief needs and unless local governments provide twice as much as last year the distress burden cannot be met by local communities."

With such intense concentration upon unemployment conditions throughout the country, it does seem possible that the law of averages will assert itself in the near future and bring out a practical solution of the unemployment problem from among the tangle of ideas suggested.

ELEVEN BILLIONS LOST.

Edward F. McGrady, the capable and militant A. F. of L. legislative committeeman, said last week in a congressional hearing that the wage loss of a year of unemployment has been eleven billion dollars.

The sum staggers the imagination. That is eleven billion dollars that could not be spent for commodities. Eleven billions taken out of the nation's purchasing power.

And wage-earners, never too well off, have had to scrape along on eleven billion dollars less than so-called normal.

This is wreckage, ruination and abomination. It is the supreme insanity of a so-called sane people.

PUBLIC WORKS.

It is discovered that hitherto public building programs have boomed in boom times and sagged in sag times. The federal stabilization board makes this discovery, which is in line with observation.

The moral is that public building should be controlled and should be done at such time as to serve to cushion private employment—to take up the slack. The use of public construction as an instrument for the regulation of economic progress is a relatively new idea, but one that has made for great progress.

Having now the facts in full there should be no further delay. Knowing the right thing to do, those who are in position to put such a program into effect should not hesitate to act.

RAIL LABOR'S POSITION.

In its great Chicago conference railroad labor placed itself in a remarkably advantageous strategic position and thus won the better half of its battle.

The air was kept clear of "loud talk," but issues were never for a moment lost to view. There was strategy and generalship and all of those things that are generally in mind under the heading of "common sense."

The result is that the railroads, instead of slashing about right and left with wage reductions, are bound to negotiate to a finish!

In stopping what clearly was a wage-reduction movement for their members, the railroad unions have stopped the same thing for thousands and perhaps millions of other workers.

Back of the Chicago strategy is a sound platform summed up in four main planks and elaborated in subordinate subsections—a fine document of labor philosophy and policy.

The railroad unions have exemplified American labor at its best in economic fair dealing and sound judgment.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Can an injunction issued by a court require the party enjoined to take some specified action?

A.—Yes, but usually, as in a labor injunction, the order requires the party enjoined to refrain from some specified action.

* * *

Q.—Are there any department stores on the five-day week, all the year around?

A.—Pomeroy's, Inc., a Pennsylvania department store organization with stores in Harrisburg, Pottsville, Wilkes-Barre and Reading, recently announced the adoption of the five-day week with no change in weekly pay.

* * *

Q.—Have any trade unions made studies of the sanitary and safety conditions in their industries?

A.—Unions in a number of industries, including the printing and garment trades, have co-operated in the making of such studies. These surveys have usually included physical examinations of workers to determine what, if any, physical effects have resulted from the working conditions.

What Next!

A new aluminum rail hopper car has just been built for the Aluminum Company of America which is said to save 21,200 pounds in weight and to have lower maintenance costs than steel cars, due to the non-corrosive qualities of aluminum. The car, of 70-ton capacity, is on the pattern of a steel car, but its body and underframe are of aluminum alloy.

Pay Cuts Prolong Hard Times, Labor Commissioner Declares

By COL. CHARLES R. BLUNT
Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey

The question of the advisability of reducing the salaries of public employes—national, state, county and municipal—should be considered in two ways: As a broad economic question and as a question of public policy.

Early in the present extended period of depression I took a stand against wage cuts. It is my firm belief that while the average sum in the pay envelopes of wage-earners is on the decline the end of the depression will not be in sight.

For wage costs enter into prices; and only hand-to-mouth buying for bare current needs will be the order of the day, from the smallest retail purchases to the largest wholesale and industrial orders, until those responsible for the family pocketbooks and factory budgets are convinced that prices are at rock-bottom and will henceforth advance, however slowly. Therefore, every employer who puts a wage-cut into effect is helping to lengthen the depression as well as reducing aggregate purchasing power, which also affects business conditions.

Impetus will be given to general wage-cutting if governmental units start reducing salaries. This would certainly extend the period during which public funds must be used for relief of the unemployed. It is very probable that the money saved by salary reductions would not equal the extra amounts that would be required by the extension of the period of depression resulting from general wage-cutting.

Furthermore, it should be recognized that the rank and file of public employes did not receive pay increases during the boom years after the war at all comparable with the increases given to the workers in commerce and industry. A large percentage are still under the maximums that have been set for years and many still at the minimums. For instance, there are scores of clerks and stenographers who are receiving $80 a month who are so capable that, had they entered private employment, they would now be earning much more. Many are donating a definite percentage of their salaries to relief agencies.

The reduction of salaries of the rank and file of public employes—clerks, teachers, police, firemen, etc.—not only is a short-sighted and unsound economic policy that would encourage general wage-cutting and therefore delay the stabilization of prices so essential to business recovery, but an unfair one that would adversely affect the morale of the personnel.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Aldermen of Worcester, Mass., rebuked wage cutters by voting decisively to reject a proposal for reducing the pay of city employes. Advocates of wage cutting were told some plain truths by the aldermen, who pointed out that lowering of wages means lowering public morale, which it is essential to keep high at this time. As a result, the wage slashers mustered only two votes and the kibosh was put on them for the time being at least. Other cities, please copy.

* * *

Just before the Christmas holidays, the newspapers reported the death of a woman in Cambridge, Mass., from radio poisoning incurred nine years ago painting watch dials in a Chicago factory. For nine long years, the victim fought against the horrible poisoning, but it finally overcame her.

Effects of industrial disease, like the effects of war, are often late in manifesting themselves, but they are nonetheless terrible because of the delay. Some day, society will become wise and civilized enough to end both war and industrial disease, two unnecessary scourges of the human race.

* * *

Gov. Pinchot is now remarking that, since Senator Reed declared months ago that federal aid would not be needed, as "Pennsylvania would take care of her own," and now Reed's personally controlled state legislature has failed to make good that promise, it seems to be up to Mr. Reed—or Mr. Mellon—or someone—to come across.

* * *

Chalk up at least one good mark for 1931. Scott Turner, director of the United States bureau of mines, announced as the year was ending that the coal mining industry of the United States had completed twelve months with a better safety record than ever before, so far as the relation between production and accidents is concerned.

Mr. Turner reported that production in 1931 was some 296,000 tons of coal for each life lost. Ten years ago it was but 254,000 tons and twenty years ago it was only 187,000 tons per death.

This progress in safety was due to accident-prevention work as well as technical improvements in the industry that enabled the average miner to produce more coal per day than was possible when more primitive working methods were used, Turner said. Just how much credit for this progress should go to accident-prevention efforts and how much to technical improvement was not stated.

The death and injury rate in American mining is still disgracefully high but progress in safety was apparently made in the year just ended.

* * *

A glance back over the political history of the last ten years gives rise to wonder if, after all, Abraham Lincoln was entirely right when he said: "You can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

Hendrik Willem Van Loon says Lincoln was wrong and intimates he was merely flattering the voters. Van Loon believes in Lincoln's greatness and immortality, but he thinks "Abe" knew better.

Van Loon believes it should have been worded: "You can fool some of the people some of the time and some of the people all of the time, and furthermore, if you are clever and unscrupulous enough you can fool all of the people all of the time."

There are politicians and industrial barons who agree with the author. They are clever and unscrupulous enough to fool all or enough of the people to hold on to their racket and continue to ride—and that seems to clinch the argument.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

At the close of the Civil war a wave of fantastic mysticism swept the ranks of labor organizations. Many of the old unions had been reorganized, numemous local amalgamations had taken place and everywhere the individuals of the labor movement were being brought in closer contact with each other. This newly-created solidarity among laboring men took the form of "midnight initiations" and outlandish ritualism, and labor union secret societies, whose officers were known by high-sounding and royal titles and whose meetings were fortified with mysterious passwords and conducted along lines of extreme ritualism, sprang up overnight like mushrooms in a dark and damp forest. Meaningless but fantastically-worded degrees were "bestowed" on the "faithful," causing unionism at this stage in its development in America resemble Freemasonry gone mad with ritualism. But this ritualistic phenomena developed as the result of a distinct state of mind of the laboring men of the time, but what this state of mind was we will return to later on in this series.

The labor union secret societies created at this time adorned themselves with long and fantastic names, among such might be enumerated "The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor," "The Supreme Mechanical Order of the Sun," "The Knights of St. Crispin," and so on.

Since this secret society movement was the phenomena which immediately preceded the "federation" movement among labor unions (the last and final trend labor organizations were to take) and since it was such a widespread movement as well as having an important bearing on the history of unionism in this country and, finally, since so little of an authoritative nature is known of the movement by this present-day generation it has been thought best for the next two or three weeks to devote the space given in these columns to this series to an explanation of the organization, purpose and characteristics of the most important of these societies. Accordingly, and with the purpose in mind merely to acquaint this latter day generation of unionists with a fairly full and complete history of the labor movement as well as information covering the different phenomena that arose out of it in this country, there will be presented in this department beginning next week authentic accounts of the rise, rule and disbandment (disintegration in some cases) of the most famous of these union secret societies.

Minn. Labor Federation Starts Radio Program

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota State Federation of Labor will inaugurate a broadcasting program on Jan. 16 to acquaint the people of the northwest with the principles, ideals and problems of organized labor.

The broadcast will continue weekly for thirteen weeks. The Columbia Broadcasting company donates the time. The State Federation of Labor will furnish the speakers and defray the expenses.

George W. Lawson, secretary of the federation, believes the radio lectures will be of great advantage to the trade union movement in the northwestern states.

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SALT Regular 1½-lb. 5c Size Table Salt (Limit 6 Boxes)—3 Boxes 5c
BUTTER "G. Leaf" or "G. Bud," fresh, best grade—Pound 25c
COMPOUND Best Grade (limit 4 lbs.) Four Pounds 25c
EGGS "Easy Way Cartons," strictly fresh country—Dozen 20c
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TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

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R. S. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PHEIPLES
E. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Ogilvie and husband, A. S. Ogilvie, ... April 24, 1930, of record in Book "B", ... 24, Page 349 et seq., of the Register's ... Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer... which is made for a full recital of ... provisions, and for the purpose of satis... the indebtedness therein mentioned (de... been made in the payment of ... undersigned, as trustee ... request of the holder of the note ... said indebtedness), will, at the ... sale at public outcry ... highest and best bidder ... all equities of redemption, ... and all other rights of exemp... every kind at the west door of the ... House of Hamilton County, Tennessee,

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ... following real estate in City of Chatta... Hamilton County Tennessee, to-wit: ... the Southern portion of Lots 101 and ... Subdivision, as shown by plat of ... Book 1, Page 16 of the Regis... Hamilton County, Tennessee, ... particularly described as fol... more particularly described as follows: ... at a point in the West line ... Beginning at a point in the West line of ... Street, located 70 feet South of the ... corner of Vance Avenue and Kelly ... thence West and parallel with Vance ... thence diagonally in a ... feet; thence West, ... direction 26 feet; thence North ... with Vance Avenue 26 feet to ... line of said Lot 101; thence South ... West line of Lot 101, 43 feet to an ... thence East along the North line of ... 92 feet to the West line of Kelly ... thence North along the West line of ... 65 feet to the point of begin... the same property conveyed to ... Church, County Court Clerk, in Cause ... styled Hamilton National Bank, Ad... et al., wherein Hettie B. Ogilvie ... et al. is ... County Court, to Hettie B. ... by deed registered in Book W, Vol. ... Page 430 in the Register's Office of said ...

... will be made subject to any unpaid ... believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.

... 23rd day of December, 1931.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46380
...e of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

...Williams vs. Willard Williams

...appearing from allegations in complain... bill, which is sworn to that Willard ... is a non-resident of the State of ... so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon him, it is ordered that ... be made for four successive weeks ... Labor World, a newspaper published ... Hamilton county, notifying said non-res... to appear at the next February Rules ... Court, to be held at the Court House ... Chattanooga on the first Monday in Feb... next, the same being a Rule day of ... Court, and make defense to said bill or ... Court will be taken for confessed, and the ... be set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 7th day of December, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. Duda, D. C.
...Popo, Atty. 1-15

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 11402
...Bush National Furniture Store vs. Mrs. ... Slagle and Johnson Transfer and Freight Lines, Inc.

...W. D. Bayless, Justice of the Peace ...Hamilton County, Tennessee

...It appearing by affidavit that ...defendant is justly indebted to the plain... is a nonresident of the state of Ten... that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon her, and an original ... having been levied on certain ... property belonging to said defend... is therefore ordered that publication ... in The Labor World, a newspaper ... in the City of Chattanooga, Ten... for four consecutive weeks, command... said defendant to appear before me ... office, No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chat..., Tennessee, on January 25, 1932, at ... a.m., and make defense to said suit ... will be taken for confessed and be pro... ex parte.

December 30, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Hamilton, dated April 6, 1928, of ... Book "N", Volume 19, Page 285 et ... the Register's Office of Hamilton ... Tennessee, reference to which is made ... full recital of its provisions, and for ... purpose of satisfying said indebtedness ... mentioned (default having been made ... payment of said indebtedness) the ... undersigned, as trustee under said deed of ... will, at the request of the holder of the ... note representing said indebtedness, offer ... sale at public outcry to the highest and ... bidder for cash and in bar of all equities ... redemption, homestead, dower and all other ... and rights of exemptions of every kind, at the ... west door of the Courthouse of Hamilton ... Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., ... following described land situate in the ... Civil District, County of Ham... State of Tennessee to-wit:

Number Three (3), Block Number Seven ... Addition to Orchard Knob as ... plat of record in Register's Office ... County, Tennessee, to which ... is hereby made. Said lot fronts ... feet on Clio Street and extends ... a distance of one hundred thirty-... feet to the South line of a public ...

... will be made subject to any unpaid ... believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.

... 21st day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11226
...e of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

...Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greetings: ... at the September term of said ... in the case of W. L. Dodds against ... H. Jenkins sent up by said Court ... confirmation of land by H. F. Law... Justice of the Peace of said ... to satisfy a judgement for $484.06 and ... rendered October 6, 1931, by H. F. ... Justice of the Peace, in favor of W. L. Dodds ... Samuel H. Jenkins, it was ordered ... ordered that the land described below, ... under said above mentioned judgment, ... ordered and sold to satisfy the said ... and all costs of land:

...ginning on south side of Suck Creek ... Cherokee Trail at the northeast cor... W. L. Harper lot 688 feet westwardly ... Suck Creek; thence eastwardly on ... side of said Cherokee Trail and crossing ... Creek, a distance in all of 1,488 feet ... thence south 23 degrees 30 minutes ... 1,650 feet to low water mark on north ... Tennessee River, thence westwardly ... said river bank at low water mark ... Creek and crossing said Middle Creek ... Harper lot 1,650 feet, thence north 12 ... minutes east to and following C. ... lot 180 feet to point of beginning, ... District of Hamilton County, Tenn.

...therefore command you, that you pro... advertise and sell said land according ... to satisfy said judgment, interest and ... and that you have the money de... said sale before the said Court, ... Court House, in Chattanooga, the first ... in February next, with this writ and ... thereon for your action.

... Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, ... Chattanooga, the first Monday in ... 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

...to the above order, I will, on ... MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932, ... the usual hours, at the west door of ... Courthouse, sell the above described real ...

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

...Advertisers are our friends.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by A. L. Thomas and wife, Della Thomas, dated December 7, 1925, of record in Book "Z", Volume 19, Page 283 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1932

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot Number Ten (10), Block Number One Hundred Nine (109), East End Land Company's Addition Number One (1), as the same appears on the plat of said Addition now found of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

1-29

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Harry M. Reed, and wife, Grace V. Reed, and J. M. Payne and wife, Mary K. Payne, dated April 17, 1925, of record in book "N," Volume 19, Page 323, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Being the South one-fourth (¼) of Lot Number Thirty-six (36) on Ninth (9th) Street (formerly Branham Street) in Griffin's Addition to the City of Chattanooga. Said part of lot is bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the West line of "E" Street one hundred fifty (150) feet South of said Ninth Street, and running thence Southwardly with the West line of "E" Street fifty (50) feet to a stake; thence Westwardly at right angles to "E" Street one hundred (100) feet to a stake; thence at right angles Northwardly fifty (50) feet to a stake, and thence Eastwardly one hundred (100) feet to the beginning, and being the same property heretofore conveyed by John J. Irvine and wife to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga by deed dated 10th January, 1889, and registered 28th March, 1889, in Book "R," Volume 3, page 147, and in Book "R," Volume 8, page 149 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and conveyed by the City of Chattanooga, successor to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to E. C. Johnston and wife, Madge Johnston, and Bruce M. Redmon and wife, Virginia Redmon, by deed dated 7th January, 1925, and registered February 3rd, 1925, in Book "B," Volume 19, page 151 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 15th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by I. C. Sieving, Trustee, dated September 22, 1924, of record in Book "Z," Volume 18, Page 422, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and state of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Fourteen (14), Block Number Forty-six (46), Orchard Knob, the McCallie Avenue Land and Improvement Company's First Addition to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North side of Oak Street and extends Northwardly along the East side of Willow Street a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 15th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mary E. Bohanan, dated July 11, 1928, of record in Book "M," Volume 23, Page 196, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning on the West line of Taylor Street fifty (50) feet South of the Southwest corner of the intersection of Taylor and Appling Streets; thence Southwardly along the West line of Taylor Street, a distance of fifty-five (55) feet; thence Westwardly parallel to Appling Street a distance of one hundred ninety (190) feet to the East line of an alley; thence Northwardly along the East line of said alley fifty-five (55) feet; thence Eastwardly parallel to Appling Street a distance of one hundred ninety (190) feet to the point of beginning.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 13th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Annie Grimes and Tressie Mayfield, dated July 7, 1928, and registered January 1, 1932, in Book G, Vol. 26, Page 54, etc., in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the payment of the note due in June, 1931, in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, being the monthly note due June, 1931, and one note each month since that date to the present time, each note in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, said notes being part of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and in the performance of the conditions of said deed of trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days, and the holder and owner of said indebtedness demanding and requesting the foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I. S. S. Koons, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will on

SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1932.

within lawful hours in front of the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number forty-three (43), in block number three (3), Coulter's Addition to East End, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 2, Page 9, in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the west line of Avenue L (formerly Ross Street) and extends back westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 140 feet to the east line of lot 48, in said block.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be as Trustee only.

This the 13th day of January, 1932.

I. S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Henry H. Ireland and wife, Laura L. Ireland, dated September 25, 1930, of record in Book "I", Volume 25, Page 536 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932.

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Eight (8), Block Number One (1), Orchard Crest Sub-division, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 3, page 52 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts 98.71 feet, more or less, on the east line of Peachbloom Drive and extends back eastwardly 167 feet, more or less, to the west line of Lot Number Five (5), in said block.

Sale will be made subject to a first lien of $3,000.00 securing the Administration & Trust Company, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 15th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46478
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Anna Louise White vs. W. J. White

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that W. J. White is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

R. J. Bork, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46474
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Hattie Logan vs. Vincent Logan

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Vincent Logan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 9th day of January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. J. Davis, Atty.

2-5

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

WHEN SUNSHINE HITS YOU

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,
After passing of a cloud,
When a fit of laughter gits ye,
And yer spine is feeling proud—
Don't forget to up and fling it
At a soul that's feelin' blue,
For the minit that ye sling it,
It's a boomerang to you.
—George.

* * *

An owl may not be so wise, but at least he knows enough not to go lumbering about, when he can't see where he's going. He's canny enough to sit back and keep still. . . Now that grape bricks are illegal, we suppose a man can be arrested for possessing a hod. . . The man who can really learn can also forget. In fact, one of the things that such a man learns is that he must forget. . . As long as woman exists on this sweet earth, there will be two vital problems in her life—men and permanent waves. . . Beware of a woman who will tell her honest age—she'll tell anything. . . The cheapest commodity in this world is advice. That's why so many people give it away.

* * *

Are you a thoroughbred? It has been well said that the cart horse goes until he can't go another inch and then gives up; that the thoroughbred goes until he can't go another inch—and then goes the other inch.

* * *

Boy: What do you make shoes from?
Shoemaker: Hide.
Boy: Why should I hide?
Shoemaker: Hide! Hide! The cow's outside.
Boy: Let the ol' cow come; I'm not afraid.

* * *

It's an excellent idea not to want the things you can't get . . . The largest bone in the human frame is the wishbone . . . Fish bite, but nobody seems to want them muzzled. Beware of a woman who always agrees with you. She doesn't . . . We may fool others occasionally, but we all get fooled in time . . . We all like our friends to be perfectly frank about other people . . . Things people give you may cost you more than they are worth . . . It's an easy thing for a married man to understand why, as a bachelor, he didn't understand women.

* * *

Grandmother: When I was your age we girls all wore petticoats.
Granddaughter: Even then boys would be boys, wouldn't they grandma?

* * *

There is no question but what Eve had the best husband in the world—at the time . . . If, as is said, it was necessary to use a man's eye to perfect television, do you suppose it was a woman's tongue that yielded the secret of the old-fashioned talking machine? . . . . In speaking of a neighbor, old Ragson Tatters said: "He's one of the fellows who can be depended upon to sign a petition or second a motion."

* * *

Dealer: How do you like your new radio set?
Scotchman: The music is fine, but the lights are too dim to read by.

* * *

The older a man gets, the younger the young people seem to be. . . . To those interested in the elimination of unnecessary noises we advance the information that the celery crop is unusually large this year. . . . You can buy a new locomotive for $100,000. But, like an automobile or a wife, it isn't the first cost, it's the upkeep. . . . Express your opinions, if you like, but advice should be delivered by slow freight. . . . Some people talk so much that they resemble a woodpecker pecking on a tin roof. The woodpecker knows he is not accomplishing anything, but he enjoys the noise.

* * *

Helen: You say you are going to marry a man with an income of $10,000 a year and try to persuade me it is a love match?
Clara: It is; I love money.

* * *

Bill: Have much snow this year, Farmer Giles?
Hi: Fair amount, but my neighbor had more.
Bill: How could he have more?
Hi: He has more land.

* * *

The newest thing is a Scotch vacation. You merely stay at home and let your mind wander.

GOV. HUNT ASKS CITIZENS TO EMPLOY ARIZONA'S IDLE

Phoenix, Ariz.—Gov. George W. P. Hunt urged citizens of Arizona to inaugurate and push forward all kinds of building improvements to relieve the unemployment situation. He emphasized the low cost of building materials as an element to encourage the work.

"By carrying on such improvements at this time," Gov. Hunt said, "you will not only secure these necessary improvements at a smaller outlay, but by employing idle labor you will help to promote business through other channels, and will serve as an agent in helping to improve the financial condition throughout the state."

"A general program," Gov. Hunt's appeal concluded, "is being carried on in order to feed those who are hungry, and to best utilize our resources. However, our citizens are not looking for charity, but rather for an opportunity to earn an honest living."

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

FINAL NOTICE

On 1930 Levy State and County Taxes

To Delinquent Taxpayers:

You are advised that after February 1 additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land; until the filing of such suits, taxes may be paid at my office.

ALVIN SHIPP,
County Trustee.

Complying with Paragraph 1586, 1932 Code of Tennessee

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Steve Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Stereotypers and Which Making Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

Machinists' Union Label

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Glove Workers' Union Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Allied Printing Trades Label

Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators

Local Typographical Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00

Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

Coca-Cola IN BOTTLES

Goodness and purity are sealed in.

Buy by the case

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Our Advertisers are our friends.

High-Grade TAILORED TO ORDER SUITS

At prices you'll appreciate for real, worthwhile quality

Lot 1—
Complete Suit $30
Extra Trousers $7.50

Lot 2—
Complete Suit $35
Extra Trousers $8.50

Every suit fitted and satisfaction guaranteed

J. J. Bauer

QUALITY TAILORING

825 Broad St.

At The Change

A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hettie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

E-176

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

PARAGON CAFE

11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

LA GUARDIA TO OFFER FIVE-DAY WEEK BILLS

New York City, Jan. 13.—Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, in a radio address here, announced that he and other progressives in congress would introduce bills they felt would end the business depression and its consequent unemployment.

One of the bills would call for a five-day week on all building construction under government contracts, close all banks affiliated with the federal reserve system, the postoffices and customs houses of the country on Saturdays and place all railroad employes on a five-day basis.

"The government must also step in immediately and by direct appropriation supplement the aid now being given by state and municipal sources, as well as private charity," continued Mr. La Guardia. "In this instance the powers of congress are limited, but congress has wide powers in protecting the public health and jurisdiction over interstate and foreign commerce. No one can deny that the lack of proper and sufficient nourishment, and the need of proper clothing during the severe months of the winter, will have a tendency to impair the public health."

THEATRICAL LABOR CO-OPERATES IN FIGHT ON TICKET TAX PLAN

New York, Jan. 13.—The theatrical trade unions and other organized groups in the theater plan vigorous opposition to the 10 per cent admission tax proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. At a meeting here, organization of a national organization to fight the proposed tax was unanimously indorsed.

Telegrams by Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors' Equity association; William C. Elliott, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes; James J. Brennan, president of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1, and Arthur Hopkins, president of the League of New York Theaters, summoned New York managers and producers to the meeting.

Support in the fight was promised by the American Federation of Musicians, the Dramatists' Guild of America, and the United Scenic Artists.

The resolution for establishment of a nation-wide organization was as follows:

"Resolved, That in order to oppose effectively an admission tax for the legitimate theater, a nation-wide organization be established to be known as the League of American Theaters, consisting of managers and producers throughout the country, which should co-operate with all the other national groups of the theater, like the Actors' Equity association, the Dramatists' Guild and the theatrical labor organizations; and,

"Resolved further, That contact be immediately established with individuals and organized groups of the theater outside of New York City to focus all the forces in opposition to the proposed admissions tax legislation."

There is at present a tax of 10 per cent applying to theater tickets of more than $3. Mellon proposes to make the tax apply to any admission price of more than 10 cents.

Hosiery Union to Press Drive For Federal Anti-Injunction Act

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—A movement will be immediately inaugurated by the national officers of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers to mobilize the energies of the rank and file of the union throughout the country in an effort to secure enactment of a federal anti-injunction bill in the present session of congress.

"There is real danger that the injunction issue may be sidetracked or overshadowed by the concentration of efforts on the great world economic questions which are forcing themselves to the forefront in Washington at this time," states Emil Rieve, president of the hosiery workers' organization, in a communication to all subordinate officers of the federation.

"The bill to curb the abuse of the injunction power of the courts need not interfere with or delay enactment of other urgent legislative measures," Rieve points out. "The senate in the debate on the confirmation of Judge Parker demonstrated that a majority of its members are opposed to usurpation of authority by the courts in seeking to use judicial power to break strikes and impede the organization of labor. The lower house, now controlled by the democrats, should pass the bill, introduced by Congressman La Guardia, without delay as the democratic party—and in fact the republican party also—has been committed for years to the modification of the injunction process.

"What is needed is constant and energetic pressure brought to bear upon members of congress by local labor organizations throughout the country. The progressive congressmen need to be reminded of the necessity for action just as well as the standpatters. I would urge that our federation assume a particular responsibility in this matter. The American Federation of Labor and the larger internationals will, of course, lead this fight in Washington, but because of the fact that the hosiery workers have probably suffered most severely as a result of this injunction evil in recent years, it should be up to us to concentrate our efforts as far as possible on this particular issue."

Julius Rosenwald Was Active Foe of Organized Workers

Chicago Magnate Backed Notorious Landis Award Committee and Was Relentless Opponent of High Wage Theory.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Daily newspapers devoted many columns of space in praise of the philanthropies of Julius Rosenwald when he died here recently. Working people will best remember Mr. Rosenwald as a relentless opponent of the high wage theory and an active foe of organized labor.

One of the high lights in his career was as a witness before a committee of the Illinois state senate which investigated the underlying causes of prostitution in Chicago and other Illinois cities in 1915. It was charged and substantially proved that the low wages paid to girls employed in department stores and mail order houses tended to force them to prostitution to maintain life. Mr. Rosenwald, as the head of Sears, Roebuck & Co., was a reluctant witness before the committee, called to answer testimony of some of his female employes.

At a later date Mr. Rosenwald was one of the most active members and a heavy financial backer of the notorious Landis award committee, which spent five years and several million dollars in a vain effort to wreck the building trades unions of Chicago.

Three years ago Mr. Rosenwald, as chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., caused a $30,000,000 printing contract of his gigantic corporation to be awarded to the notorious nonunion R. R. Donnelley & Sons company, one of the bitterest enemies of organized labor in the middle west. T. E. Donnelley, president of the Donnelley company, was chairman of the Landis award committee throughout its malorodous career.

LABOR DEMANDS RECALL.

Charging that Mayor James L. Key has disregarded the rights and interests of the masses of the people and that he is attempting to lower the standard of living for the workers by advocating wage reductions, the Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Labor is demanding the mayor's recall. The central body, by unanimous vote, favored the ousting of Mayor Key and instructed its executive committee to begin a campaign to secure the necessary 5,000 names of registered voters on a recall petition.

Printing Unions Move To Bar Prison Contract

Texas Council Sues to Enjoin State from Having Work Done by Prisoners in Huntsville Penitentiary.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 12.—Suit has been filed in Travis county district court to enjoin the board of control and Texas state prison officials from entering into contracts with the prison printing plant at Huntsville for state printing. Plaintiffs are H. B. McGann, of Harris county; William B. Arnold, of Bexar county; W. N. Strong, John F. Callan, William Milligan, John L. Hauswald and others, as officers, agents and members of the Texas Allied Printing Trades council.

It was alleged that the defendants had entered into certain contracts with the Item Printing company, of Huntsville, to furnish printing for various Texas state institutions, and that it was contemplated the work should be done by prisoners confined behind the walls of the penitentiary. It was claimed that a printing business had been established within the walls for the purpose of doing the work.

Plaintiffs alleged that the state constitution stipulates that all printing except such as may be done at the deaf and dumb asylum, shall be furnished and done under contract. Complaint was made that there is not printed on each article printed under terms of the contract words that it constitutes "prison made merchandise" or "prison made goods," as is required by state law.

BUILDING INDUSTRY IS CHIEF CONSUMER OF FINISHED STEEL

Washington, Jan. 13.—The construction industry took first rank in 1931 among the consumers of finished steel, repeating its performance of 1930. The second largest consumer was the railroad industry, while the automobile industry ranked third. The standing of these three consumers has remained unchanged for two years. In 1929, however, the railroads took first place, with the automotive industry second and construction third.

OLD AGE SECURITY URGED.

Arraigning this country's "neglect of its indigent aged" as "national disgrace," the American Association for Old Age Security, with headquarters in New York City, demands the extension of old age pensions in all states in the leading article of the January issue of its monthly, the Old Age Security Herald. The Old Age Security Herald cited the success of the pension law in New York state, where high state officials are quoted as praising the effects of the legislation, which has resulted in assistance to nearly 50,000 aged men and women in need.

Pressmen's Union Heads Re-Elected

GEORGE L. BERRY

Pressmen's Home, Tenn., Jan. 13.—Headquarters of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America announces re-election of George L. Berry as president and other officers for four-year terms.

On final returns, all officers were renominated, which constitutes election without opposition, the announcement said.

Vice-presidents re-elected are William H. McHugh, Kansas City; Shuford. B. Marks, Chicago; P. J. O'Donnell, Detroit, Mich., and George R. Brunet, Montreal, Canada.

Joseph C. Orr, Pressmen's Home, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Home and school trustees included Norbert Berger, Buffalo, N. Y.; Otto Huber, Denver; James H. Brooks, Portland, Ore.; E. Curtis White, Indianapolis; J. Herbert de la Rosa, San Francisco; R. A. Dickson, Washington, D. C.

BREAK WITH REDS.

Executive board of the Norwegian Union of Land and Timber Workers decided at its last meeting to break off all relations with the Russian Land and Timber Workers' union, because the latter is constantly trying to interfere in the internal affairs of the Norwegian union and to incite the members against the responsible authorities of the union. This puts an end to the last of the reciprocity agreements concluded between Norwegian and Russian trade unions.—Press Reports, International Federation of Trade Unions.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Miller Bros Co.

66th LOCKHART MILL-END SALE

This collection of "Mill-End" bargains, augmented by some of our regular stock, demands more than a mere glimpse. Think it over and see if it does not tug at your better judgment, and direct your footsteps to Miller Bros.' store.

The depression that is disturbing the thoughts and urging the sane people to save money is untiringly working and you do not need a microscope to see our "Mill-End" prices are very low.

We are proud of our Lockhart "Mill-End" Sale that is proving again that it is a business friend to every man and woman that comes within a radius of the doors of Miller Bros.' Store.

Can You be Reached?...

When friends and others wish to get in touch with you, the first place they look is in the telephone directory. Will they find your name listed there? Everyone expects to be able to reach you by telephone.

Think how much your name in the telephone directory will mean to you and your family. Your business, social and family activities, your opportunities to enjoy life require that you be always within quick and easy reach of your friends and business associates. A telephone in your home keeps you in arm's reach of relatives and friends regardless of where they live.

In fact, the advantages of a telephone in the home are so numerous and the cost so small that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL

Telephone and Telegraph Company

(Incorporated)

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 22, 1932 | Number 39

RITICISM OF SENIOR SENATOR NOT UNANIMOUS

ocal Labor Approves Stand of McKellar.

OSITION ON SHOALS REGARDED AS RIGHT

Working Men Ask Why Not Blame Opponents of Operation By and For People.

Following wire was sent Senator McKellar Thursday morning:

Hon. K. D. McKellar,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

Chattanooga labor is vitally interested in the early passage of legislation for the development of Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee River. We commend your support of Norris bill and congratulate you on maintaining your position against opposition.

MATT GERLACH, Secretary,
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council.

That condemnation of Senator Kenneth McKellar for his refusal to be swayed from his position on the disposition of Muscle Shoals by pressure of a group of prominent local citizens is by no means unanimous has been indicated during the past two or three days by comments from various sources.

Disposition to charge the Tennessee senator with the failure of settlement of this great problem was deplored by members of organized labor, who hold that the workers are possibly more vitally interested in quick action on the development of the massive project than is the average manufacturer, banker, or officeholder, and they desire to see the interests of the whole people protected rather than have the government present the huge project to the "power" interests for private exploitation.

A group of local citizens visited Washington this week to urge immediate action by congress on proposed legislation to develop the works, supporting a plan recommended by the president's commission which provided leasing of the shoals to private parties. Senator McKellar, it was reported, stated that he was in accord with the delegation as to an appropriation for the construction of low dams between Hale's Bar and the Shoals, but that he had not changed his attitude in support of the Norris bill which provides for government operation of the Shoals.

Senator McKellar was accordingly "roasted" by a special correspondent of the Times, and by Kenner Reynolds, local manufacturer, who is a member of the president's Shoals commission which recommended the lease to private interests, and is being charged with the failure of Shoals legislation.

Local trades unionists are asking why those representatives who have consistently opposed the Norris bill for operation of Muscle Shoals by and for the people should not be criticized for their part in the failure to obtain an agreement in the matter. Further, it is held that Senator McKellar should receive the acclaim of his constituents for showing the intestinal stamina to withstand the pressure of power-industrial and political interests and maintain his convictions in the face of bitter criticism.

Individuals among the local workers advocated a special session of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council to discuss the matter, but it was held that the position of the executive board of the parent body, as expressed in the letter to Mr. McKellar, would suffice at least until the regular session of Central Body Monday night, when the matter will again be threshed out.

In addition, local unions have voiced commendation to the senator for his stand, and it is stated that a paper expressing appreciation of local workers is being circulated locally, and already several hundred signatures have been attached.

Central bodies and local unions throughout the state will be urged to take similar action, if Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council approves the attitude of certain delegates who have expressed themselves during the past few days.

FIVE-DAY WEEK, SIX-HOUR DAY SURE TO COME

Would Restore Normal Markets, Says O'Guin.

WORKERS VICTIMS OF MACHINE AGE

"Profit-Making" Machinery Better Term Than "Labor-Saving."

By W. W. O'GUIN

Of late much has been written and spoken of the evils and the benefits of what is known as "labor-saving" machinery.

I have thought for a long time that this class of machinery has been improperly named. It would better have been called "expense-saving" or "profit-making" machinery.

In my humble opinion so-called labor-saving machinery would have been, and can still be, made a blessing, but as it has been used it has been responsible for much of the excess labor we now have as a charge upon the charity of the country.

Heretofore when an industry installed a piece of machinery which would do the work of six men, the management dismissed five men and used one to operate the machine, putting the difference in cost all into his own pocket without any consideration for the laborer.

If this piece of machinery had been used to help reduce the cost of production and at the same time shortened the hours of labor without a reduction in weekly wages, the machine would have been a blessing to both industry and labor.

The trouble has been with machinery that industry has appropriated all its benefits and labor has received all its evils. A fifty-fifty proposition in its use would have made things quite different and all parties would have been better off.

As it has been used, the country is oversupplied, we are told, and millions of men who would be purchasers of this surplus are unemployed and cannot purchase. In this matter labor has suffered poverty, and industry has lost financially all because industry did not take into consideration the right of the laboring man to share in the benefits of the labor-saving machines.

With the vast amount of labor-saving machinery now in use it is quite obvious that industry must shorten the hours of labor and the week also. I believe that the country is now ready for the adoption of the five-day week of six hours per day.

When this change is made and when labor receives the same pay for six hours that formerly was paid for eight hours, some progress will have been made toward solving the problem of overproduction, and in stimulating a market for the product of industry.

Labor represents, perhaps, the greatest consumer of essentials in this country. The working man as a rule is a liberal spender, but when his wages are so low that he has little to spend, or when production outruns demand and mills are closed, then this great consuming mass is forced off the market and industry must pay for its folly in keeping labor broke.

I once held to the theory that labor was a commodity to be bought at prices fluctuated by the supply and demand. Long ago I was forced to alter my views. The more I have studied the question of labor and capital the more I am convinced that profitable and prosperous industry is dependent upon prosperous labor.

The proper relationship between labor and capital has been a problem for ages, and while much progress has been made, during which labor has ceased to be a slave and has forced many reforms of a humane and a monetary nature, the correct solution of the problem has not yet been found.

When both factions lay aside their selfish interests in the dispute and seek a solution based solely upon the basis of what is to the common interest, a long step will have been taken in bringing about that Utopian relationship between them.

It is gratifying to note that this idea is growing in the ranks of both labor and capital and the spirit of co-operation is displacing the spirit of domination which once actuated both parties to the dispute.

Under the guiding hand of such men as have headed the American Federation of Labor for many years and some of the leading industrial captains of the country the great chasm that has divided capital and labor is gradually being bridged by the bridge of co-operation pillared upon the recognition of the fact that each is dependent upon the other.

Following the lead of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad in equipping two of its crack trains with devices to keep the air at even temperature and the degree of moisture fixed, five new American passenger vessels will install air-conditioning devices. The Mariposa of the Matson Line will be the first to use the new equipment.

WAR-TIME PLAN USED IN NEW DRIVE TO BREAK DEPRESSION

American Legion, Organized Labor and Business Leaders Join Hands in United Effort to Create Million Jobs and Bring Early Economic Recovery to Nation—Promise Fight to a Finish.

New York.—To find work for 1,000,000 unemployed workers and thus provide a powerful stimulus to business and industry, is the goal of a great nation-wide campaign begun here by the American Legion, in co-operation with organized labor, the Association of National Advertisers and hundreds of influential business organizations throughout the United States.

Other co-operating organizations include the American Newspaper Publishers' association, labor and foreign language press, the two big radio systems and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the National Catholic Welfare conference and the central conference of American Rabbis.

Labor's end of the campaign, looked upon as a big national effort for economic recovery, will be in charge of Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who has been delegated by the federation as chairman of the division of labor in the drive. Henry L. Stevens, Jr., national commander of the legion, will have charge of the campaign.

In announcing the inauguration of the campaign, from headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore, Mr. Stevens pointed out that the emergency confronting the nation is akin to war and that the men who fought in the nation's defense in 1917 and 1918 would be marshaled now to help the nation rise from the depression.

Job Drive First Step.

The first step, Mr. Stevens said, would be a campaign to find jobs for 1,000,000 wage-earners to restore public confidence and purchasing power.

"Many great corporations can well afford to increase the number of their employes by 10 per cent out of surplus," Mr. Stevens declared. "Others, with diminished surpluses, can make a 10 per cent increase in the number of men actually employed by a spread of work."

Mr. Woll declared the A. F. of L., with its forty-eight state organizations, hundreds of city central bodies and nearly 30,000 local unions, would back the campaign to the limit.

Fight to Finish.

"Our nation has enough brains, there is enough capital and there is enough consumer-need to end depression forever," Mr. Woll declared. "The objects of the campaign are in full accord with the program of labor. We go into this campaign as a war to the finish. There will be no backing up. As we went into the World war to insure freedom forever, we go into this war against unemployment to make that freedom live in every American home.

"The magnificent co-operation of the great organized movements of the nation shows the deep interest there is on every hand. We have today the greatest moral, spiritual and economic unity we have known since 1917. With such a unity we cannot fail. Speaking for organized labor, I say we shall do our full part, laboring with a deep patriotic and humanitarian purpose."

Nation-Wide Organization.

As part of its national employment drive the Legion is organizing six regional committees. Through the forty-eight state commanders 10,800 local committees are being organized in every city and town in the United States. These local committees are inviting to membership leading bankers, manufacturers and retailers, as well as local newspaper publishers, representatives of labor, presidents of civic organizations and other community leaders. These committees will compose the "selling force" to canvass industry and homes for jobs.

National headquarters are being set up in New York to carry the campaign to the people. War-time organization is being followed.

United Action Urged.

"The country has been told and now fully realizes that this is an emergency as great as war," said Mr. Stevens. "The time has come for all the forward-looking forces of this country to join in united action to meet this emergency. During the great war no one expected the government of the United States, or the business of the United States, or the bankers of the United States to win the war. We won because we realized that it was a job for the whole people of this country and that every man and woman in the United States had to do his part. We organized for victory and we achieved it.

"We are confronted with a situation today which presents exactly the same problems. If we can organize the people of this country each to do his part, we can win the war against unemployment and depression and make the beginning toward business recovery. The United States is still the richest country in the world. We have over $28,000,000,000 in the savings banks and countless billions hidden under the mattress.

Business Must Lead Way.

"However, American business and American finance must understand that the people of this country expect courage and leadership from the great institutions able to furnish them. Business must lead the way back to prosperity by making the first sacrifice necessary."

Hoover Names Wilkerson For Court of Appeals

Injunction Judge, Pal of Daugherty, Appointed to Federal Bench—Confirmation Will Be Opposed.

Washington, Jan. 20.—President Hoover appointed Judge James H. Wilkerson, of the federal district court in Chicago, as a judge of the Seventh U. S. circuit court of appeals.

In the railroad shopmen's strike of 1922, Judge Wilkerson issued one of the most drastic injunctions against the rail unions that ever came from a federal judge. It was obtained from Wilkerson by Harry Daugherty, then attorney-general of the United States, who a few months ago had recommended Wilkerson for the judgeship.

The injunction deprived the shopmen of their elementary rights as American citizens and threw all the influence of the government on the side of the railroad owners.

On September 18, 1922, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued a statement condemning the injunction and urged mass meetings to protest against it and to lay the basis for a proposed impeachment of the attorney-general.

The council's statement said in part:

"The injunction issued against the shopmen by Judge Wilkerson on application of Atty.-Gen. Daugherty is a most flagrant violation of the constitution of the United States, and of the laws enacted by our congress.

"No one apparently is free from its sweeping provisions. It prohibits the freedom of speech, the freedom of press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble to discuss their grievances.

"Even a minister of the gospel in Indiana was proceeded against for violating the injunction because he prayed for the success of the shopmen. The editor of a labor paper in Memphis was placed under arrest for printing an editorial criticizing the injunction."

In urging mass meetings against the Daugherty-Wilkerson attack on the fundamental principles of the American bill of rights, the council said it was "imperative for the people of our beloved country to raise their voices in earnest and emphatic protest against government by injunction, especially when the injunction overrides the laws and constitution of our republic."

The fight against the confirmation of Wilkerson's nomination will be conducted before the senate judiciary committee, whose chairman is Senator George Norris, of Nebraska.

By a remarkable coincidence, the senate judiciary committee is considering anti-injunction legislation by which it is believed the judicial monstrosities like the one which Wilkerson issued in 1922 will be prohibited by federal law.

GREEN CALLS UNION CHIEFS TO CONFERENCE

International Heads to Meet February 9.

LABOR BILLS WILL BE TOPIC OF POW-WOW

Will Urge Upon Congress Great Necessity for Remedial Legislation.

Washington, Jan. 20.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, invited the presidents of the affiliated national and international unions to meet with the A. F. of L. Executive Council in Washington on Feb. 9 to consider federal injunction legislation and other federal labor measures, as well as the unemployment situation.

"This conference is being called," President Green's invitation said, "for the purpose of giving consideration and support to injunction relief legislation and other legislative measures being considered by the congress of the United States in which labor is vitally and directly interested.

Unemployment Situation Serious.

"Furthermore, the unemployment situation has become so serious and so acute as to require and command consideration and attention by the representatives of all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"The time is opportune and most timely for organized labor to make a definite pronouncement upon this subject in a dramatic way so that if possible the public conscience can be more fully aroused to the seriousness of the situation and constructive and practical remedies recommended by the American Federation of Labor may be accepted and applied.

Organized Labor's Large Influence.

"The representatives of national and international unions

(Continued on Last Page)

Oldest Member Of Local Typos Goes to Reward

Edwin R. Ames, 91, Succumbs to Illness at Avondale Home. Resident of Chattanooga Since 1879.

Chattanooga Typographical union lost its oldest member Monday when E. R. Ames, 91, pioneer citizen of Chattanooga and a continuous member of the International Typographical union for more than a half-century, surrendered to an illness which had beset him practically since the passing of his helpmeet three years ago.

Mr. Ames came to Chattanooga in 1879, and served as foreman of both the local dailies, as well as printer, proofreader and telegraph editor of the News. He learned his trade at Lebanon, Ky., beginning his apprenticeship at the age of 14, and later went to Louisville, where he was employed as printer, proofreader and foreman. He had retired several years ago from active service, being placed on the pension rolls of No. 89 and had since lived a quiet life at his home, 1608 Arlington avenue. His ninety-first milestone was passed on last Saturday.

Deceased is survived by three sons, all members of the typographical union—Ed, of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Lon, of Louisville, and Charles, of Cincinnati, the latter for years having been editor of a labor paper in the Queen City territory.

Funeral services were held Wednesday from O'Donohue's, conducted by the Rev. G. E. Blanchard, interment following at Forest Hills. Pallbearers were as follows: Honorary, T. A. Rogers, Sam E. Behm, E. L. Barringer, Phil Mandre, G. D. Groner, John O'Brien, M. M. Morris, M. C. Timmons, D. N. Power and B. H. McLaughen; active, Frank Early, Claude Robertson, Minor Davis, F. T. Carter, J. T. Tuell, W. L. Gardner and J. M. Peyer.

The Labor World joins hundreds of friends in extending sincere condolences to the bereaved relatives of Brother Ames.

Reaper Summons J. T. Gannaway

Sympathy of the local trade union movement is extended the relatives of J. T. Gannaway, father of a well-known local family, who passed away Jan. 11 at his home, 410 Beck avenue, at the age of 72.

Mr. Gannaway was the father of seven children, all of whom, with their mother, survive. They are W. C., member of the typographical union; Miss Vesta, pressfeeder at the Chattanooga Printing and Engraving company; C. L. and V. W., operators of the Paragon cafe and cafeteria; Miss Viola and Mrs. Ed Clark, all of Chattanooga.

The Labor World joins with a host of local friends in expressing sincerest sympathy to the surviving relatives.

LABOR PRESSES FOR PASSAGE OF VITAL MEASURES

Prevailing Wage, Injunction Have Spotlight.

LATTER BILL SURE TO BE REPORTED

Amendment Sought to Penalize Violation of Law by Government Contractors.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Labor legislation is to the fore in congress as the American Federation of Labor presses for the passage of the anti-injunction bill and the amending of the prevailing rate of wages act to include a penalty clause.

The anti-injunction bill, held up on one pretext or another for years, will be reported out to the senate, virtually assuring senate action on the measure at this session. The senate judiciary committee has just agreed to take a vote January 25 on reporting the bill. The committee received requests for further heading from a number of anti-labor organizations, but in view of the exhaustive hearings held in the past, it was decided to hold no more hearings. Briefs from opponents and friends of the bill will be received by the committee before the vote to report it out is taken.

In the last congress the committee divided, seven to seven, on the bill, and it reached the senate calendar without committee recommendation. This year senator Steiwer, leader of the opposition, is no longer a member of the judiciary committee. Four new members who fill vacancies are expected to vote in favor of reporting the measure.

Bill Re-Introduced.

The bill, re-introduced by Senator Norris, chairman of the committee, is in substantially the same form in which it was urged last year for passage by Norris, Blaine, Walsh, of Montana, Borah, Caraway, Ashurst and Dill.

The bill does not affect the right of state courts to issue injunctions.

In federal courts, the act forbids issuance of injunctions in labor disputes to restrain workers from refusing to work, joining a labor organization, paying unemployment benefits, assembling peaceably, advertising the fact of the dispute or doing other things not forbidden by law.

The bill also outlaws the hated "yellow dog" contracts by declaring them "contrary to the public policy."

"Teeth" for Wage Bill.

Hearings on bills designed to broaden the prevailing rate of wages bill to include a penalty for violation of the act's provisions have been occupying the attention of the house labor committee. Five bills to amend the act have been introduced. Labor has not thrown its support to any particular bill, being interested only in seeing that "teeth" are put in the act.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, appeared twice before the committee in support of the addition of a penalty clause to the present bill, known as the Bacon-Davis act. Passed last spring, the act requires contractors on government work to pay the wage prevailing for each class of labor in the community where the job is under way.

Would Broaden Act.

In addition to advocating a provision for penalizing contractors who violate the law, President Green told the committee labor favors broadening of the act to include all government work. It now applies only to government building projects. The Vancouver convention of the A. F. of L. directed the executive council to continue efforts to have the law extended to include road building and similar projects and, if possible, all work carried on in whole or part by the United States government.

Following President Green's testimony appearance before the committee, representatives of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L. and other interested labor organizations, urged amendment of the law to include a penalty clause and to broaden its scope.

Mrs. Ed Carroll Goes Under Knife

Mrs. Ed Carroll, wife of the well-known member and vice-president of Local 175, Electrical Workers, submitted to an operation for appendicitis at a local hospital Wednesday night. Mrs. Carroll had been ill for several days before the operation was decided upon. Latest reports were that she had withstood the ordeal well, and is progressing nicely from the effects.

WOULD EMPLOY LOCAL LABOR ON POSTOFFICE

U. S. Employment Manager Asks Preference.

SEEKS SUCH CLAUSE AS PART OF CONTRACT

L. Bert Lowe Points Out Policy Is Carried Out in Other Sections.

A most commendable step was taken this week by the local office of the United States employment service, under the direction of L. Bert Lowe, when Washington authorities were asked to specify in contracts for the proposed new postoffice that local labor exclusively be employed on the project.

Mr. Lowe calls attention to the fact that experience has shown out-of-town contractors use laborers gathered from various places, and points out that the Chattanooga office is amply able to furnish all classes of labor, "residents of Chattanooga, all worthy and needing work."

Inclusion of such clause in the contracts on the million-dollar project, it is held, would provide considerable relief locally when, and if, the actual work begins.

Mr. Lowe's letter, already published in the dailies, has been the cause of considerable favorable comment. It follows:

We have been advised by the R. H. Hunt company, architects, that plans for the new postoffice building at Chattanooga are now in the hands of the Hon. James A. Wetmore, acting supervising architect, U. S. treasury department, for final checking.

It is our belief that bids will be asked for within the next thirty days for the construction of this building. It is the desire of this office and of the people of Chattanooga that both the skilled and unskilled labor used in the construction be residents of Chattanooga. This policy is being carried out by all localities, especially at Memphis, where government work is now in progress.

Our experience with some out-of-town contractors lends the belief that out-of-town labor is used by out-of-town contractors, if some clause is not contained in the contract, forbidding such action. We very respectfully urge that you communicate to the Hon. John R. Alpine, supervising director, or with the Hon. James A. Wetmore, acting supervising architect, the wishes of this office and the citizens of Chattanooga in this matter, with the request that a clause may be inserted in the contract making it mandatory on the part of the contractors to employ local help whenever possible to do so.

The U. S. employment service at Chattanooga is able to furnish all types of labor, foremen and superintendents, all residents of Chattanooga, all worthy and needing work.

Worley Recovering From Bad Accident

Wendell Worley, member of the Electrical Workers, is recovering from the effects of a serious mishap which befell him a short time ago when he "took a dive" from a ladder while engaged in wiring a house. Mr. Worley is not yet able to resume his work, but, according to E. E. Crosby, he is "hopping and hoping."

Des Moines Labor Hits Grocery Wage for Idle

Des Moines, Ia.—A mass meeting held under the auspices of the Des Moines Trades and Labor assembly made an emphatic protest against the manner in which needy persons are paid for work done in city parks.

President James F. Moran said that by an understanding between the welfare bureau and the city council or parks commission unemployed persons were given two days' work in the parks and paid principally in groceries.

The welfare bureau, he stated, pays the men with orders for groceries and other necessities up to 50 cents an hour and the city parks department pays an additional 17½ cents per hour in cash. The net result is, he said, that those who are given work through the welfare bureau are paid $8 in trade, restricted to certain articles, and $2.40 in cash.

J. C. Lewis, president of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, was the main speaker.

"Our position in this matter," Lewis said, "is for full payment in cash, to spend as we see fit. I see in this move an attempt to force the wage scale down in Des Moines."

THE LABOR WORLD
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R. M. COOKE.....Editor
NEIL J. CROWLEY.....Manager

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part II

A new commandment I give unto you. That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. JOHN XIII 34

If the only way in which to discover the social gospel of Jesus is to look to the content of His teaching rather than to its chronological order (the latter method would of course be best if it were possible since it would unmistakably show the development of His mind in a succinct and most comprehensive manner) then we must ask ourselves, "Of what and to whom did Jesus teach?" This is a far more difficult task to undertake than might at first glance appear to be. In fact we have as much to undo in our minds as we have to accomplish in an educational way as we proceed to eliminate excrescences that have grown up around and attached themselves to the Person of Jesus through theological channels and as we go about removing the false superstructure that has been built up around the real Jesus and which today to no inconsequential degree serves to overshadow this very human, ever-pitying friend of men who made Himself as one with the toiling and destitute masses of men when He was on earth.

WM. L. MOSS

Let us begin our task without further delay.

The story of the life of Jesus of Nazareth as He actually lived it moved through a world of human relationship. It was not as some would have us believe a life that was lived as a detached messiahship, a walking and talking embodiment of a metaphysical Christology come to life ("sent down from heaven," in ecclesiastical and Sunday school parlance) that men—even His own chosen and intimate circle of followers—obstinately refused to understand! The real Jesus spoke plain, human, refreshing words in the language understanded of the people—a dialect called Aramaic, having its source in the northern districts of Palestine but intelligible to the masses of the whole country as well as the upper levels of society. Every day He lived He scattered deeds of blessing for the benefit of the poor, the sin-ladened, the weary, the blind, the humble and the trusting.

Jesus' real gospel, as He taught and lived it, did not savor at all of the church-created Christology we have been taught is its essence and toward which ever since men began to teach it the world has remained lukewarm because of its apparent atificiality and its evidences of a "system" evolved solely to support an institution existing in the name of Christ which different groups of men have unhesitatingly shaped and used as they saw fit and to suit their own tastes.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

CONSTIPATION take

"IF I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—*F. B. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla.* adv

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

Equitable Hours of Labor

Certain static and inefficient owners and managers of our industrial establishments draw smug comfort from their contention that unemployment is an incurable disease inseparably connected with the production and distribution of wealth.

These industrial bourbons and their legislative and judicial satellites maintain that the "natural order" and "economic laws" govern economic affairs much the same as forces like gravitation operate in the physical world.

Mr. Albert Thomas, secretary-general of the International Labor Office, disagrees with this reactionary view. In a recent discussion of the slow progress made throughout the world in applying positive cures for unemployment, Mr. Thomas reiterated his conviction that the world army of nearly 25,000,000 jobless is caused by policies originated and controlled by human beings, and that human beings have the power to change those policies so as to provide work and good wages for every employable person.

"My enthusiasm has not waned," Mr. Thomas said, "even when, not so long ago, partisans of the liberal economic school endeavored to demonstrate that economic crises arise just as do temporary springs, and that the periodical revival of unemployment is something naturally and inseparably linked up with economic development.

"Many people advised me to choose wise passivity, since it is impossible to war against the natural order of the world. But this policy would be just as inadvisable as to lie in bed and suffer passively.

"Fortunately we have already got beyond these theories. The increase of unemployment on a large scale has stirred everybody from his inactivity. Economists who have for so long been content to lie dreamlessly in their beds have at last been aroused out of their theory of fatalism.

"Certainly we believe that we can change the natural order of things. Nature cannot expect the majority of people to remain in misery.

"Even religious organizations are favoring the view that human intelligence is capable of directing social and economic progress. The 1925 Stockholm conference of the English Orthodox and Protestant churches unanimously declared that the sufferings on account of unemployment are 'intolerable for the moral sense,' and that the causes of the disease must be found and exterminated."

In his view that social and economic conditions are created by society rather than by the "natural order" or "economic laws," Mr. Thomas reflects the position of organized labor and rational people generally.

The length of the work day and work week, for instance, is not determined by the "natural order" or "economic laws," but by the will and decree of the autocrats who own and control the establishments in which the workers are employed.

There are over 8,000,000 unemployed today because these autocrats, having the power to do so, compel their workers, by threat of dismissal, to work in many instances six days a week.

Organized labor demands that the hours of labor shall be reduced to the seven-hour day and the five-day week at once in order to put the present 8,000,000 jobless to work.

Organized labor insists that hereafter the hours of labor shall be reduced at stated intervals to whatever extent may be necessary to provide jobs for workers displaced by labor-saving machinery and efficiency methods.

As a national policy, applied to all departments of our industrial life, this would abolish unemployment and prevent its recurrence.

The employers have the power to establish the shorter work day and the five-day week. They know they have it. Labor knows they have it. The 8,000,000 unemployed know they have it. The people know they have it. It is folly for them and their apologists to attempt to pass the buck either to the "natural order" or to "economic laws."

Labor's Place in Industry

The January issues of the trade journals are largely devoted to reviewing conditions in the various industries during 1931.

It is an axiom that the millions of employes do most of the functionally useful work in the production and distribution of wealth. It would be reasonable to assume, therefore, that Labor would at least be referred to in these annual reviews. Most of them, however, absolutely ignore the existence of labor.

They devote page after page to the number of stockholders, dividends, earnings, commodity prices, profits, losses, and the value of shares of stock, which are the owners' titles to the plants in which labor produces the commodities. But rarely does one find anything about wages, hours or working conditions of the employes.

In the Iron Age, a trade publication devoted to the iron and steel industry, Mr. C. E. Wright has an article of this type entitled "Industry Experiences a Calamitous Year." It is a fair sample of the way in which those who own and control industry and their journalistic megaphones declare they do not regard the interests of the workers as an essential element to be considered in the industries of the nation.

There are hundreds of thousands of workers who perform the labor in the iron and steel industry. Their interests are largely bound up in wages, hours, stability of employment, and similar working conditions. One would think that Mr. Wright would at least mention the various labor deflations that have taken place during the year—deflations in both wages and earnings. But his 9-page article carries nothing on this subject.

He tells how many million tons the output of steel ingot, pig iron and furnished steel dropped in 1931, and analyzes the price decreases for steel products of all sorts. He discourses on the falling off in exports of iron and steel products, and jumps over into the automobile and railroad industries long enough to describe their importance as buyers of iron and steel products.

He tabulates the reduced earnings of the big iron and steel companies and recounts regretfully the reduction in dividend rates and total dividends.

But the thousands of workers in the industry who metamorphose raw iron into finished commodities are not mentioned. These employes were handed a 10 per cent wage cut last year and in addition were placed on part time work so that, according to the national industrial conference board, they are now earning on an average slightly over $20 a week. But even this drastic deflation in living standards for the employes does not draw a syllable from Mr. Wright.

This deliberate omission of the workers from reviews of our industries does not come about by mere chance. It is perfectly in line with the prevailing conception of our industrial autocrats and their apologists in journalism and economics.

They hold that our industries are organized and operated by the owners or their representatives for the exclusive benefit of the owners. The workers who transform raw material into commodity wealth, and thence into earnings and profits, are not considered of enough importance to even merit their mention in articles describing industry. They are just things which are used as long as their use can be turned into profits and discarded to the unemployed army and charity organizations when machinery is found which will do their work.

Unemployment Is Not Inevitable

For many years organized labor has hoped that employers generally would admit the moral justification of the principle of shorter hours of labor for those who produce our wealth, and its present economic necessity in view of the continued increase of labor's output under machine production with the millions of unemployed standing as a clearly visible demonstration of the result of long work hours.

Declarations of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter in favor of a longer work week for textile mill workers in Massachusetts does not enlarge labor's belief that its hope will be speedily realized.

Some years ago Massachusetts, through the influence of organized labor, enacted a 48-hour week law for women workers. It was expected that other states, especially in New England, would follow the example of Masschusetts. They did not. Massachusetts mill owners claim the shorter hours in that state place them in a competitive disadvantage with the mill owners in the long-hour states.

Recently the New Bedford Times declared that textile manufacturing in Massachusetts was being injured and shifted to other states because of the hours handicap, and urged a reduction in the tax rate as a practical assistance to the mill owners.

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter takes issue with the Times and declares the Massachusetts textile manufacturers could easily pay their high taxes and would gladly do so provided they were given the right to return to the good old times when the mill employes were compelled to work nine hours a day.

"We could stand these taxes, they would not be our worst competitor," the Reporter says, "if we could get back the equitable hours of labor. Down in Lewiston, Me., for instance, operating 54 hours a week with the right to run overtime if business warrants, the mills have spent millions in putting in new equipment. And the help have been busily employed, the mills have run well."

This reactionary position of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter is a sample of what labor has to fight throughout the country.

For the protection of her women workers, Massachusetts enacted the 48-hour week. Other states have longer legal work weeks, some of them sanctioning 60 hours.

Instead of endeavoring to have these backward states advance to the Massachusetts standard, the American Wool and Cotton Reporter uses its influence to lengthen the Massachusetts work week to the disgraceful standards of other states.

Using a longer work week for textile employes would be unwarranted in normal times.

It is reprehensible now with 8,000,000 jobless workers living on some form of charity.

Of course the motive of the mill owners in advocating the longer work week is the belief that they would make more profit from 54 hours of wealth producing activity of their employes than in 48 hours.

But we have reached a period when the social conscience is revolting against making profit the sole or even the major purpose in industry. Those who do the useful work must be considered.

The time for lengthening the hours of labor is definitely passed.

The time for shortening them has definitely come.

Employers everywhere should take note of this change.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

In a talk to Father Cox's "army" of 12,000 Pittsburgh unemployed which invaded Washington to ask federal aid for the jobless, Gov. Pinchot said something that deserves to be impressed upon the consciousness of every leader in American life.

"You have a right to a chance to work," Pinchot told the unemployed men. "Civilized government is a failure if men who are able and willing to work to support their families cannot get the chance."

Gov. Pinchot stated a big truth in few words. Civilized government is a failure if men who are able and willing to work cannot get the opportunity.

* * *

Retired employes of the New York Central railroad are finding that private pension systems are not all they are cracked up to be. Arbitrary reductions of 10 to 15 per cent in existing and future pensions have just been announced by the railroad management.

Private pension systems cannot be depended upon in times of great stress. In the past, such systems have been wiped out of existence, leaving retired employes penniless after a lifetime of contributing to a fund supposed to assure them an income in their old age. Only government retirement or pension systems can give any assurance to workers of an income after their days of toil are over.

* * *

Senator John T. Blaine, of Wisconsin, has introduced in the senate two bills to which believers in the civil rights guaranteed by the constitution can give full approval. One is a joint resolution calling on the president to issue a general proclamation of amnesty restoring full rights to the 1,500 men and women convicted under the espionage act during the World war. The other is a bill outlawing in criminal prosecutions in the federal courts evidence obtained by wire-tapping.

The 1,500 espionage act victims cited were mostly obscure working and trades people, farmers, pacifists, socialists and I. W. W. members—humble folks all. Because of something they said or wrote in opposition to the war they were convicted. In many states these one-time political prisoners are denied the right of voting, holding public office, or serving on juries.

* * *

Senators Costigan, of Colorado; Walsh, of Montana, and Cutting, of New Mexico, served the cause of justice by insisting that the report on the Mooney-Billings case prepared by experts of the Wickersham commission be submitted to the senate. If they had not pressed a resolution calling for the report, its contents would still be a mystery.

The report is a scathing criticism of California's handling of the Mooney-Billings case and gives added justification to the demand for the pardon of Mooney and Billings on the ground they were the victims of perjured evidence and grossly unfair methods employed by the prosecution at their trials for alleged complicity in the bombing of the San Francisco Preparedness day parade.

The report throws further light on a case which has long been a disgrace to California and to the administration of American justice. The three senators who forced publication of the report have performed outstanding public services in the past. Their latest action is another public service.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

As stated in last week's article a most unusual phase of the development of unionism now comes before us for our observation in our survey of the history of labor unions in the United States. The phase of unionism referred to was the phenomenal growth and complete collapse of several gigantic secret societies whose membership were open only to laboring people.

Probably the most typical of such secret organizations was the Order of the Knights of St. Crispin. While it is true the Knights of St. Crispin was an organization embracing only shoemakers as members, we must know something of its history if we are to have a comprehensive understanding of the entire labor movement in this country from its beginning. Also it is important for us to know about this particular secret order since it represents the myriad other and smaller similar organizations that sprang into existence during the period immediately following the close of the Civil war and of which the records have either been lost or destroyed.

The Noble Order of the Knights of St. Crispin was organized and existed solely among shoemakers of the post-Civil war period. The order was first conceived in the brain of Newell Daniels, a shoemaker working at that time in Milford, Mass. It was not until 1867, upon Daniels moving to Milwaukee, then as now a center of radicalism, that the Knights of St. Crispin actually came into existence. Starting with only seven associates, Daniels had by 1868 developed his organization into a machine of power and influence felt in no small measure in the political and social life of a large part of the east. Frank K. Foster, writing of the order in the year 1868, says, in his "The Labor Movement: the Problem of Today:" "It made and unmade politicians, established a monthly journal, started co-operative stores; fought, often successfully, against threatened reductions in wages . . .; it became the undoubted foremost trade organization of the world." These words are true, yet how many of us ever heard of the Knights of St. Crispin!

As strong as the order was in 1868, within five years its death struggles were becoming more and more apparent to observers and, by 1878, its former members freely and openly acknowledged it to be dead and a thing of the past. (Continued Next Week.)

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—How many organized workers are there in Great Britain?

A.—The total is reported at 4,767,000, of whom 3,774,000 are in the Trades Union congress.

* * *

Q.—Has labor indorsed Senator Norris' "lame duck" amendment to the constitution, abolishing the short term of congress and making the new term start in January following election?

A.—Yes. The bill has been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

* * *

Q.—What American president said "Governments must recognize the right of men collectively to bargain for humane objects that have at their base the mutual protection and welfare of those engaged in all industries?"

A.—Woodrow Wilson.

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BAKING POWDER "Calumet," 10c Size 2 for 15c; 1-lb. Can 23c
EGGS "Easy Way Cartons," strictly fresh country—Dozen 17c
PORK & BEANS Armour's "Veri-Best" Regular 10c size—Can 5c
SHOE POLISH "Shinola," Reg. 10c size 2 for 15c; 2-in-1, Box 10c
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Worth Knowing

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PHONE 6-1183

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 18403

...ttanooga National Furniture Store vs. Mrs. ... Beard and Johnson Transfer and ... Freight Lines, Inc.

...ice J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee

...It is this cause it appeared by affidavit that ...efendant is justly indebted to the plain... ...and is a nonresident of the state of Ten... ...so that the ordinary process of law ...not be served upon her, and an original ...ment having been levied on certain ...personal property belonging to said defend... ...it is therefore ordered that publication ...made in The Labor World, a newspaper ...published in the City of Chattanooga, Ten... ...once for four consecutive weeks, command... ...the said defendant to appear before me ...at my office No. 111 East Sixth Street, Chat... ...Tennessee, on January 26, 1932, at ... ...o'clock a.m., and make defense to said suit ...or it will be taken for confessed and be pro... ...ceeded with ex parte.

...Given December 30, 1931.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Paris (widow), dated April 6, 1925, of ... ...ord in Book "N," Volume 19, Page 285 et ... ...of the Register's Office of Hamilton ... Tennessee, reference to which is made ... a full recital of its provisions, and for ... purpose of satisfying the indebtedness ... mentioned (default having been made ... payment of said indebtedness) the ... ...ersigned, as trustee under said deed of ..., will, at the request of the holder of ... ...e representing said indebtedness, offer ... ...le at public outcry to the highest and ... ...bidder for cash and in bar of all equities ... ...demption, homestead, dower and all other ... ...of exemptions of every kind, at the ... ...door of the Courthouse of Hamilton ..., Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1932,

...between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., ...the following described land situate in the ...First (2nd) Civil District, County of Ham... ...and State of Tennessee, to-wit: ...Lot Number Three (3), Block Number Seven ...Bowman's Addition to Orchard Knob as ...shown by plat of record in Register's Office ...of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which ...reference is hereby made. Said lot fronts ...50 feet on Clio Street and extends ...westwardly a distance of one hundred thirty-...five (135) feet to the South line of a public ...alley.

...Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.

...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.

...This first day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11226

...State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

...To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greetings: ...Whereas, at the September term of said ...Court, in the case of W. L. Dodds against ...Samuel H. Jenkins sent up by said Court ...for condemnation of land by H. F. Law... ...as a Justice of the Peace of said ...County to satisfy a judgment for $484.06 and ...costs rendered October 6, 1931, by H. F. ...Lawrence, J. P., in favor of W. L. Dodds ...against Samuel H. Jenkins, it was ordered ...and adjudged that the land described below, ...or so much under said above named judgment, ...be condemned and sold to satisfy the said ...debt and all costs.

...Description of land:

...Beginning on south side of Suck Creek ...Road or Cherokee Trail at the northeast cor... ...of C. L. Harper lot 688 feet westwardly ...on Middle Creek; thence eastwardly on ...south side of said Cherokee Trail and crossing ...Suck Creek, a distance in all of 1,488 feet ...to point; thence south 23 degrees 30 minutes ...east 330 feet to low water mark on north ...bank of Tennessee River, thence westwardly ...down said river bank at low water mark ...with meanders and crossing said Middle Creek ...to point in line with said east line of the ...said Harper lot 1,450 feet, thence north 12 ...degrees 15 minutes east to and following C. ...L. Harper line 180 feet to point of beginning, ...in Third District of Hamilton County, Tenn.

...We therefore command you, that you pro... ...to advertise and sell said land according ...to law to satisfy said judgment, interest and ...costs, and that you have the money de... ...rived from said sale before the said Court, ...at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first ...Monday in February next, with this writ and ...your return thereon for your action.

...Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, ...office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in ...December, 1931.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

...Pursuant to the above order, I will, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932,

...within the legal hours, at the west door of ...the Courthouse, sell the above described real ...estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Thomas and wife, Della Thomas, dated ...December 7, 1925, of record in Book "P," ...page 19, Page 264 et seq., of the Register's ...Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer... ...ence to which is made for a full recital of ...its provisions, and for the purpose of satis... ...fying the indebtedness therein mentioned (de... ...fault having been made in the payment of ...said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trus... ...tee under said deed of trust, will, at the re... ...quest of the holder of the note representing ...said indebtedness, offer for sale at public out... ...cry to the highest and best bidder for cash ...in bar of all equities of redemption, ...homestead, dower and all other rights of ex... ...emptions of every kind, at the west door of ...the Court House of Hamilton County, Ten... ...nessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1932

...between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following described land situate in the ...Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Ham... ...ilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: ...Being Lot Number Ten (10), Block Number ...One Hundred Nine (109), East End Land ...Company's Addition Number One (1), as the ...same appears on the plat of said Addition ...of record in the Register's Office ...of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

...Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.

...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.

...This 8th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... M. Reed, and wife, Grace V. Reed, ...to J. M. Payne and wife, Mary K. Payne, ...dated April 17, 1925, of record in book "N," ...page 19, Page 328, et seq., of the Regis... ...ter's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...to which is made for a full recital ...of its provisions, and for the purpose of ...satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned ...(default having been made in the payment of ...said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trus... ...tee under said deed of trust, will, at the re... ...quest of the holder of the notes representing ...said indebtedness, offer for sale at public out... ...cry to the highest and best bidder for cash ...in bar of all equities of redemption, ...homestead, dower and all other rights of ex... ...emptions of every kind, at the west door of ...the Court House of Hamilton County, Ten... ...nessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

...between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 ...P.M., the following described land situate in ...the First (1st) Civil District, County of Ham... ...ilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: ...Being the South one-fourth (¼) of Lot ...Number Thirty-six (36) on Ninth (9th) ...Street (formerly Branham Street) in Grif... ...fin's Addition to the City of Chattanooga. ...Said part of lot is bounded as follows: Be... ...ginning at a joint on the West line of "E" ...Street one hundred fifty (150) feet South of ...Ninth Street, and running thence South... ...erly with the West line of "E" Street ...150 feet to a stake; thence Westwardly ...at right angles to "F" Street one hundred ...feet to a stake; thence at right angles ...Northwardly fifty (50) feet to a stake, and ...thence Eastwardly one hundred (100) feet to ...the beginning, and being the same property ...more fully conveyed by John J. Irvine and ...wife to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City ...of Chattanooga by deed dated 10th January, ...1889, and registered 28th March, 1889, in ...Book "R," Volume 3, Page 147, and in Book ...Volume 3, Page 149 of the Register's ...Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and ...conveyed by the City of Chattanooga, suc... ...cessor to the Mayor and Aldermen of the ...City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to E. C. ...Redmon and wife, Madge Johnston, and ...E. H. Redmon and wife, Virginia Red... ...mon, by deed dated 7th January, 1925, and ...received February 3rd, 1925, in Book "B," ...page 19, page 151 of the Register's Office ...of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

...Sale will be made subject to unpaid taxes.

...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.

...This 16th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

Those who desire better living and working conditions must do their share to secure them. Demand union made goods and service.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by I. C. Sloving, Trustee, dated September 22, 1924, of record in Book "Z," Volume 18, Page 423, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and state of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Fourteen (14), Block Number Forty-six (46), Orchard Knob, the McCallie Avenue Land and Improvement Company's First Addition to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North side of Oak Street and extends Northwardly along the East side of Willow Street a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 15th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mary S. Bohanan, dated July 11, 1928, of record in Book "M," Volume 23, Page 196, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Courthouse of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to-wit:

Beginning on the West line of Taylor Street fifty (50) feet South of the Southwest corner of the intersection of Taylor and Appling Streets; thence Southwardly along the West line of Taylor Street a distance of fifty-five (55) feet; thence Westwardly parallel to Appling Street a distance of one hundred ninety (190) feet to the East line of an alley; thence Northwardly along the East line of said alley fifty-five (55) feet; thence Eastwardly parallel to Appling Street a distance of one hundred ninety (190) feet to the point of beginning.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 15th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a deed of trust executed by Annie Grimes and Tressie Mayfield, dated July 7, 1928, and registered January 1, 1929, in Book G, Vol. 26, Page 54, etc., in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the payment of the note due in June, 1931, in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, being the monthly note due June, 1931, and one note each month since that date to the present time, each note in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, said notes being part of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and in the performance of the conditions of said deed of trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days, and the holder and owner of said indebtedness demanding and requesting the foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I, S. S. Koons, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will on

SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1932,

within lawful hours in front of the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot number forty-three (43), in block number three (3), Coulter's Addition to East End, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 2, Page 9, in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the west line of Avenue L (formerly Ross Street) and extends back westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 140 feet to the east line of lot 48, in said block.

Said deed of trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be as Trustee only.

This the 13th day of January, 1932.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Henry H. Ireland and wife, Laura L. Ireland, dated September 25, 1930, of record in Book "P," Volume 25, Page 536 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Eight (8), Block Number One (1), Orchard Crest Sub-division, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 3, page 52 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee; said lot fronts 98.71 feet, more or less, on the east line of Peachbloom Drive and extends back eastwardly 167 feet, more or less, to the west line of Lot Number Five (5) in said block.

Sale will be made subject to a first lien of $3,000.00 securing the Administration & Trust Company, and to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 15th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-5

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46478

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Anna Louise White vs. W. J. White

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that W. J. White is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

R. J. Bork, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46474

State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Hattie Logan vs. Vincent Logan

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Vincent Logan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 9th day of January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. J. Davis, Atty.

2-5

RED STRIKE FAILS.

Dispatches from Spain report that owing to the discipline of the socialist trade unions, a nation-wide general strike planned by communists for Jan. 11 was a failure. There were not even any attempts at a general strike in Barcelona and Bilbao, large industrial centers, the reports said.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

AWFUL THOUGHT FOR THIS WEEK!

It All Depends.

Looking at it one way, any job is a good job to the man out of a job, provided he has lost his appetite and sartorial pride.—Toledo Blade.

Any job is a good job! The average wage-earner, in these piping times of peace (?) and plenty (Sic) hasn't eaten in so long he's lost his appetite long ago, and his sartorial pride has gone where the woodbine twineth, lo, these many moons ago! There are few exceptions to this rule!

However, there still remain a few of us whose pride is not so far gone that we are willing to surrender all hope of eventually returning to the status of free-born, white Americans, with living standards in accordance.

H. F. B.

* * *

George Washington would never have had that terrible winter at Valley Forge if he had gone there in the summer time.

* * *

Contagious—Like Measles.

Happiness is like measles; you cannot have it without giving it to someone else.

* * *

Brown—When you sleep, your forehead reminds me of a story.

Light Brown—What Story? "Sleeping Beauty?"

Brown—No. "Sleepy Hollow."

* * *

If you can smile before breakfast it is very likely that you can smile the rest of the day. . . Love at first sight has a great precedent; Adam's for Eve. . . Many a man has lost his fight by stopping to pat himself on the back. . . Any wife knows that the ideal husband is one who can pay her compliments and her bills. . . A lot of the talkies are dumb. . . As soon as a husband is broken of one bad habit he acquires another. . . With airplanes and radios riding the air all the time it is no wonder the air bucks up occasionally. . . Putting your purse under your pillow does not necessarily mean that you have enough to retire on. . . Here's something for the girls to consider: When airplanes become common and take the place of autos, there will be no opportunity to get out and walk back home. . . He who laughs last laughs best, but he soon gets a reputation for being mighty dumb.

* * *

Z——Ouch!

Sam Held her hand and she held hiz'n,
And then they hugged and went to kiz'n.
They did not know her dad had riz'n,
Madder than hops and simply siz'n;
And really 'tiz'n right to liz'n,
But Sam got hiz'n and went out whiz'n.

—H. F. B.

* * *

Andy Mellon says the business outlook for the future is hopeful. Most any of us could feel that way if we had a hundred million dollars like Uncle Andy.

* * *

A man who gives in when he is wrong is wise. A man who gives in when he is right is married.

* * *

A proud young father wired the news of his happiness to his brother in these words:

"A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome."

The brother, however, failed to see the point and wired back:

"I have no nephew. The young man is an imposter."

* * *

Little George (after he had been introduced to the guests for dinner)—Daddy dear, may I have a dime, please?

Daddy (with a smile)—Surely, son. Here it is.

Little George (anxiously) — This time you won't make me give it back after the visitors are gone, will you, daddy, dear?

* * *

Harry—Is Gertrude homely?

Charles—Well, if her face is her fortune, her husband didn't marry her for money.

* * *

Timid Customer—Do you keep fountain pens?

Too Smart Saleslady—No, but we sell 'em.

Timid Customer (walking out)—Well, you will keep the one I was going to buy.

* * *

Hubby—Oh, pshaw! I left my watch upstairs.

Wifey—Never mind, it'll run down.

Hubby—No, it won't—there's a winding staircase.

* * *

Teacher—If you subtract 16,000 from 700,000 what's the difference?

Johnny—Yeah, I think it's a lot of foolishness, too.

* * *

Resinol—What makes you think you are qualified for a post in the diplomatic corps?

Cuticura—Well, I've been married for 20 years and my wife still thinks I have a sick friend I sit up with.

* * *

Explorer—I have made a remarkable discovery. A tribe of human beings that possess no weapons of warfare.

Listener—Is that so? Well, I didn't think there was any part of the world that uncivilized.

* * *

He—I never saw anything like this tide! Here I've been pulling steadily for ten minutes, and we don't seem to have moved a foot!

She—Oh, Jack, I've just thought of something. The anchor fell overboard a little while ago, and I forgot to tell you. Do you suppose it could have caught on something?

* * *

Customer—Three of those apples you sent me were rotten. I am bringing them back.

Storekeeper—That's all right, madam. You needn't bring them back. Your word is just as good as the apples.

* * *

Beauty Doctor—Of course, madam, I remember lifting your face. And what can I do for you now?

Client—I wonder if you could do something to lift my husband's. It fell terribly when he received your bill.

* * *

Then It Happened.

He found she'd used his razor
To open cans o' stuff,
And so for a shoe brush
He used her powder puff.

—George.

* * *

Floorwalker—I notice that your last customer did not buy anything, but he seemed very pleased. What did he want to see?

Salesgirl—Me at 8 o'clock.

* * *

Landlady—Isn't this a good chicken?

Boarder—It may have been morally, but physically it's a wreck.

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

PARAGON CAFE

11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Store Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Emblem of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

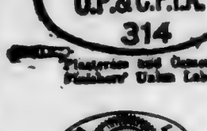
Coopers' Union Label

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

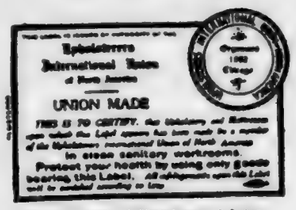
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label



Pressmen and Assistant Pressmen' Union Label


Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, the Upholsterers and Reupholsterers upon which the Label appears has been made in a member of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America in strict sanitary workrooms.
Protect your health by using only goods bearing this Label. All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Stamp and Watch Movement Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

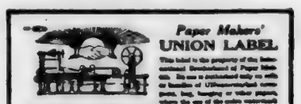
Bookbinders' Union Label

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

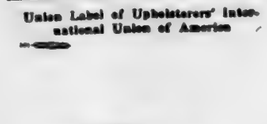
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

International Photo-Engravers' Union Label



Used on Rolls and Bundles



Paper Makers' Union Labels

Local Typographical Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers 161

Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

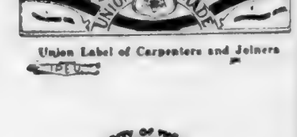
Allied Printing Trades Label

Local Pressmen's Union Label

Cigarmakers' Union Label

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

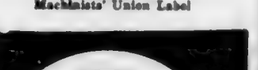


Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 181

Card of Union Waiters 451



Machinists' Union Label

United Hatters of North America Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

The People's Building & Loan Association

of Chattanooga, Tennessee

Financial Statement December 31, 1931

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand	$ 3,213.75	Due installment stockholders	$ 70,263.00
Mortgage loans	74,550.00	Due installment stockholders for dividends	10,602.55
Interest, premium etc., in arrears	3,100.21	Due loan stockholders	20,269.25
Book loans	11,368.00	Due loan stockholders for dividends	4,027.74
Book loans—Interest	290.17	Paid up stock	0,000.00
Mortgage notes and interest	2,894.18	Release money	13.70
Real estate	21,750.06	Reserve for taxes	359.66
Taxes and insurance advanced	70.48	Reserve	1,700.00
Furniture and fixtures	90.00	Surplus	3,636.62
Penalties	253.00		
Property income	192.47		
	$117,772.32		$117,772.32

Previous profits apportioned not including those of January 1, 1932 $50,697.07
Profits apportioned January 1, 1932 2 850.52
$53,547.59

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1931

RECEIPTS:		
Cash on hand July 1, 1931		$ 5,176.13
Dues—Installment	$7,323.00	
Dues—Loan	2,794.80	
Interest	1,879.10	
Premium	939.54	
Interest in arrears	57.00	
Interest on book loans	187,70	
Accounts receivable	342.51	
Book loans	885.00	
Penalties	6.96	
Rents	148.26	14,563.87
DISBURSEMENTS		
Dues	$6.965.50	
Dividends	1,029.86	
Paid up stock	3,800.00	
Book loans	3,313.00	
Interest	231.06	
Taxes	133.58	
Insurance	205.65	
Postage, printing, stationery and advertising	5.80	
Bank service	105.00	
Commissions	40.00	
State examiner	50.00	
Taxes and fees to state	197.50	
Foreclosure costs	299.30	
Salaries	150.00	16,526.25
Cash on hand January 1, 1932		$ 3,213.75

Officers and Board of Directors

L. C. ORR, President Star Laundry ..... President
JOHN J. MAHONEY, Chairman of Board of Directors of the American Trust & Banking Company ..... Vice-President
NEIL J. CROWLEY, President Intertype Composing Co. ..... Secretary
J. H. BROCKHAUS, Secretary and Treasurer of the Purity Extract & Tonic Company ..... Treasurer
W. D. MOON, Cantrell, Meacham & Moon, Attorneys ..... Attorney
J. V. McLAUGHLIN, Chief Clerk to General Auditor, American Railway Express Company.

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Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-3163

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-170

Take CARDUI Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

BIDS WANTED

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS TO ALTER BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the commissioner of the department of streets and sewers until 11 o'clock a.m. Jan. 25, 1932, for alterations to church building at corner of Lindsay and East Ninth streets.

Blue prints and specifications of work to be done will be furnished on application, the applicant first depositing the sum of $10 with the secretary of the department. The successful bidder will be required to execute a surety company bond for the amount of the contract, conditioned on the performance of the terms, conditions and requirements of the contract and the payment for labor and materials therein.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond by approved security for $1,000, payable to F. K. Rosamond, city treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

ZACH H. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Department of Streets and Sewers.

Union Workers Win Five-Day Working Week in Two Cities

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—Jan. 1 the five-day week was established in San Francisco and Almeda county by the building trades. This was assured late in December when the idea was indorsed by the General Contractors' association. That organization and the Industrial association thus became united in their recognition of the advantages for all parties, especially during the current economic confusion, of a five-day week. The contractors' association is composed of all large builders in the San Francisco bay section as well as a majority of the small contractors.

The movement had its beginning, in a serious manner, through an "impartial wage board" that held hearings last October in San Francisco and Oakland. Virtually every witness at the hearings, both employer and employe, urged the shorter week as a relief to unemployment. The "impartial wage board" was composed of Prof. W. E. Hotchkiss, dean of the school of business administration of Stanford university; Will J. French, state director of internal relations, and H. J. Burnnier, consulting engineer.

New Orleans, Jan. 13.—The Operating Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Local No. 93, this city, on Jan. 4 forced a five-day week without opposition from the bosses.

Short Mill Week Held Imperiled By "Unsocial Practices" of Few

New York City, Jan. 13.—If a few mills continue to operate at night there will be an end to the constructive co-operation now said to be prevailing in the textile industry, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-textile Institute, declared in a letter to Walter S. Gifford, head of the president's organization on unemployment relief.

Sloan told Gifford that a few mills, practicing "uneconomic and unsocial policies," have ignored recommendations to shorten the work week and eliminate night work for women and minors. He contended that the short work week has been widely adopted and that 84 per cent of the industry is not employing women and minors at night.

"You can well appreciate the feeling that such action arouses in some mill centers where the workers have meager employment or no work at all," he wrote.

"Moreover," he added, "this practice of excessive operation is leading to unrest and discouragement on the part of the more enlightened mill executives, who have been striving to promote the industry's welfare, to stabilize employment, and thus to minimize distress.

"If a few mills persist in practicing uneconomic and unsocial policies (thereby preventing the much desired spread of employment) this type of destructive leadership undoubtedly will be followed by others with the inevitable recurrence of the peaks of overproduction and the valleys of unemployment that have made cotton textile conditions in this respect so difficult in years gone by."

Compulsory Donations To Charity Groups

New York.—The policy that employers should force their employes to contribute to charity funds is finding advocates in employer periodicals.

In the American Machinist, an employer periodical devoted to the widest possible extension of labor-displacing machinery, Mr. H. L. Lackman says:

"An employer, having first satisfied himself that the funds are properly handled, should proceed to sell the scheme to his employes. If adequate contributions are not forthcoming, a definite percentage of earnings should be fixed as a maximum and insisted upon."

This means that employers, not content with the billions of profits they make every year out of the labor of their employes, propose to compel those employes to spend a portion of their wages in the support of certain institutions approved by the employers.

Such a policy does violence to American institutions. It is not a credit to employers. It is opposed by labor. All workers should be free to spend their income as they see fit without any compelling force from employers.

Green Requests Flood Control Peonage Probe

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asked the labor committee of the house of representatives to make an investigation of the charges that there is near peonage and slavery in Mississippi flood control work.

The original charges, made by responsible representatives of the American Federation of Labor, after surveys of labor conditions made on the spot, were recently sent by Green to the war department and referred to Maj.-Gen. Lyle Brown, chief of army engineers, who held there was no evidence that private contractors were holding their workers in near peonage.

"We are not satisfied with that investigation," Green said. "No labor representative was called by the war department to support the charges with additional facts."

Green also read a resolution adopted by the Mississippi State Federation of Labor asserting that Maj.-Gen. Brown had shown prejudice in his investigation.

Anti-Injunction Bill In Senate Committee

Washington.—Chairman Norris, of the senate committee on the judiciary, announced that the committee would receive briefs up to Jan. 25 from the opponents of proposed legislation restricting the power of federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

Exhaustive hearings on the subject were held during the last congress. The committee does not think it necessary to repeat them at this session.

UNION LABEL PROTECTION.

Washington.—The senate passed the union label bill to authorize associations of employes in the District of Columbia to adopt a device to designate their products and penalize all imitations of the device.

American Federation of Labor officials informed the senate District of Columbia committee that the use of union labels on nonunion products is a common practice in Washington.

The bill provides penalties ranging from $100 to $500 or imprisonment from three months to one year. It is expected the house of representatives will pass it in the near future.

UNION PRINTER MAYORS.

The two leading cities of the province of Alberta, Canada, have printer mayors. In the capital, Edmonton, "Dan" Knott, who holds a card from International Typographical union, was recently elected and 150 members of the printing and allied crafts were in attendance at a banquet given in recognition of his election to the mayoralty.

The other printer-mayor is Andy Davison, of Calgary, Alberta's largest city. Mayor Davison, re-elected early in December, is a member of the typographical union of Calgary.—Editor and Publisher.

House Committee Blocks Government Wage Cuts

Washington.—The refusal of the house of representatives committee on expenditures in the executive departments to make a favorable report on a number of bills reducing the pay of government employes was an effective block to the activities of certain wage slashing members of congress.

When the various appropriation bills come before the house it will be possible for the wage-cutting legislators to offer pay cut amendments, known as "riders," which would bring the matter directly before the members.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor are watching the parliamentary situation carefully and will use every influence of organized labor to maintain the modest salaries and wages now paid to government workers.

It is stated that about 175 senators and representatives have written letters expressing their opposition to all wage and salary reductions.

Nearly 500 Plants Report November Cuts in Wages

Four hundred and ninety manufacturing plants, out of 16,170, reporting to the United States bureau of labor statistics in November, cut wages, the reductions averaging 10.7 per cent and 134,368 workers being affected, the bureau announces.

Three per cent of the plants surveyed reduced workers' pay, and 4.9 per cent of all employes in reporting factories were involved.

Not a single instance of an increase in pay was reported.

The industry with the greatest number of plants inaugurating reductions was the foundry and machine shop products, with 49, in which 7,717 workers were affected. The greatest number of workers given reductions was in the iron and steel industry, where cuts in twenty-six plants hit 46,371 persons.

Rail Unions Ask 6-Hour Day and Job Assurance

Chicago.—Representatives of the twenty-one railroad labor unions presented a four-point program stressing unemployment relief to the joint meeting with the railroad executives to consider the latter's demand for a 15 per cent wage cut. The program included:

Assurance of employment for the average force for one year and at least part-time employment for the stand-by force necessary for heavy traffic periods.

The six-hour day.

Federal compensation laws to indemnify against occupation accidents and diseases and to provide replacement insurance.

Regulation of competing forms of transportation.

REJECT PAY CUTS.

Workers in the iron and steel and mechanical workshops of Sweden have voted to reject the proposals offered by the mediation commission for wage-cuts averaging 3 per cent, according to a cable to the commerce department from Acting Commercial Attache H. C. McLean, Stockholm. Employers have announced that a reduction of about 12 per cent will be made in the iron and steel industry on January 17. Approximately 90,000 workers are affected by the wage decision.

PRESSMEN GET INCREASE.

In accordance with an existing contract, wages of members of New York Printing Pressmen's union have been advanced from $59 to $60 weekly. The increase affects about 3,200 pressmen in New York's 130 job printing plants.

According to F. A. Silcox, secretary of the Printers' league, an employers' organization which had sought to have the pressmen forego the raise in view of present business conditions, measures will be taken by print shop owners to reduce their forces and working hours to make up the wage increase.

MORE ABOUT CONFERENCE

(Continued from First Page)

affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are clothed with authority to speak for millions of working men and women associated with and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We can hearten and strengthen the courage and morale of the working people of the country, if, at a conference, to which you are cordially invited, we translate the hopes and aspirations of working men and women into words and action which will carry tremendous weight with the members of congress, the executive officers of the government, and the owners and management of industry.

"I respectfully request that you, or such representatives as you may designate, clothed with authority to speak for your international union, be in attendance at this conference as herein requested.

"I am sending you this invitation by authority and by direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

EAT at . . .

REX LUNCH

Rex Richey, Prop.

Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service

Eighth and Cherry Sts.

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Tomorrow---Another Day of Value-Giving in Rhodes-Jones' Bedding Sale

5 Dollars For Your Old Mattress on This Nationally Advertised Inner-Spring Mattress. Invest in Rest

Guaranteed Sun-Proof and Tub-Proof Colors, Imported Ticking.

Pay 50c a Week!

Nationally Advertised for $23.00
Your Old Mattress ... 5.00
Net Cost to You $18.00

1/2 CENT A NIGHT IS THE COST OF THIS MATTRESS TO YOU!

Not one of our cheapest Inner-Spring Mattresses, but one of the best. Establishing a new low price. See these Mattresses in our window. A beautiful assortment of ticks for you to choose from. Guaranteed by the maker and seller to give you absolute 10 years of perfect rest. Examine every unit—see for yourself the wonderful value this super Mattress is. Remember, we allow $5.00 for your old mattress.

We Sell as We Advertise — RHODES JONES FURNITURE COMPANY 608 Market Street Chattanooga, Tenn. — Buy Here With Confidence

FINAL NOTICE

On 1930 Levy State and County Taxes

To Delinquent Taxpayers:

You are advised that after February 1 additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land; until the filing of such suits, taxes may be paid at my office.

ALVIN SHIPP,
County Trustee.

Complying with Paragraph 1586, 1932 Code of Tennessee

State Committee Backs McKellar's Position

Aymon Pleads for Co-Operation In Crisis

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, JANUARY 29, 1932 — Number 40

Joint Committee Of Federation, 'Big 4' Indorsed Norris Bill

ges of State Turned on Local Contro-versy.

TTACK ON SENATOR ESENTED BY FRIENDS

legates to Central Body Recall Some High Lights f History in Opposition to Progressive Lawmaker y Civic Leaders.

TE BODY SUPPORTS ATTITUDE OF M'KELLAR

Nashville, Jan. 28.—Action of Chattanooga trades unionists in port of Senator McKellar's ral and manly stand on the rris bill for government oper-ion of Muscle Shoals has been matter for considerable com-nt in Nashville this week.

The position of the Chatta-ga movement is entirely in e with policy of the Tennes-e Federation of Labor, it was d at headquarters at the La-r Temple here. Officials of e Federation and the Rail otherhoods pointed out that at last meeting of the state committee resolutions in-sing the Norris bill were opted and forwarded to all mbers of the Tennessee dele-tion in the congress.

Federation officers also held day that the opposition to the nor senator which has broken t in such bitter fashion in the ookout City is hardly of a na-re to become unduly excited er, as it comes for the most t, according to the impression rt from the same groups and ps of citizens who have con-sistently held reactionary views ith respect to national legisla-on, and who have accordingly pposed, from the beginning, gressive policies of Mr. Mc-llar.

Possibly no controversy in re-nt months has occasioned as uch public interest as has the flare up" between members of Local Chamber of Commerce committee and Senator Kenneth McKellar following a visit to shington by the local citizens re: their failure to have the nator from Tennessee change position of years' standing on question of whether Muscle oals shall be presented to the ver interests or developed by d in the interest of the whole ple, to whom the vast project longs at the present time.

Senator McKellar told the com-ittee he favored appropriations certain developments of the nnessee, thus agreeing with e position of his visitors, but the question of disposition of Shoals he is and has been mitted to the Norris bill, ich provides for government eration of the project.

On their return to Chatta-ga, members of the commit-bitterly attacked Mr. McKel-r, and in public statements ed upon him the blame for ure of legislation for the de-opment of the Tennessee river d the Shoals. The senior sen-or replied by letters to former nator Brock and Mercer Reyn-ds, local manufacturer and mber of Commerce leader, in ich he indicated bitter resent-nt for the attacks on him per-nality, and expressed his feel-gs in language about as strong possible to "make the mails." resolution was later this week sed by the Chamber calling on Mr. McKellar for an apol-gy.

Local labor's position in the ntroversy, forecast in these lumns last week, was made lear at the regular meeting of

(Continued on Last Page)

Danville Pay Cut Means Misery for Low Paid Toilers

Acute Suffering Seen as Result of Slash Made in Effort to Restore Mill Stock to Dividend-Paying Basis.

Danville, Va., Jan. 27.—Behind a smoke screen of meeting "competitive conditions" and providing "steady employment," officials of the Dan River Cotton mills are seeking to restore the corporation to its dividend-paying basis of former years by instituting a salary and wage cut ranging from 20 to 10 per cent. This new cut goes into effect January 25, and it is anticipated in several quarters here that the slash will precipitate trouble rather than promote the prosperity of the huge mills.

Mill officials anticipate that the cut will effect an annual saving of $300,000 to the stockholders. It will vary from 10 to 20 per cent in the cases of salaried employes, the percentage of reduction rising in proportion to the size of the salary. Wages will be cut 10 per cent.

The new schedule of pay will mean acute suffering for many families that have found it well-nigh impossible to exist on their present earnings. A careful and extensive survey of wages actually paid the workers made prior to a cut that precipitated the prolonged strike of a year ago indicated the average wage of mill workers here to be a little in excess of $13. Information obtained from a fairly representative number of workers tends to show that the average worker is receiving less today than at the time the survey was made.

Strong Protest Expected.

Just what will be the reaction of the local union of the United Textile Workers of America to the new pay schedule has not been determined. It is expected that its membership will enter a vigorous protest. O. E. Woodbury, representative of the American Federation of Labor, and C. W. Bolick, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, are devoting most of their time to the local situation.

Announcement of the new wage cut is providing organizers for the National Textile Workers' union with just the inflammatory inspiration they need. They have redoubled their organization efforts in the mill villages and are openly urging the workers to strike for higher wages.

Assets Squandered, Charge.

New York.—"The Riverside and Dan River Cotton mills, in Danville, Va., squandered the assets of the company in an attempt to destroy the organization movement amongst workers," charges Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, in a statement given "The Textile Worker," organ of his organization.

He continues: "Before the union went into Danville, the waste and mismanagement on the inside of the mills was well known to the people of Danville and was a topic of common gossip. The company is now faced with a strike from the inside of their own ranks. The stockholders, at last, have taken advantage of the exposures made by the union and the situation is positive proof that the position of the union was sound and constructive."

JOBLESS INSURANCE LAW PROPOSED IN N. Y. SENATE

Albany, N. Y.—Senator Seabury Mastick introduced a bill in the senate providing for the creation of a permanent system of reserve funds to provide workers with a portion of their regular wages during periods when employers refuse to employ them.

Mr. Mastick said the bill would require employers to set aside in reserve funds a small fixed percentage of their pay rolls. From this fund jobless employes would receive a limited proportion of their regular wages not to exceed $10 a week for thirteen weeks in a year.

The administration of the plan would be placed in the hands of employment stabilization boards provided for each industry under the general supervision of the state department of labor.

HANLY SEES GUS DYER LABOR-HATERS' ENTRY IN GOVERNOR'S RACE

Declares Loquacious Professor Will Launch Campaign at Dinner Tonight—Describes Him as "Mouthpiece of Manufacturers' Association, Avowed Enemy of Working Man, Advocate of Power Interests and Reactionary of Worst Kind."

By DAVID HANLY
Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor.

Nashville, Jan. 27.—There will be a meeting at the Maxwell House in this city on Friday night, Jan. 29, promoted by Charles C. Gilbert, secretary of the Tennessee Manufacturers' association, ostensibly to form an association of Tennessee Colonels, but the real purpose of the meeting is to promote the candidacy of Gus Dyer for governor. He will be the candidate of the Manufacturers' association. Dyer will be the principal speaker of the occasion. He will tell what is wrong with Tennessee. This speech will be his opening gun in his campaign for governor. He will formally announce his candidacy shortly thereafter.

Gus W. Dyer is a professor of political economy at Vanderbilt. He is also editor of the Southern Agriculturist, a farm paper published in this city.

He is a mouthpiece of the manufacturers' association, an avowed enemy of the working man, an advocate of the power interests and a reactionary of the worst kind.

There is a movement of the friends of Hill McAlister to persuade him to become a candidate for governor. I have been informed by one of his close friends that he will be a candidate. Lewis Pope and Albert Williams, both of this city, are already candidates.

Tom Turner 'Lands' At Lookout Shop

Tom Turner, well-known member of Local 415, Barbers, who left the Times Barber shop when that place joined the non-unionists, is now located at the Lookout Barber shop, 728 Market street. In fact, Tom has been "performing" there for some days, and in connection with that, The Labor World owes him an apology for not making mention of the fact in a previous issue. But what with the worries of the depression, our senators calling one another bad names and all, the notation was overlooked, and this paper regrets the omission. However, if there any of Tom's many friends who had not learned of his location, they may consider this an invitation to go down and get some of that service for which he is famous.

Clyde Garrett, who also left the Times shop at the same time the card went out, is located at Cochran's, 912-A Market, and reports that business is as usual—whatever that means.

STOREY OPENS A NEW MARKET

Market St. Business Fifth Venture of Local Trades Unionist in Two Years.

Announcement of the opening of the Chattanooga Cash Market at 506 Market street is of particular interest to local trades unionists, from the fact that W. F. Storey, the owner, is a well-known and active member of Local 600, Meatcutters, and has been for a long period a delegate to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council.

Having been successful in operating four other markets, friends of Mr. Storey predict for him a similar experience in the new venture. Since Jan. 1, 1930, prior to which time he was in charge of a Hill Store market near Sixth and Market street, he has opened successively new places at 110 Chickamauga, Rossville, and at 3306, 2303 and 1404 Dodds avenue, and in each case has enjoyed a satisfactory and growing patronage.

Mr. Storey's long experience in both the buying and selling ends of the business has made it possible for him to successfully compete with other markets, and employment of none but first-class, skilled meatcutters has also had a part in his successes.

The new market is in the same building with the Crane Fish company. J. M. Lane will be in charge.

Some attractive opening specials are offered in a large display advertisement in this issue of The Labor World.

Googe Says Bread Is Big Issue With Southern Toilers

Prosperity Dependent on Shorter Hours With Adequate Pay, Acting Head of Organization Campaign Declares.

GEORGE L. GOOGE

Greensboro, N. C., Jan. 27.—"The big issue with organized labor in the south is going to be bread, butter and beans with a little fat back, although we prefer steak, on the side," said George L. Googe, of Savannah, Ga., acting chairman of the southern organization campaign of the American Federation of Labor, during an interview here in which he discussed plans for the work in the south during the coming months.

Googe spent a week looking over the situation in North Carolina. While in this city, he was invited to address the Greensboro Economic league, where he presented the viewpoint of labor in regard to the problem of unemployment.

Reduction of the productive hours of men at work so that each man needing and desiring work may have his share is advocated by organized labor for taking up the unemployment slack in the nation. Googe insisted that this reduction of the working hours, if it is to result in restored prosperity, must be accomplished by enough pay in the pay envelopes to provide the necessities and a few of the luxuries of life for the workers and those dependent upon them.

Low Wages Curtail Market.

Googe was inclined to feel that unemployment in America, although unemployment is world-wide, is largely a national problem. In explanation, he pointed out that wage-earners of America lost $11,000,000,000 in wages last year because of unemployment. That meant that the market for goods in this country was curtailed to that extent during 1931. The speaker believed that the non-payment of war debt payments due us by foreign nations sinks into insignificance beside the loss incurred by American wage-earners.

"I have not yet found a single city in the states covered by my office," stated Googe in discussing relief work, "that is financially able to take care of its unemployed properly."

He told of a city in which practically all of the employed have pledged two per cent of their incomes for relief work. That city has opened a food supply station, a clothing station, and has been carrying out a plan providing three days a week work at $1.50 a day for men out of work. But it has only secured funds sufficient to carry the work on during just half of the winter. He believed that few cities, counties, or states can or will appropriate one dime to meet the tremendous additional emergency this winter.

Sees Labor's Demand Supported.

"Local taxes," said the labor leader, "are derived principally from levies on real estate, while federal taxes come from taxes on incomes, inheritances, tariffs, big corporations, and a number of sources."

Organized labor of the south is uniting with the American Federation of Labor efforts to persuade congress to make a federal appropriation for unemployment relief. Googe suggested that the Economic league members advocate such an appropriation. He felt that labor's request will be backed by every local community honest enough and frank enough to admit that it cannot handle the situation alone.

Express Sympathy For a Brother

At the last meeting of Local 43, Plumbers and Steamfitters, resolutions of condolence with E. S. Stacy, a fellow-member, were adopted, Mr. Stacy having lost his brother, Jack, notation of which appeared in the last issue of The Labor World.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to his last reward Monroe J. (Jack) Stacy, the beloved brother of our brother, Elbert S. Stacy; and,

Whereas, this local sympathizes deeply with Brother Stacy in his loss of his brother, and feel deep regret for the loss to his family; be it

Resolved, that this local hereby expresses its sincere regret and sympathy for our brother and his family in their loss and grief; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to Brother Stacy, and a copy sent to The Labor World for publication.

Local Conditions Worse Than Many Neighboring Cities

Federation President Pleads for Concerted Action.

FLAYS SELFISHNESS OF MORE FORTUNATE

Quotes Mayor Bass as Saying Ten Local Citizens Could Feed Every Hungry Family Without Sacrifice.

Bitterly denouncing "organized power" for its many and varied propoganda methods; sounding a solemn note of warning against the spread of unrest among even those who have always been regarded as conservative, and calling upon all groups of citizens to join in an unselfish movement to care for those who are vainly seeking the opportunity to earn their daily bread, Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and special representative of the parent body, the American Federation of Labor, delivered to his homefolks what was possibly the most dramatic and earnest address of many which he has made before Chattanooga trades unionists.

His reference to "power" came in comment regarding the controversy between Senator Kenneth McKellar and members of the local Chamber of Commerce over government operation vs. private exploitation of Muscle Shoals. He declared he had more than ever of late months been in position to observe the "ethics" of power propagandists, and cited activities in various political, industrial and publicity lines as constituting an encroachment upon democratic institutions.

Turning to the economic situation, Mr. Aymon declared that he has, with other observers, been more and more concerned over the unchecked increase of unemployment and the consequent spread of what would otherwise be regarded as communistic tendencies.

"I have observed economic conditions throughout this territory recently," he said, "and I believe that the situation in my home city right now is worse than in many other localities. Misery and want here is alarming; and the saddest and most deplorable feature of the whole condition is that the well-to-do citizens, or those who are the only ones in position to help, apparently do not, or will not, realize its seriousness and alarming tendencies.

"No later than today the mayor of Chattanooga said to a committee of which I was a member that he could name ten men in Chattanooga who could feed every hungry family in the city and not miss the money more than the ordinary citizen would miss a five-dollar bill.

"Yet many of our more fortunate citizens profess not to know that a great crisis is upon our people which threatens the very peace and tranquillity of city, state and nation.

"It is high time that those who are living in luxury began to look about them and see and understand that the situation is alarming, and do their duty as good American citizens by lending every effort to bring us out of the unprecedented crisis which now confronts us.

"I am informed that bankers and financial institutions are demanding exorbitant rates of interest on municipal and state bonds, thus helping to block public works programs which might otherwise be undertaken to relieve the situation. If our various governments fail to sell bonds, it is entirely probable that schools will be closed and

(Continued on Last Page)

Old Age Pensions For All Railroad Workers Proposed

Local Rail Unions Back National Body Working for Government-Administered System of Retirement Payments.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—A bill to provide old-age or retirement pensions for all railroad employes in the United States is now being prepared in Chicago and will be introduced in congress in the near future. The bill will be sponsored by the Railroad Employers' National Pension association, Inc., with headquarters in this city.

It is proposed to establish a board of administration under control of the interstate commerce commission. Pensions of from $50 to $300 a month will be called for in the bill. It is proposed to fix the retirement age at 65 at the start, the age to be lowered as experience shows that this can be done with safety to the funds in hand.

It is proposed that approximately 60 per cent of the money necessary to create the national pension fund shall come from the carriers and 40 per cent from the employes. The government is called upon to provide the administrative machinery only, with equal representation from the employers, the employes and the public.

The national organization of railroad employes sponsoring this plan is comprised of representatives of local lodges and local unions of the various standard railroad labor organizations in more than one-half of the states in the Union. The movement is particularly strong on the Pacific coast, according to information received here. However, the heads of several of the big brotherhoods are in opposition to the movement.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA SETS UP SYSTEM OF LABOR COURTS

Prague, Czechoslovakia.—The new law setting up labor courts, with jurisdiction in disputes arising out of contracts for the hire of services or apprenticeship agreements based on private law contract, went into effect on January 1.

The powers of the courts will not extend to disputes for which special bodies have already been made competent by the legislation on works councils, mines councils, works committees, the Elbe shipping tribunal, or the legislation applying to house porters. Nor does their jurisdiction include disputes with state employes or the employes of state undertakings.

The plan consists of labor courts, the district court which acts as a court of appeal, and the supreme court which acts as a court of revision.

A duly constituted labor court consists of a chairman, who must be a professional judge, and two "assessors" appointed by the president of the supreme court from persons proposed by the central industrial associations of employers and workers. The district court consists of three professional judges and two "assessors" appointed by the president of the supreme court.

In the case of collective labor disputes between one or more employers or employers' organizations and one or more workers' organizations, the parties may submit their disputes to the labor courts for conciliation.

MACHINERY DESTROYS JOBS, JARRETT SAYS

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The owners and managers of West Virginia industries spent more than $76,000,000 for new machinery from 1925 to 1930, according to Mr. Howard S. Jarrett, West Virginia commissioner of labor.

As an illustration of the increased productive power of the modern wage earner under labor-displacing machinery, Mr. Jarrett said he recently watched forty women with forty machines perform the work formerly done by 500 persons. He said that if work cannot be made sufficient to provide the workers with the necessaries of life, "they must depend on unemployment insurance or as a last resort, the dole—in which they are not keep to become participants."

The state's last unemployment survey, Mr. Jarrett said, showed 42,000 unemployed exclusive of mine workers.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part III

Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's.
MAT. XXII:21

WM. L. MOSS

Jesus' teaching was, broadly speaking, of a two-fold nature. He spoke chiefly of God and spoke chiefly to the individual: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength; this is the first commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these."—(Mk. 12:30, 31.) From the above we can readily understand Jesus had in mind only one major objective, the bringing about of the Kingdom of God, and proposed to make this Kingdom the common meeting ground of God and men. Furthermore, He kept His teaching singularly free of everything that might detract from this principal objective toward which he desired to turn all eyes.

I mean by this that while Jesus was teaching there surrounded Him on every hand political oppression in sore need of an anodyne which He alone was capable of supplying, social injustice needing the firm reforming hand of an idealist such as He was, and an appalling number of illiterate persons being led by arrogant religious leaders who turned the people's blindness to their own profit, yet Jesus never for the fraction of a moment wavered in His determination to work toward the goal of which He had spoken in His Sermon on the Mount in unmistakable language that others might the more easily follow Him and know where He was leading them: "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and His righteousness." (Mt. 6:33.)

To Jesus, the Kingdom was the earthly connecting link between the Father and His children. "Thy kingdom come" was, as Jesus made it, the logical earnest prayer of God's children that this connecting link or brotherhood on earth might be enlarged to embrace all men everywhere. The basis of this Kingdom which Jesus came to establish and for which He bade God's children pray is none other than God Himself, and it is to be a Kingdom neither political nor temporal, but one far above either of these. It is a Kingdom in which God is the Ruler, holding sway over the hearts and lives of the subjects of that Kingdom, individual men of every race and color.

CANADIAN RY. SHOPMEN PUT ON FIVE-DAY WEEK

Montreal, Canada.—Officials of the Canadian National railways announced that during February and March the principal shops of the system will operate on a five-day week for three weeks each month. About 10,000 employes are affected.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 10 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.
Sold in 25¢ packages.

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

Congress Sets a Stage

Congress has enacted what is known as the emergency reconstruction bill. It is distinctly the president's measure—his device for getting us out of the jam.

Inasmuch as congress has had before it no alternative, congress had to pass the presidential measure, establishing an enormous credit organization which is supposed to loosen the wheels of industry.

We have, in reality, a group of measures, but they unite into one program. The only theory upon which this program can be approved by those who care about the accounting surely to be brought by the future is that we are in a desperate fix and it is better to pay a high price for a cure than not to be cured. This is a slim basis upon which to record approval and give sanction, but let it go at that.

* * *

It is assumed that every possible power will be mobilized to create something that looks like prosperity by midsummer. But the end of the story will be this: The great money kings will take out of the situation such a toll as even they, accustomed to fabulous takings, have never yet had in their acquisitive fingers. At the end of a long, long story of toll-taking at the expense of peoples in distress, this is the grand climax, the ultimate, the last Alpine height, glistening with an aurora of gold.

This is no partisan criticism of the legislation just enacted. It is not partisan legislation. Both parties have joined to create a bankers' holiday, out of which it is hoped the people will get at least some circus lemonade and perhaps a ham sandwich.

* * *

It will help, and there is no other promise of help. So we take it with thanks. But if we think at all, we must be staggered at the price to be paid in the end. Banking gentlemen will go on a lot of additional boards of directors before this new legislation has worked its way with our lives and our industry.

* * *

Meanwhile the fundamentals of our economic order, which have been almost wholly ignored, will go on, inexorably working their way with things. Unless there is an enormous and wholesale readjustment of wages and hours of labor, a dozen reconstruction bills will not work a cure. The business of wage-cutting will have to be reversed with a vengeance. Failing in that, the machines of America will pile up their unsalable piles, faster than before, and we shall be sailing blissfully and mostly in ignorance to another debacle—one of even grander proportions.

Before long the American people will have to decide whether this nation is for men, or whether it is for finance captains and the machines they own. The problem is to work out the future through democracy. Failing in that, we shall have something less beautiful.

These are things to think about while the new legislation worms its way toward action to create something that looks like prosperity, but that may be a masked prelude to greater drama and deeper tragedy.

If a meed of prosperity comes, take it and grow fat upon it, you whose doorway it touches, but DO NOT BE FOOLED!

Employers and Living Standards

The editor of the Washington Post says that "Europe is still practicing the exploitation of its labor with a view of selling large quantities of its products abroad, instead of building up its home markets by raising the standards of living." This is the same as saying that American employers, in contradistinction to their European brethren, are engaged in raising the living standards of American workers.

Living standards are largely determined by earnings. The editor of the Post evidently is oblivious of the fact that American employers during the past two years have reduced the living standards of millions of workers to the charity basis by refusing to employ them at any wage, and drastically lowered the living standards of millions of others by wage cuts and part time work.

Right now the executives of our railroad companies are working together to reduce the living standards of railroad workers by a ten per cent wage cut. And our employers as a whole absolutely refuse to reduce the hours of labor to the seven-hour day and the five-day week and thus automatically provide jobs for at least eight million unemployed persons and raise their living standards from the near-starvation basis to the standard fixed by reasonable wages.

As a rule it may be stated that when it comes to labor the employers of the United States, Europe, and every other country apply the identical policy of extorting from the workers as large an output as possible for the lowest wages that economic and social conditions will permit.

Low Wages and Prosperity

One of the arguments of wage reduction advocates is the claim that lower wages will stimulate business recovery and hasten the return of prosperity by enabling manufacturers to reduce their production costs and consequently the prices for the articles which their employes produce.

This contention received a heavy blow by the report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics on wages of farm laborers. The bureau said that wages on United States farms have dropped below the 1913 level. Lowest wages are paid in the South Central and South Atlantic states, at 72 to 74 cents a day with board and 96 cents to $1.02 a day without board. Highest wages are paid in the North Atlantic states, where the average rate is $1.70 per day with board and $2.37 without board.

Monthly rates, the bureau found, range from $14.43 with board in the South Atlantic states to $32.39 with board in the Far Western states; and without board, from $21.80 in the South Atlantic states to $31.45 in the Far Western states.

The bureau also found numerous instances, particularly in the North Central states, of laborers driven to the point of working for their food and lodging alone, which is the diet the farmers furnish to their horses.

If the wage reducers' contention that low wages and the following low production costs contribute to business revival and prosperity, the farmers should be in the foremost ranks of prosperity.

But the truth is that millions of them are on the verge of bankruptcy despite the fact that in addition to low wages they are assisted by the federal land banks to loan them hundreds of millions of government furnished money at reasonable rates and backed up by the federal farm board subsidized with $500,000,000 supplied by the government to stabilize the prices of farm products at reasonable figures.

Their contention is so desperate that congress has appropriated an additional $125,000,000 for the use of the federal land banks to assist them with new loans.

The situation in which the American farmers are placed should put a definite quietus on the activities of low-wage propagandists.

Low wages, with the consequent small buying power of the workers, are our greatest handicap to the revival of normal business activity and the return of prosperity.

It is regrettable that some of our leading business men have not the clearness of vision to see this elemental economic truth.

Labor's Remuneration

There is a tendency among certain writers on economics and industrial relations to assume that all the workers are entitled to is a "living wage."

This theory frequently expresses itself in the declaration that if those who own and control our industries cannot furnish work at wages large enough to provide the workers with the necessaries of life, then there must be some form of unemployment insurance or, as a last resort, relief in the form of public or private charity with charity standards of living based on scientifically prepared budgets designed to keep the workers alive and but little more.

This reactionary idea should be scrapped. Labor does most of the productive work in all departments of our economic life. With modern machinery, the workers not only produce earnings large enough to provide a "living wage" for themselves and a fair return to the owners on their legitimate investment, but also produce surplus earnings running into billions of dollars.

The theory of the "living wage" people is that this immense surplus belongs of right to those who own and control industry.

Labor does not subscribe to this theory. Labor's policy declares that a large and ever larger portion of this surplus shall go to the workers in wages, and that the amount shall not be determined in the least by what it costs the workers to live.

A living was what the slave owners gave their slave workers. Labor has passed beyond the slave status. Living-wage employers and economists are still dominated by the slave conception. They should modernize their viewpoint.

PRIDE AND HONOR!

Editor The Labor World:

Mister Editor, I believe that it is an accepted fact that the "ultimate consumer" will have to pay the tax. If so, isn't it about time for old John Public, Big Business and others to consider the following:?

If the ultimate consumer has got to absorb all the billions of losses this country has suffered, in this depression, and the ultimate consumer hasn't got a job, and has already spent all his money, isn't it about time for all this charity business to be thrown aside, and the idea of putting old Ultimate to work, so he can pay the bill, to be carefully considered? And, if you don't put him to work so he can pay and he starves to death, who the devil do you expect to make pay this loss? And, how long do you expect this depression to last, if you don't put him to work?

It looks foolish to me to try to prolong his agony and suffering by keeping him barely alive and forcing him to bow his proud head in shame and mortification as he goes to the public soup kitchens with a tin bucket to get a "dole" to keep his wife and kids from starving! Let him die and keep his pride and honor, for God's sake!

H. F. B.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Now that we have so little money to buy food, and the bosses are trying to pound wages back to pre-war levels, just how much does it cost to live, anyway?

The bureau of labor statistics tabulation for the month of December, 1931, basing the price index on weighted figures (which allow the proper proportion of each kind of food according to its common use) says that average food prices in December, 1930, were 37.2 per cent higher than in 1913, and in December, 1931, food prices were still 14.3 per cent higher than in 1913; and that for the year 1931 food prices were 21.3 per cent higher than in 1913.

* * *

Meanwhile, taking 1926 as the basic 100, the figures showing volume of employment and of pay rolls tell quite a different story. In textiles, the amount of employment in December, 1931, was 72.8, and the pay roll was 55.8, as compared with 1926. Total of wages there was 17 points lower than total employment.

In iron and steel, total employment was 58.8, or 41.2 points below 1926; while total wages was represented by 38.0, or 62 points below 1926. Pay roll dropped 21.8 points more than employment.

Leather and its products showed in December an employment index of 72.4, and a pay roll index of 48.6; stone, clay and glass products showed an employment index of 51.7, and a pay roll index of 36.9. Automobiles record was an employment index of 61.6, and a pay roll index of 46.7.

* * *

The total average of all industries reported was an employment index of 65.3 for December, and a pay roll index of 50.9, based on 1926 as 100. If these figures can be taken as representative of the conditions in manufacturing industries, half of the purchasing power of labor employed in industry in 1926 is gone. Could war be any worse?

* * *

The Labor World has had some hard things to say about bankers, but there are bankers and bankers. Not all of them stand for grabbing every cent in sight, regardless of the public welfare. There are some enlightened bankers, with ideas foreign to the general run of the tribe. For example, there is R. M. Farrar, described as a leading banker of Houston, Tex., who is quoted as advocating, among other things, a minimum wage of $5 per day for every adult worker, limiting of profits of all corporations to 8 per cent, Uncle Sam to be the only banker, in connection with the postoffice department and heavy taxing of American wealth used in building factories in foreign countries.

As the Houston Labor Messenger remarks in commenting on points made by Mr. Farrar, they are the expression of a courageous mind, who is not afraid to advance ideas for the welfare of the country.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What is the total unemployment in the world at the present time?

A.—The total is not known. The International Labor office at Geneva, Switzerland, estimates there will be 70 millions involved either directly or indirectly in unemployment this winter.

* * *

Q.—Will there be an important labor meeting held in Washington in February?

A.—Two important meetings will be held. The Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, meets Feb. 2. On Feb. 9 the council will meet with heads of national and international unions to consider labor's legislative program.

MEXICAN JOBLESS ASK RELIEF

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—About 4,000 jobless workers presented a memorial to the municipal council demanding relief in the form of food, rent moratorium, and fifty cents a day in cash.

THE COST IS SMALL WHEREVER YOU CALL

Let the Telephone
Keep Your Circle Together

When friends have moved to other cities, children are away at school or you are many miles from the folks back home . . . remember you can bring them to you easily and quickly by telephone.

Next best to seeing friends and relatives is talking with them. Even when they are miles away you can telephone them at small cost.

Out-of-town telephoning costs less than most people imagine. For example, the station-to-station day rate to a point 125 miles away is about 75 cents. If you call during the night period, the rate is much lower.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick. Safe. Sure.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Pres.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND	Very best. 4-lb Pail, 32c; 8-lb. Pail, 59c; 4 lbs. Bulk	25c
PEACHES	"Del Monte," Large 2½ Size, Melba Halves — Can	17c
CHERRIES	Size 2 Can, Red Pitted Sour for Pies — Can	12c
POLLY RICH	That Good Flour, Guaranteed; Plain or S. R. 24-lb. Bag	63c
PORK & BEANS	Armour's "Veri-Best" Regular 10c size—Can	5c
TOMATOES	Size 2 Can, 19 ozs., Best Grade — Can	6c

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

FENTRESS COAL
"100 Per Cent Union"
ACME COAL CO.
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PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
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RAWLINGS — RAY SEAGLE
WALTERS — H. M. JUDD
BROOKING — J. M. JARVIS
R. B. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
R. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

virtue of a deed of trust executed by Thomas and wife, Della Thomas, dated ber 1, 1925, of record in Book "F", ge 19, Page 263 et seq., of the Register's e of Hamilton County, Tennessee, refer- of which is made for a full recital of ents, and for the purpose of satis- he indebtedness therein mentioned (de- ault having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trus- tee under said deed of trust, will, at the re- quest of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public out- cry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of ex- emptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Ten- nessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1932

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Fifth (5th) Civil District, County of Ham- ilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Ten (10), Block Number Two (2), Forest Nine (169), East End Land Addition Number One (1), as the same appears on the plat of said Addition of record in the Register's Office Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Sterling, Trustee, dated September 22, of record in Book "Z," Volume 18, 421 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its pre- visions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said in- debtedness), as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebted- ness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Fifth (5th) Civil District, County of Hamil- ton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Fourteen (14), Block Number Two (2), Forest Hills (44), Orchard Knob, the McCallie Place Land and Improvement Company's Addition to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North line of Oak Street and extends Northwardly along the East side of Willow Street a dis- tance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. Bohanan, dated July 11, 1928, of Book "M," Volume 23, Page 196, of the Register's Office of Hamilton Tennessee, reference to which is made a full recital of its provisions, and for purpose of satisfying the indebtedness mentioned (default having been made payment of said indebtedness) the un- ed, as trustee under said deed of trust, the request of the holder of the note esenting said indebtedness, offer for sale ublic outcry to the highest and best bid- for cash and in bar of all equities of re- mption, homestead, dower and all other hts of exemptions of every kind, at the of the Court House of Hamilton Tennessee, on

SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1932,

lawful hours in front of the west the Court House in Chattanooga, Ten- ee, for sale and will sell to the and best bidder at public outcry for cash and in bar of the equities of mption, dower and homestead, the follow- described real estate in Hamilton County, see, to-wit:

Number forty-three (43), in block num- three (3), Coulter's Addition to East as shown by plat of record in Plat No. 2, Page 9, in the register's office Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot s feet on the west line of Avenue L (Rose Street) and extends back ty, of uniform width, a distance of to the east line of lot 48, in said

deed of trust warrants the title as free and unincumbered, but said sale as Trustee only.

This the 13th day of January, 1932.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by E. Ireland and wife, Laura L. Ire- dated September 25, 1930, of record in Volume 25, Page 538 et seq., of Register's Office of Hamilton County, reference to which is made for a ll of its provisions, and for the pur- satisfying the indebtedness therein ed (default having been made in the of said indebtedness) the under- e trustee under said deed of trust, the request of the holder of the note ting said indebtedness, offer for sale ublic outcry to the highest and best bid- each and in bar of all equities of , homestead, dower and all other of exemptions of every kind at the of the Court House of Hamilton Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., following real estate in City of Chatta- Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit: Number Eight (8), Block Number One Forest Crest Sub-division, as shown by record in Plat Book 8, page 52 of Register's Office of Hamilton County, e said lot fronts 98.71 feet, more on the east line of Peachbloom Drive ends back eastwardly 167 feet, more to the west line of Lot Number Five said block

will be made subject to a first lien to secure the Administration & pany, and to any unpaid taxes. believed to be good, but will sell and as Trustee only.

15th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST & BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested undersigned Trustee by a deed of executed by Annie Grimes and Treesie dated July 7, 1928, and registered l. 1, 1932, in Book G, Vol. 26, Page in the register's office of Hamilton Tennessee, and default having been in the payment of the note due in 1931, in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, 20) monthly note due June, 1931, and each month since that date to the time, each note in the sum of Six- Dollars, said notes being part of the in- tness secured by said deed of trust, and performance of the conditions of said of trust, and said default having con- for more than thirty days, and the and owner of said indebtedness de- and requesting the foreclosure of deed of trust to satisfy the payment of indebtedness, I, S. S. Koons, Trustee, of Tennessee, will on

SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1932,

lawful hours in front of the west the Court House in Chattanooga, Ten- offer

ROLLER SKATING

MEMORIAL

AUDITORIUM

MAIN FLOOR

EVERY SATURDAY

2:00 - 5:00 7:30 - 10:30

STUNTS : CLOWNS : GAMES

Warner Park Rink

Newly Surfaced Floor

Every Tues., Thurs., Sunday

2:00 - 5:00 7:30 - 10:30

Private Parties by Appointment on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

FUN FOR ALL!

Rollaway Roller Rink Co.

"King Morgan!"

Great New York Bankers Wax Ever More Powerful as "Institutions in Distress"—Utilities, Motion Picture, Oil and Many Others Fall Into Their Laps.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

New York City, Jan. 28.—"King Morgan" will be crowned on the wreckage of this depression—with, of course, some lesser kings—but up on top there will be—

King Morgan!

Today the principalities are being piled up in the House of Morgan—the duchies and the baronial estates and even some sizeable erstwhile independent kingdoms.

"Institutions in distress," they are called.

They can't make the grade.

A man who needs a blood transfusion if he is to live can't make faces at the giver of the blood.

Morgan Gathers 'Em In.

Institutions must have credit or money. So, the industries go on, in a way, but titles change hands.

Today Morgan is gathering in utilities, motion pictures, oil—many things.

It is said that Sam Insull—the great Sam Insull of the middle west—sits on the empty throne of his proud principality. Morgan is the boss.

Morgan is "reorganizing" old owners and bosses out of power.

But it isn't only Morgan.

Small Oil Firms "Taken."

Oil could be raked into a goodly scandal today. From many sources the information comes. Gulf Oil, the big Mellon outfit, candidly sets forth in its official statement that it is conserving its funds to take over "distressed independents." They are in distress and they are being taken.

This depression has put shoals of them "on the spot" and they find it a hot seat.

Gulf has taken over many of them.

Doherty, with his big Cities Service, has taken over at least two.

Standard of New York and California find the field fair for similar operations.

Giant Merger Forecast.

Report even goes so far as to forecast an early merger of Dutch Shell interests in the United States with Standard and their joint operation under Canadian law as Imperial Oil.

A giant oil monopoly is in the making—because the independents can't hang on against low prices and general depression.

Old General Depression hits them in the face and they tumble backward into the waiting arms of Mr. Monopoly.

King Morgan—King Mellon—perhaps Prince Doherty and likewise a reigning house behind the portals of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

MORE ABOUT

SEN. M'KELLAR

(Continued from First Page)

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night, both in the terms of a resolution adopted commending the senator for his championship of the rights of his constituency against the encroachments of mass financial and political power, and in the tenor of remarks which accompanied the introduction and passage of the resolution.

It was poined out that Senator McKellar had formerly opposed legislation providing for government operation of the Shoals, for the reason that he felt the interests of the people of Tennessee were not protected, but when this objection was eliminated and the Norris bill, providing that the whole people share in the benefits of the project rather than "power" interests, he had thrown his support to the proposal, and for years has been a consistent advocate of this plan. It was also recalled that much of the present opposition to the senator is not new, but extends over a period of many years during which Mr. McKellar has championed the rights of the people against selfish and reactionary interests.

Much of the same kind of opposition was thrown into the fight against McKellar, it was recalled, in the campaign of several years ago, when one Capt. Fitzhugh was chosen by the reactionaries to oust the senior senator. The present alignment against him, it was brought out, does not appear to be much different. Later one Finis Garrett, who had a long record in the United States congress, with few if any progressive votes to his credit, was "touted up" to beat McKellar, and led like a lamb to the slaughter. And the alignment here, it was charged, was about the same.

The above and other points, together with some comment on the activities of the "power trust," led up to the passage of the resolution of approval of Senator McKellar's stand in the present controversy, and leaves no room for doubt that the lawmaker's constituency is at least not unanimous in condemning his attitude.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, a group of prominent local citizens, including a member of the president's power commission, named by Gov. Horton, recently paid a visit to Washington under auspices of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce in the interest of the development of the Tennessee river by private capital have seen fit to bitterly attack the attitude of the Hon. K. D. McKellar, who has for years consistently supported the so-called Norris bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals; and,

Whereas, we believe that Senator McKellar, in supporting the Norris bill as opposed to various schemes for private exploitation of this vast natural resource, is acting in the interest of the common people and against continued centralization of power into a few hands; and,

Whereas, labor is as vitally interested in the early development of Muscle Shoals and the Tennessee river as, possibly, are any other individuals or groups of citizens; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, representing thousands of working people in the Chattanooga district, That we deplore the condemnation of Senator McKellar, as given publicity by the Chamber of Commerce delegation, as unwarranted and unfair to a lawmaker who has the intestinal stamina to stand by his convictions in the interest of his constituents, and we commend Senator McKellar for his unyielding attitude in the face of powerful pressure; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished each member of the Tennessee delegation in the senate and congress; and copies also be mailed to labor bodies throughout the state, with the request that they adopt a similar stand.

MORE ABOUT

PAUL AYMON

(Continued from First Page)

various other arms of government crippled, thus creating more unemployment and misery. In our city schools alone there are more than 900 teachers, if my information is correct, who might be added to the out-of-works.

"This crisis will not be settled by petty bickerings and selfish motives. Last night I heard a nationally-famous comedian say over the radio that one trouble with us is that there are too many politicians with their ears to the ground rather than with their shoulders to the wheel. If he will agree to include in the list bankers, industrialists, economists and a few others, I will agree with him 100 per cent.

"I repeat, the situation is serious—alarming. Relief must come at once, and from those in position to grant it. Hardly a day passes but that we hear the remark that it would be better for those who have plenty to give up a small share in this emergency than to have their all taken from them eventually.

"We of organized labor have constituted a bulwark against attacks on our institutions, and against lawlessness of all kinds. However, the time appears to be fast approaching when it will be impossible for the American labor movement, or any other force in our great country, to withstand the demands of a hungry and cold citizenship, who are asking only the privilege of earning their share of the bountiful supplies of necessities with which our nation has been blessed by Providence.

"We believe that our past activities entitle us to be classed as conservative, patriotic and intelligent citizens. In the name of the American Federation of Labor, in the name of hundreds of my fellow-citizens of Chattanooga, I call upon industrial, civic, fraternal, religious and other responsible bodies to come together in a spirit of co-operation and patriotism, to intelligently solve our great problems and prevent the chaos which is sure to come when the conservative citizen through necessity joins the ranks of the radicals."

In discussing the troubles of thousands of workers, Mr. Aymon recalled that many are now losing homes into which they had placed srtuggles and sacrifices of almost a lifetime. Many of these, he declared, lack little of being fully paid for, and he expressed the conviction that provision should be made in such emergencies either for protection of the equity or for some return to the unfortunate who finds himself in this unenviable position.

The Chattanoogan was given closest attention by a large number of delegates present, and frequent applause attested that his remarks were approved.

Mr. Aymon left Wednesday for Anniston, Ala., and plans to return home within a few days to complete some work already begun here.

He Wouldn't "Walk a Mile" for a "Scab" Cigarette.

(A Commuincation to "Labor.")

Hope of the Tobacco Workers' International union of securing recognition from the Reynolds Tobacco company, makers of Camel cigarettes and Prince Albert tobacco, has been blasted by a curt statement by the company that "it is not interested in any contractural relations with organized labor."

Under the circumstances, should organized labor "walk a mile" to buy the products of a nonunion company paying 10 cents an hour to its employes, when it is possible to get cigarettes and tobacco made in a union shop, paying the union scale, at no increase in price?

E. LEWIS EVANS,
President T. W. I. U.
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Keck—Do you believe that there is a higher power?

Mr. Peck—My good man, I married her.

Announcement of the Opening

CHATTANOOGA CASH MARKET

ASSOCIATED WITH CRANE FISH CO.

505 Market Street

Owned and Operated by W. F. STOREY

(In Charge of Hill Store Market at Market and Sixth Sts., prior to Jan. 1, 1930)

Offering a Complete Line of Finest Native and Western Meats, at Attractive Prices

None But Highly-Skilled

INTERNATIONAL UNION MARKET

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That this Meat Market is conducted in accordance with the rules of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, A. F. of L. Therefore we commend it to the patronage of all.

Meatcutters Employed

OPENING SPECIALS

For Friday and Saturday

PURE Lard . . . lb. 7c	PURE PORK Sausage . . lb. 8c

Streaked Meat	lb. 9c
Sliced Ham, Center Cut	lb. 29c
Hams, Half or Whole, Sugar-Cured	lb. 13½c
Sliced Bacon, Sugar Cured	lb. 19c

Shankless Sugar Cured Picnic Hams . Each 49c	PURE PORK Bacon Squares Lb. 8c

Pork	Pork Roast, Fresh	lb. 10c
	Pork Steak, Lean	lb. 10c
	Fresh Spare Ribs	lb. 9c
	Country Back Bones	lb. 15c
	Sausage, Home-Made	lb. 15c
Young Western Beef	Loin or Round Steak	lb. 17c
	Steak, Tender	lb. 12½c
	Beef Roast	lb. 10c
	Stew, Brisket or Rib	lb. 8½c
Native Veal	Veal Cutlets	lb. 25c
	Veal Chops	lb. 14c
	Veal Roast	lb. 10c
	Calf Liver, Fresh Native	lb. 29c
Lamb	Lamb Legs	lb. 17½c
	Lamb Chops	lb. 17½c
	Lamb Shoulders	lb. 10c

As proprietor of Crane Fish Company I wish to take this opportunity to thank the retail buying public of Chattanooga for the hearty support they have given me during the past ten (10) years. At the same time requesting that you will give the same hearty support to Mr. W. Fred Storey, who prior to Jan. 1, 1930, was Manager of the H. G. Hill meat market at Sixth and Market Streets.

Since reopening my sea-food business at 505 Market Street it has been my purpose to have associated with me a first-class meat market just as soon as I could find a competent meat man whose ideas of service to the public would coincide with my own.

Our customers will find that the fresh and cured meats handled by the Chattanooga Cash Market will always be of the same high quality as the fish, oysters and other sea-foods, poultry and eggs that we have endeavored to furnish you for these ten years, and it is with pleasure that I recommend to you my associate business.

RICHARD N. CRANE, Proprietor Crane Fish Company.

Chattanooga Cash Market

CRANE FISH COMPANY

505 Market Street

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

517 Market Street

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

PARAGON CAFE

11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg
Opposite Central Market

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00

Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

CITY COAL CO.

718 E. Main 6-3163

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."

—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. E-78

CARDUI

Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

FINAL NOTICE

On 1930 Levy State and County Taxes

To Delinquent Taxpayers:

You are advised that after February 1 additional penalties and costs will be imposed in consequence of suits to be filed for enforcement of the lien for taxes against land; until the filing of such suits, taxes may be paid at my office.

ALVIN SHIPP,
County Trustee.

Complying with Paragraph 1586, 1932 Code of Tennessee

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 5 1932 | Number 41

NFORCEMENT BARBERS' LAW IS DEMANDED

Namara Charges Board Has Failed to Function.

CLARES PUBLIC SHOULD GET ACTION

t-Throat "Cheap" Shops Unfair Burden on Legitimate Business.

bbing members of the state rd of barbers' examiners "politi- friends of the state administra- and charging gross incompe- and deliberate failure to en- the law which they are paid to orce, George B. McNamara, of phis, representative of the Jour- men Barbers' International union, nday declared that the legiti- master barber as well as the ymen is bearing an unfair bur- n his efforts to comply with the ary regulations which the bar- law provides for.

e Tennessee barbers' license law, McNamara explained, was en- after a campaign of education lasted for years, and is de- to protect the general public the dangers of cheap, insanitary and so-called barbers to whom kiness and sanitation is an un- ue quantity.

erators of union barber shops, ther with their employes, compe- skilled craftsmen, he said, bat- for the enactment of the law, ure complying with its provisions even though strict observance ese terms work somewhat of a ship in the face of competitors are not for the law and are not ed by the board to carry out its

der the terms of the act, Mr. Namara continued, three men, ap- ted by the governor, are charged the duty of examining and ing barbers, inspecting all shops enforcing sanitary regulations. ries of these examiners are paid fees which the barbers them- pay, he said. In the naming board Gov. Horton apparently no thought to fitness of the ker for the service which he was ired to render. Mr. McNamara nd in fact probably did not whether the appointee was ac- a barber, which the law pre- es.

an illustration of how law the has been," he continued, "I can to my own experience as a local esentative in the city of Mem- where I served for two years effort to have the law enforced. ng that time I cited 132 shop s and barbers for violations, of them two or three times— of all these not a single one was ished.

the recent session of the leg- re a representative discovered $31,500 had been spent by the t, and on the assumption that had come from the taxpayers in eal he introduced a bill repealing law. After being shown, how- that costs of the 'enforcement' all borne by the barbers them- he immediately withdrew the provision.

he law not only requires an ex- ation for competency, but guards ost diseased and unclean men en- g or remaining in the business. o requires a high standard of iness around each shop; de- sterilized tools, clean linen for customer and other standards make for the protection of the . This naturally makes the ex- of the shop which is observing law considerably more than the which is not, and with union pro- ors and journeymen complying being forced to compete with ate competition, an unfair bur- is thus being placed on those are endeavoring to protect their mers. It seems to me that the eral public, or at least those who gular patrons of barber shops, d interest themselves to the ex- of demanding compliance with ct, or at least be certain to pat- ize those shops which observe the

do not hesitate to express the ion that it would be impossi- e local shops to observe all the ions of the law and exist on a lower scale of prices than they now charging. A score or more ties where I have been called in ost few months have attempted mulate business through the ng of prices, and in no instance the move proved successful.

arbers' license laws, similar to nnessee statute, are now in op- n in thirty-eight states, and has returned to the old haphaz- system of allowing any Tom, er Harry who would accumulate ber and a pair of shears to set up as a barber."

ked about the local situation, Mr. Namara said that at a meeting terday with the proprietors it greed that no immediate changes ld be made in the Chattanooga scale. He said the present ment runs until April 1, and al- a new contract committee is surveying the situation and con- g with proprietors as to the terms of a new agreement. In all probability, he said, some adjustments will be made, but he did not say just what these changes would cover.

Mr. McNamara came into Chattanooga Tuesday, and will probably remain here over the week-end. He is well known in labor circles throughout the state, having been active in the councils of the Tennessee Federation for several years, and is secretary-treasurer of his local union in the Bluff City.

Miners Advocate Thirty-Hour Week For Coal Industry

Indianapolis Convention Also Urges Federal Regulation as Cure for Economic Evils of Bituminous Trade.

Indianapolis, Ind.—In a report submitted by international officers to the thirty-second biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America, in session here, the five-day week with six hours of work per day, is proposed as a remedy for the bad conditions existing in the bituminous coal industry. The report also proposed federal regulation of bituminous coal mining. The report was approved by the convention.

Bituminous coal mining is a "horrible example" of the results of wage cutting, cutthroat competition, destruction of employes' purchasing power and other evils of the soft coal industry, the report declares.

The report was signed by President John L. Lewis, Vice-President Philip Murray and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy.

Coal Most Depressed.

"Even taking into consideration the ruthless wage cuts that have taken place in American industry in the last two years," the report said, "bituminous coal, from the standpoint of comparison of low-wage rate, profitless operation, as well as diminished consumption and reduced working time, stands out as the most depressed of all American industries.

Discussing federal regulation of bituminous coal mining, the report indorsed the bill introduced by Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, providing for a federal coal commission.

The report declared that "during the past ten years the per man day production of bituminous coal miners has increased 20 per cent. This increased production has resulted in decreased earnings for coal miners and created a competitive situation that has eliminated all profits for the coal companies and in addition has thrown more than 200,000 coal miners out of employment.

"Here we have efficiency," declared the report, "the gains of which to the coal industry are represented by a big minus."

Green Assails Low Wages.

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, addressed the convention in support of acceptance of the United Mine Workers as a stabilizing force of economic well being.

He advocated a wage scale that would raise the standard of living and provide a profit for coal operators.

"No group representing labor can meet without considering the present economic conditions now aggravated by the widespread unemployment," he said. "During this period of stress no group has suffered as much as the United Mine Workers.

"If wage reductions are a remedy for unemployment, then the mining industry ought to be the most prosperous in the world," Mr. Green added. "It is an object lesson of an unsound economic policy which brings a lower standard of living."

BROWN WANTS JOB AS WAR CORRESPONDENT

Editor, The Labor World:

Dear Sir: In view of the highly unsettled condition of affairs in the Far East, and the still more unsettled conditions in our own fair land, I feel constrained to choose the least of two evils. Therefore I am hereby making my application to you, the managing director, or something, of your, er . . . grand and glorious sheet, The Labor World, for a position (not a job) as war correspondent for the Labor World in China. I believe you have a general idea of my ability to write plain English, as I have been more or less of a correspondent for your paper for more years than I care to admit. The salary doesn't matter, as I am, at present, entirely without a salary, and if I get enough expenses to be able to eat that will be entirely satisfactory.

I will be ready to leave for the scene of action just as soon as I can secure a tin hat and a bullet-proof coat, vest and pants, and a clean shirt and collar button, as I don't want to get into the same fix I hear Will Rogers is in, and need a clean shirt. It is true that I don't know how to spell Shanghai, but I can spell China and Japan, and Hong Kong. Maybe a few other names over there, and, being pretty deaf now, I would not be discommoded by such things as "deafening bombardments" or explosions.

Hoping this application will meet with your favorable consideration, and that I may be able to escape the, er (Hades) that this country's Big Business seems bent upon bringing to it, I am, hopefully yours,

H. F. B.

PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER PUTS TEETH IN FAIR-WAGE LAW; RAPS GREEDY CONTRACTORS

The Executive Order issued by President Hoover stipulating that contracts for the construction of federal public buildings shall include a provision for the payment of the prevailing wage rate will effectively prevent low-wage employers from violating the law on this subject enacted by congress last year.

Many contractors violated the law directly. They also pretended to obey the law after being ordered to do so by Secretary of Labor Doak, and then violated it indirectly by making employes sign statements that they were paid the prevailing rate when in fact the contractors paid them less.

The text of President Hoover's executive order follows:

"In order to effect the purposes of the act entitled 'An Act Relating to the Rate of Wages for Laborers and Mechanics Employed on Public Buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by Contractors and Subcontractors, and for Other Purposes,' approved March 3, 1931, it is hereby ordered that in all contracts within the terms of said act there shall be added to the stipulation required by said act the folloping stipulations:

"It is expressly understood and agreed that the aforesaid wages shall be paid unconditionally in full not less often than once a week and in lawful money of the United States, to the full amount accrued to each individual at time of payment and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account.

"It is expressly understood and agreed that for the purpose of said act every person, while performing work of a laborer or mechanic on the public work covered by this contract, is to be regarded as employed as a laborer or mechanic by the contractor or subtractor, regardless of any contractural relationship alleged to exist between the contractor or any subcontractor and such laborer or mechanic.

"It is understood and agreed that the pay rolls of the contractor and all subcontractors and agreements made by the contractor or subcontractor or any other party relating to the employment of laborers or mechanics, or the performance of the work of laborers and mechanics on said buildings, and to the wages or compensation to be paid therefor, are to be open to inspection by the contracting officer at such times as the latter may elect, provided that such inspection shall not interfere with the proper and orderly prosecution of the work, and that a clearly legible statement of the rates payable as aforesaid under this contract shall be posted by the contractor in a prominent and easily accessible place at the site of the work so that such statement may be seen at any time by persons engaged on the work.

"It is further expressly understood and agreed that if it should be found by the contracting officer that any laborer or mechanic employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public work covered by this contract has been, or is being, paid a rate of wages less than the prevailing rate of wages, as aforesaid, the government may, by written notice to the contractor, terminate his right to proceed with the work, or such part of the work as to which there has been a failure to pay said prevailing wages. In such event, it is understood and agreed that the government may take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract or otherwise, and that the contractor and his sureties shall be liable to the government for any excess cost occasioned the government thereby.

"This order shall apply to all such contracts for which bids are hereafter invited."

vited."

ATTEMPT TO KILL EXECUTIVES OF BUTCHER WORKMEN FOILED

President Gorman and Secretary Lane Sense Death Plot Which They Charge Was Engineered by Traitor Official of Long Beach Union at Behest of "Open Shop" Interests.

By JOSEPH A. WISE

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, upon his return to his office in Chicago from a trip to the Pacific coast, told International Labor News Service a sensational story of the attempted assassination of himself and President Patrick Gorman, of Louisville, Ky., at Los Angeles, while they were in the latter city adjusting matters pertaining to the international union.

Tactics familiar to many international union organizers were used in this particular frame-up. President Gorman was called to the phone at the Alexander hotel in Los Angeles and informed that Secretary Lane had bought a ticket to Chicago, and the voice asked if he (Gorman) did not believe it would be good policy also to buy a ticket.

President Gorman informed Secretary Lane of receipt of the anonymous message, and Lane made a trip to the hotel lobby. In the lobby were a gang of hired killers seated in strategic positions. Gorman and Lane, accompanied by William Fridge, traitor secretary of the Long Beach (Cal.) local union, left the hotel and went to a restaurant. The mobsters trailed and peered in at the windows as the three men sat eating. Drawn up at the curb was a high-powered car and in it sat two of the would-be killers.

Auto Trip Urged.

Fridge tried to induce Gorman and Lane to make an automobile trip from Los Angeles to Long Beach, said Lane. Fridge had been urging this all day. It was Fridge's apparent purpose to put the two international union officers "on the spot" at some point along the lonely highway that night. The setup was so crude and raw, however, that the plot was sensed and the danger avoided.

Secretary-Treasurer Lane charges William Fridge, alias Williams, alias Davis, ousted secretary of the Long Beach (Cal.) local of the union, later revealed as a professional spy and strikebreaker, with being the engineer of the unsuccessful death plot at the instigation of the "open shop" interests of Los Angeles.

Fridge, according to the story told by Lane, appeared at Long Beach and told such a convincing story of his past activities in the labor movement that he was made secretary of the newly organized local union there. Everything went along apparently all right for seven months, the per capita tax being remitted promptly to the international union headquarters at Chicago. Then Fridge made a demand for the remission of several months' dues for the entire local membership and $500 for himself for back salary which he claimed was due.

Claimed to Know Lane.

"Fridge sold himself to our fellows at Long Beach largely on his claim of knowing me personally," said Lane. "He said that he had been in strikes with me, but when the letters came from the coast telling me of this, I could not recall the man, but thought he might be someone I had forgotten with the passing of the years.

"I knew he was a faker the moment I laid eyes on him, and he knew that I was onto him without me saying a word. I had never seen the man before in my life and he had a hang dog appearance that gave him away.

"Fridge was forced to resign as both a member and officer of Local 531, Long Beach, Cal., in December, 1931, in the presence of President Gorman. During this meeting he was confronted with a check that he induced a member to cash and which was reported to be a forgery."

W. L. Lide New Head of Railway Carmen

Lodge 211, Railway Carmen, has elected and installed new officers for the coming year, W. L. Lide being chosen as president to succeed G. C. Smith, who had served two terms in that office. In the official family with Mr. Lide are also the following:

Vice-president, J. A. C. Williams.
Recording secretary, J. W. Fuller.
Financial secretary, G. W. Fuller.
Treasurer, J. A. Swing.
Chaplain, B. H. Ray.
Trustees, W. W. Kirkpatrick, J. H. Poe and G. C. Smith.
Local protective board, J. H. Poe, G. W. Fuller and H. C. Patterson.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, J. W. Fuller, J. H. Wood and G. C. Smith.

ALBERT HILL 40, BRUSH SMITH 89

Week's Exchanges Bring Two Important Items, and Settle Long Controversy.

Exchanges coming to The Labor World office this week contained two items of considerable interest locally, and incidentally, if taken for their face value, go a long way toward settling controversies of years' standing among trades unionists of the state.

When the editor of The Labor World first became a member of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, some twenty years ago, there were two patriarchs in that body whose ages were a matter of wide and varied interest. Neither of these venerable wheelhorses would confess to more than 20, so the question has remained a much-mooted one down through the years. One of the old-timers was Senator Albert E. Hill, of Nashville, who founded the federation and has nurtured it for lo these many years even as a mother protects her young, while the other was T. J. "Brush" Smith, United Mine Workers' official, of Graysville, whose record in the state body has been little if any less lengthy and active than that of the senator.

And now the answer: in last week's issue of the Nashville Labor Advocate, front-page two-column box, an editorial announces, "We're Forty"—referring, however, to the Advocate, and its fortieth anniversary. Of course, this is not definite, but veterans in the Nashville movement interviewed by The Labor World's correspondent in the capital city this week declared the senator was around 35 when the Advocate was founded. Ho, hum!

And about Brush:

The United Mine Workers are holding a national convention at Indianapolis, and marked a copy of the Indianapolis News received here this week contains this paragraph:

"T. J. Smith, age 89, Graysville, Tenn., was one who defended the Lewis administration."

The Labor World congratulates Senator Hill on the attainment of the Advocate's fortieth milestone, and extends sincere wishes for continued success in its work for the labor movement and the city of Nashville. Felicitations are also extended to "Brush," but at the same time we hereby serve notice that when Mr. Smith returns to these parts the editor of this paper will begin an extended vacation to last until sober second thought has convinced the old-timer that nothing can be gained by personal violence against a newspaper man.

Pay of Non-Union Kentucky Miners Cut 10 Per Cent

Operators Paying Scandalously Low Wages — Illinois Union Urges Co-operation to Aid Jobless Mine Workers.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—A 10 per cent cut in wages has been posted at the leading coal mines in the nonunion field of western Kentucky, it has been announced through a Chicago financial publication. The reduction was effective Jan. 15. There was no resistance upon the part of the unorganized coal miners, it is said.

The dispatch says there is no way of determining the average wage paid in the western Kentucky field, every mine having a different scale. It is reported that many of the companies are paying approximately $2.05 a day for inside labor and $1.78 a day for outside labor.

For many years there has been bitter complaint in Illinois over the unfair competition that the union coal miners of this state must contend with as a result of the scandalously low wages paid in the western Kentucky field.

Job Co-operation Asked.

Division of all available work, appointment of relief committees in hard-hit mining communities to solicit aid for needy Illinois coal miners and establishment of the exchange of products plan is pleaded for in a statement issued from headquarters of District 12, U. M. W. of A., Springfield, Ill.

"We should try every possible way to find a job for those who have none," the statement says. "Those who have jobs should assist the unemployed as much as possible. Relief committees should be organized to solicit funds and supplies to relieve the needy and suffering of those out of work."

At the same time John H. Walker, president of District 12, reiterated a statement that certain Illinois coal operators were attempting to break down the district wage scale by "promising steady work to idle miners if they would accept a lowered wage scale."

How Operators Fooled Men.

"Before 1897, coal operators were going to each place where men were unemployed and telling them that if they would take a wage reduction they would give them steady work," President Walker recalled. "Then they would go to other men who had lost their jobs through this manipulation and tell them that if they would take a bigger reduction they would be given their jobs back.

"Because there was no union, the operators were able to play one group against the other until men in Illinois were working fifteen to sixteen hours a day for wages barely enough to allow them food to keep body and soul together.

"That terrible condition brought on the realization of the need for unionization, and from those terrible conditions the union was born.

"We should not permit ourselves to be pitted against each other like that, but should do our best to help ourselves and our brothers in this crisis."

CEDAR RAPIDS LABOR BANS PRISON-MADE FURNITURE

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Feb. 3.—A vigorous campaign to discourage the sale of prison-made furniture is under way through the Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor, on the ground that goods manufactured by convict labor are unfair to wage-earners who are law-abiding citizens and taxpayers.

A committee, which has been interviewing local furniture dealers at the request of the federation, reported that most of the larger furniture stores claim they do not knowingly buy goods made in penal institutions.

As in the case of other articles made by convict labor, prison-made furniture does not carry any marks by which it may be identified. The state penitentiary at Ft. Madison has a large furniture department and some of this product, it is reported, is sold in Cedar Rapids and other cities throughout the state.

$750,000,000 FEDERAL FUND FOR CLOSED BANKS

Washington.—In 1931 there were 2,290 banks closed in the United States with funds amounting to $1,758,000,000, Ogden L. Mills, undersecretary of the treasury, sold the senate banking and currency subcommittee which was considering the bill endorsed by the president to provide for the advancement of federal funds to the receivers of insolvent banks.

Mr. Mills said the machinery of both federal and state laws regarding insolvent banks are entirely inadequate to secure prompt relief for the depositors in the form of payments of a portion of their equities in the assets of the closed banks.

Under the proposed measure the federal funds immediately available for relief of the insolvent banks would amount to $150,000,000; of this sum $100,000,000 will be subscribed by the U. S. treasury and $50,000,000 by the federal reserve banks. The corporation to handle the federal fund can borrow up to four times its capital stock, making its total resources $750,000,000. Loans at interest rates fixed by the corporation will be made on free securities of insolvent banks with the idea of holding the paper until the security market becomes more favorable. In the meantime, payments would be made to the depositors of at least a portion of their equities.

RAIL WORKERS BOW TO DEMAND OF OPERATORS

Agree to Reduction as An Emergency Measure.

WAGE CUT THEORY IS NOT APPROVED

Unprecedented Conditions Made Concessions Temporarily Necessary.

Chicago.—It was only after blocking more drastic reductions sought by the railroads that the twenty standard railroad labor organizations agreed to accept a 10 per cent cut, for a period of one year. In return, the railroads agreed to withdraw their demand for a 15 per cent pay slash and promised to try "to maintain and increase railroad employment."

Acceptance by the unions of the 10 per cent wage reduction was given through David B. Robertson, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' association, and was announced by Daniel Willard, head of the railroad presidents' committee of nine. The agreement terminated joint conferences of the railroad presidents and labor executives which began Jan. 15.

Willard Hails Action.

In announcing the employes' decision, Willard declared that their action was "the greatest single step toward the reconstruction of American business and industry which has been taken since the depression."

The railroad unions do not believe the wage reduction will restore prosperity, but as they said in their statement accepting the reduction, they are taking it in the hope that it may stimulate business and advance the general welfare.

Workers State Stand.

The unions' statement follows:

"After a painstaking review of the proposals and arguments which have been ably and forcibly presented in behalf of the railroads, we feel compelled to reiterate our previous opinion that as a matter of pure right and justice the railway employes could not be called upon to agree to a 10 per cent reduction of their meager earnings.

"Nor do we wish to give any assent to the theory that wage reductions are to be regarded ordinarily as the appropriate means to promote prosperity. We cannot believe that the public welfare is advanced by reducing the purchasing power of labor.

"But with a profound sense of responsibility to the workers whom we represent and to our country, we have weighed the urgent needs of the railroad industry and the demands of the public welfare in this present unparalleled situation against the individual sacrifices requested of the railroad employes.

Hope Action May Help.

"In the hope that our action may improve the health of our industry, may improve the cooperative relations of management and employes, may stimulate a revival of business, and may advance the general welfare, we have decided to accept the proposal of the railroads to the employes whom we represent, that—

"Ten per cent shall be deducted from each pay check for a period of one year, beginning February, 1932.

"Basic rates shall remain as at present.

"This arrangement shall terminate automatically January 31, 1933."

Massey, Thomas, Try Luck on New Jobs

Louis Massey, who has been with Booth Barber Shop, 19 West Eighth street, for many moons, decided last week to "try his luck" with the Big Four shop, 14 East Eighth street, and A. H. "Tommy" Thomas, moved over to Booth's to take Louis' place. Mr. Thomas had long presided over a chair at the Sanitary shop, East Seventh street.

Both gentlemen are well known locally and many friends will wish them every success in their new positions.

"Bob" Malone Out After Bad Attack

R. L. Malone, familiarly known to scores of local trades unionists as "Uncle Bob," dean of Local 74, Carpenters, is walking around after a severe illness which kept him confined to his bed for several weeks. Mr. Malone expects to be able to resume work, if any, within a short time.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED

Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.
MAT. 6:10.

Thus far we have seen how Jesus spoke briefly of God and spoke chiefly to the individual in His teaching, and that His one objective was to establish among men a brotherhood or spiritual Kingdom wherein God was to be acclaimed the Ruler by common consent. In the only prayer in which Jesus told His disciples what they ought to pray for He included a petition in behalf of this Kingdom.

WM. L. MOSS

To sum up what we have found to be true concerning Jesus' teaching let us put them down in the order in which we have learned them.

1. Jesus put God first, not as a material entity to be worshiped as we would worship a golden calf, or an etheral spirit in name only, but as our Creator, our Father, who knows every one of His children and has given us our life and bodies for a definite purpose.

2. Next to God the Father Jesus put men, not as just so many millions of creatures with only their relation to the Father defined and made clear but with a definite and distinct relationship they are obligated to live toward each other.

3. Jesus conceived life as a connecting link between both God and man and as a meeting ground between men and men as individuals and as the children of the Heavenly Father. This connecting link He called the Kingdom of God.

First God the Father, then men as His children, and then the Kingdom of God, the brotherhood of love and association wherein the Father and His children meet and the children meet each other. I believe most any fair-minded student of Christ's teaching will agree with me in what I have stated above.

Since in our progressive study and analysis of Jesus' teaching we have come down, so to speak, from God the Father, through men His children to the Kingdom, and this Kingdom is the meeting place of both the Father and His children and the children with each other, we have the task before us now of inquiring into the subject of the Master's idea of the Kingdom. Then next week we will begin our study of the Kingdom by defining what are the three points in the social ideas of Jesus and then we will learn something about them.

What Next!

Potatoes provide the base for a cheap and durable form of paint suitable for use particularly on farms for gates, fences or machinery exposed to the weather. One pound of potatoes are peeled and well baked. They are then mashed in three pounds of boiling water and strained through a sieve. To the resulting mixture added two pounds of powdered mixed with four gallons of water

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years.

E-179

Take CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Automobile Living Standards for Labor

Dr. Lewis Haney, director of the New York University of Business Research, specializes on articles for magazines and newspapers consecrated to the interests of those who own and manage industry for maximum profits for the owners and scant regard for labor. Lately he has discussed the living standards of the workers.

In a recent article he announces his discovery that the "wages of some labor groups" are too high. He says he does not argue that "living standards should be sharply lowered," but, he adds, "it hardly seems reasonable that every American farmer and laborer must own and operate an automobile."

Isn't that a brilliant suggestion?

In these days of high-speed production, an automobile is just as necessary a part of the equipment of the farmer in his business of producing and marketing farm products as any other piece of farm machinery. An automobile is also necessary so that he and his family may secure some of the education and pleasure that come from short and long auto trips. Every farmer should have an automobile, and the prices he receives for his products should by all means be high enough so that neither its purchase price nor upkeep will financially embarrass him.

And now the workers in industry. Under machine production the American workers produce a greater quantity of commodity wealth for the owners of industry to appropriate than do the workers in any other country in the world.

From 1919 to 1929 the workers in our manufacturing industries increased their output 54 per cent, but the employers raised the workers' wages only 26 per cent.

From 1919 to 1929 by far the larger portion of the prodigious increases in the workers' output was taken by those who own and operate industry.

A Ford or a Chevrolet costs between $500 and $600. And yet an economist interpreter of the labor policy of our industrial bourbons implies that wages should be deflated so that the workers will not be able to buy and maintain modest-price automobiles.

Dr. Haney seems to be tinctured with the slave owners' conception of what labor should be paid for producing wealth. The slave owner fed, clothed and housed the slave worker and garnered as his exclusive net profit the difference between the cost of the slave's living and the price received for the wealth the slave produced. In short, the slave owner's profits were regulated by the living standards of his slave workers.

So with Dr. Haney. Automobiles, he reasons, are not absolutely necessary to keep the modern worker in good working condition, therefore adjust his wages downward so that he will not be able to buy an automobile.

Labor disagrees with Dr. Haney.

Labor believes that the wages of every worker in the United States should at least reach a figure that will enable him to buy and keep up, without sacrificing any comfort, an automobile for the pleasure of himself and his family, or for his own pleasure if he has no family.

Judicial Hair-Splitting

The supreme court of the United States continues to indulge in judicial hairsplitting in federal workmen's compensation cases to the detriment of deserving injured workers.

The latest manifestation of this unwise policy is the court's decision in the case of Clarence Bezue against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company.

The railroad company is engaged in interstate commerce. At Maybrook, N. Y., the company maintains a roundhouse and other plants for servicing and repairing locomotives used in interstate transportation.

Clarence Bezue was employed as a general laborer in these plants. The foreman ordered him with others to remove the main driving wheels of a locomotive from the lathe in the hoist shop, put them upon a track and push them to the pit in the roundhouse where they could be placed under a locomotive being repaired. During this work Bezue was injured by the negligence of the foreman in removing a block from under the wheels.

Bezue sued the railroad company for damages in the courts of the state of New York under the federal employers' liability act. Officials of the company contested the suit on the claim that the locomotive while it was being repaired was not an instrument of interstate commerce, and that consequently workers employed on the repairs did not come under the federal law.

The supreme court of the state of New York awarded damages to Bezue. The court held that the Maybrook terminal facilities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company in which Bezue worked constitute a part of the railroad's system necessary to the conduct of interstate commerce, and declared that, although Bezue was occasionally put on work not a part of interstate commerce, nevertheless the nature and purpose of the plant warranted characterization of all his work, of whatever nature, as in interstate commerce.

The officials of the railroad company carried the case to the appellate division and the court of appeals of New York, which affirmed the decision of the state supreme court. The railroad company thereupon took the case to the United States supreme court, which denied the legality of Bezue's claim.

The supreme court admitted that terminal facilities, repair shops, and their employes, are necessary to the conduct of interstate commerce, but declared that "the mere fact of employment does not bring such employes within the federal employers' liability act." The court sustained its position with the declaration that Bezue's claim must be determined solely by "whether the locomotive in question was, at the time of the accident, in use in interstate transportation or had been taken out of it."

Three courts in New York state decided that the locomotive on which Bezue was working at the time of his accident was in interstate transportation while in the repair shop and that Bezue's work was incidental to interstate transportation. The United States supreme court decided, however, that the locomotive was not engaged in interstate commerce while in the repair shop, that Bezue's work when injured was consequently not interstate commerce work, and that therefore his claim for damages against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad company under the federal employers' liability act was invalid.

It is this sort of judicial hairsplitting that injured workers have to contend with in the federal courts.

The United States supreme court should throw some of its out-of-date precedents in labor cases on the scrap heap and develop a system of principles more in accord with social justice.

Dangers of "Economic Regimentation"

The editor of the Iron Age deplores certain tendencies by our federal and state governments to control some of the antisocial activities of those who own and govern American industrial concerns and persuade them to give more attention to the public interest as a motive in production and distribution.

"Economic regimentation," the editor says, "like social caste and political autocracy, is contrary to American tradition."

The editor refers, of course, to "economic regimentation" of the employers by the state.

Those who own and control industry should be the last ones to deplore any tendency toward their regimentation.

They have already regimented our millions of workers.

The tyranny they impose on workers, except where restrained by strong trade unions, is absolute.

They fix the workers' wages and lower them by executive orders.

They determine the workers' standards of living and have deliberately reduced those standards by wage cuts and short time.

They ruthlessly and recklessly install labor-displacing machinery which throws millions into the army of the unemployed, and then set up charity organizations to collect from the public, including the employed workers, relief funds, the maximum ambition of which is to keep the jobless and their families from starving.

They issue their decrees, and the workers can obey them or get out.

In short, the owners and managers of our industrial plants have completely regimented the workers and established an industrial dictatorship probably more effective than that imposed by the autocratic tyrants who despotically rule bolshevist Russia and fascist Italy.

But when the people's representatives in legislative bodies suggest certain regulation of the business activities of this gentry, up jump their editorial spokesmen with brainstorm declarations about "American tradition" and dangers of "regimentation" by the state.

If all the bills suggested by economists and legislators for state control of these industrial overlords were written into law, the regimentation of employers would not be a hundredth part as much as the regimentation which they, themselves, have already imposed on the workers by their dictatorial ownership and control of opportunities to work and hence the right to live.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The nation-wide campaign of the American Legion and co-operating organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, to find work for 3,000,000 unemployed wage-earners is one of the most important moves yet made to hasten economic recovery. Results have already been obtained by the campaign, which is being pushed with determination and the will to win.

Strategy of the campaign is being centered on large corporations, many of which, it is contended, can well afford to increase the number of their employes 10 per cent out of surplus. Others, with diminished surplus, can make a 10 per cent increase in the number of men employed by a spread of work, it is held. Undoubtedly many big corporations can take on workers if they will. The Legion and the other organizations in the campaign are out to make them see that they must.

Success of the campaign should be a big step in the restoration of public confidence and buying power. Men put to work will have money for the purchase of goods, payment of bills and other expenditures which will again set in motion the wheels of industry.

* * *

It may be heresy to mention it, but: One incidental benefit to the workers of the world who usually have no particular interest in wars, may arise from the calm statement of the German people that they are unable to pay the expenses of the war in which they were licked.

Somebody is always sure to get licked in any war.

And it seems to be the case that even the victor plays a losing game in modern war.

Figures differ as to the amount of the "loot" in the world war: The Germans claim that the value of the property turned over after Versailles was about double the value allowed by the reparations commission.

* * *

Of course, Japan is making a regular "cleaning" in Manchuria; but Japan says that is not a "war."

But it is not proven even yet that Japan will come out ahead in that game.

Meanwhile, from now on, even the best "prepared" nation has nothing better than an even chance of winning a real war.

And in that case—what about the war bonds?

Germany has even evaded payment of her domestic bonds.

Suppose there were a real question as to whether America could pay her war bonds, in case of defeat; would the bankers be ready to float them?

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

IN his "History and Problems of Organized Labor," Frank T. Carlton, Ph. D., says: "Several of the organizations among the wage-earners founded between 1873 and 1881 were secret in character, and were not strictly trade unions." In illustration of this peculiar phenomenon that cropped out of the labor union movement in the last quarter of the nineteenth century here in the United States we last week concluded a brief summary of the rise and decline of the Knights of St. Crispin. No study of the secret society movement in labor unions would be complete without mention of still another such ill-fated organization, the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor.

On Thanksgiving day, 1869, Uriah S. Stevens, a Philadelphia garment cutter of marked intelligence, met with six of his fellow-craftsmen and across the table at which they had been discussing the possibilities of a new secret society among workingmen clasped hands and vowed lifelong fidelity to the principles as set forth in the rough draft of the new constitution of the infant organization they had within that hour brought into being. The organization they created was the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor.

Stevens was a man of remarkable force of character (according to both Orth and Perlman), a skilled mechanic, had been for years a member in high standing in the Masonic order, and possessed an insatiable love for good books. He was a gifted public speaker, honest and sober, an organizer of great ability and a diligent student of social conditions. Perhaps no other organization, labor or non-labor, ever had a better equipped, more intelligent prime mover than the Knights of Labor had in Uriah S. Stevens, in whose brain the order had its inception.

With his six associates, Stevens had seen the dissolution of the local garment cutters' union. In that day the federation idea had not been fully developed and the limitation of a union membership to workmen of only one craft seemed to be impracticable to many, although it was upon this very same idea that the American Federation of Labor, an all-embracing organization made up of many smaller one-craft unions, a short time later made its strongest appeal and proved that "federation" was the solution of all the internal troubles then afflicting labor unions. As impracticable as it sounds to us today, Stevens and his associates resolved the new society should embrace "all branches of honest toil," a kind of "one big union." From Solon, wisest of lawgivers, they chose their constitutional motto: "That is the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all." The great English philosophical statesman, Burke, supplied them with the keynote to the preamble to their constitution: "When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle." (Continued Next Week.)

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Where was the first old age pension law passed in the United States territory?

A.—Arizona passed the first law, in 1914, but it was declared unconstitutional before it went into effect. Alaska is the pioneer among states now having old age pension legislation, having passed its first law on the subject in 1915.

* * *

Q.—Who wrote: "The right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy. Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of hell destroy?"

A.—Edward Markham.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Campaign Pushed At Conferences In Central Cities

Labor Executives Invited to Attend Regional Meetings Called to Forward Great National Job-Finding Effort.

New York City, Feb. 3.—Trade union leaders in every section of the country have been invited to join in regional conferences to forward national plans to smash depression and give employment to a million workers now unemployed.

The conferences are a part of the American Legion-American Federation of Labor-Association of National Advertisers concerted campaign against unemployment and are being held in central cities of the various regional districts upon call of the American Legion commander. The labor men invited were suggested to the campaign headquarters in the Biltmore hotel here by Matthew Woll, director of the division of labor.

Good Results from Meetings.

Conferences already have been held in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Birmingham and Kansas City, with what are termed here "magnificent results." In the Chicago conference labor was represented by Victor A. Olander and John Fitzpatrick, representing the state federation of labor and the Chicago Federation of Labor. Those invited to participate in the Boston meeting were R. J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the state federation of labor; M. J. O'Connell, representative of the Teamsters' Joint council, and J. Arthur Moriarity, president of the Boston Central Labor union.

Those invited to participate in the Philadelphia conference, at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel on Feb. 2, were: Joseph Ritchie, representative of the American Federation of Labor; Adolph Hirschberg, president of the Central Labor union, and Thomas Exrodt, representative of the Allied Printing Trades.

Other Conferences.

For the Birmingham conference, held in the Tetweiler hotel on Feb. 3, those invited were: George L. Googe, southern representative of the American Federation of Labor; C. R. Thiemonge, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor council, and C. H. Harrison, secretary of the Building Trades council.

R. T. Wood, president of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, was invited to represent labor at the Kansas City conference, held on Feb. 6 at the Muelbach hotel.

On Feb. 9 a similar conference will be held at the St. Francis hotel in San Francisco, with the following labor representatives invited: Frank C. McDonald, San Francisco, president of the State Building Trades council; R. V. Fremming, Long Beach, president of the Oil Field Workers, and David Beck, Seattle, representative of the Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' International union.

Progress Pleases Woll.

A representative of the American Federation of Labor, directly assigned by President Green, has been requested for all meetings, so that the American Federation of Labor may be able to participate in the sessions with a continuity of purpose and with a continuity of report back to headquarters.

Labor Division Director Woll expressed himself as delighted with the progress of the campaign and as thoroughly convinced of the practical results to follow.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON RAILROADS TAKES BIG DROP IN MONTH

The interstate commerce commission reports that railroad employment in the middle of November, 1931, showed a total of 1,169,229 employes at work on Class 1 steam railways, a drop of 15.78 per cent compared with the total employment at the middle of October, and 16.15 per cent below the total for Nov. 15, 1930.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKE

WATCH this section every we for Grocery Bargai

Make your Dollar Double Duty. Patronize those who patron YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

Chattanooga Cash Market
505 Market Street

APPRECIATION

I want to express my heartfelt appreciation to many friends, old and new, for their hearty response to my opening announcement in last week's issue of The Labor World.

We are offering for this week-end many specials at the lowest possible prices, such as were offered last Friday and Saturday. Compare the following quotations with others, and come down again Friday and Saturday.

W. FRED STOREY.

Friday and Saturday Specials

Pure LARD, lb. 7c
Best Grade STREAKED MEAT 9c
Pure Pork SAUSAGE, lb. 8c
Beef LIVER, lb. 12½c
Fresh BEEF TONGUES, lb 17c
Fresh NECK BONES, lb. 4c
Sugar Cured HAMS, SLICED, lb. 29c
Boiled HAM, SLICED, lb. 29c
Sugar Cured BACON SQS., lb. 8c

PORK
PORK CHOPS Lb. 12½
PORK ROAST Lb. 10
COUNTRY BACK BONES Lb. 15
SIDE PORK Lb. 8

Young and Tender BEEF
LOIN OR T-BONE STEAK Lb. 17
BEEF ROAST Lb. 10
BEEF STEW, Brisket or Rib Lb. 8½

Spring LAMB
LAMB LEGS Lb. 17
LAMB CHOPS Lb. 17
LAMB SHOULDERS Lb. 10

Native VEAL
VEAL CUTLETS Lb. 23
VEAL STEAK Lb. 19
VEAL ROAST Lb. 8

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Best Grade (limit 4 lbs.) Four Pounds 25c
PEANUT BUTTER That good "PET," 2-Lb. Jar, 20c; Pound Jar, 2 for 25c
SANTOS COFFEE "Old Bourbon," None Better, Extra Strength, Lb. 19c
FLOUR "Polly Rich," Plain or Self-Rising, 24-Lb. Bag 63c
SUGAR 1-Lb. Cartons, Powdered or the Browns—10c Size Carton 7c
PINK SALMON Fresh Alaska "Pink," 8-oz. Flat Can—Can 5c

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Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] Stirling, Trustee, dated September 23, [illegible] of record in Book "Z," Volume 18, [illegible] of the Register's Office of [illegible] County, Tennessee, reference to [illegible] is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness [illegible] and default having been made [illegible] mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Old Sixth (6th) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot No. 22, Amended re-amended Plat of Crescent Park Subdivision, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 10, page 7, in the Register's office of said County. Said lot fronts 70 feet on the South line of Ridgeside Road and extends back southwardly to the North line of an alley, on which it has a width of 70 feet, its West line being 206.1 feet in length, its East line being 200 feet in length.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 22nd day of January, 1932.

SAMUEL B. SMITH, JR.,
Trustee.

2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by R. O. Raulston and wife, Rhoda I. Raulston, dated November 28, 1929, of record in book "Z," Volume 17, Page 147, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Old Sixth (6th) present Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Twelve (12), Block Number Twelve (12), Missionary Heights Addition as per plat of said Addition of record in Plat Book 5, Page 29 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Subject to the conditions, restrictions and reservations set out in the deed from the Citizens Trust Company to R. L. Burnette, of Record in Book "W", Volume 14, Page 477 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46566
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Frances Abraham vs. Henry Abraham.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Henry Abraham is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March, next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

This 28th day of January, 1932.

B. DUDA, D. C.

M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. M. Larimore and wife, Mrs. Imogene Larimore, dated April 12, 1929, of record in book "U", Volume 24, Page 207, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situte in Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Forty-four (44), Ocola Grove Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, page 15, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-12

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. M. York and wife, Laura A. York, dated April 6th, 1927, said deed of trust having been placed of record January 28, 1932 in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 100, 101, 102 and 103, Belle Meade, as shown of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 9, page 14.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 29th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46478
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Anna Louise White vs. W. J. White

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that W. J. White is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

R. J. Bork, Atty.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46474
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Hattie Logan vs. Vincent Logan

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Vincent Logan is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 9th day of January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

T. J. Davis, Atty. 2-5

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by deed of trust executed by Annie Grimes and Tressie Reed, dated July 7, 1928, and registered August 1, 1928, in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the payment of the note due in [illegible], 1931, in the sum of Sixteen Dollars, [illegible] the monthly note due June, 1931, and [illegible] each month since that date to the [illegible] time, each note in the sum of Six Dollars, said notes being part of the indebtedness secured by said deed of trust, and [illegible] performance of the conditions of said deed of trust, and said default having continued for more than thirty days, and the [illegible] and owner of said indebtedness declaring and requesting the foreclosure of said deed of trust to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, I, S. S. Koons, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will on

SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1932,

between the lawful hours in front of the west [illegible] the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, towit:

Lot number forty-three (43), in block number three (3), Coulter's Addition to East Lake as shown by plat of record in Plat Book No. 2, Page 9, in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 50 feet on the west line of Avenue L [illegible] Ross Street) and extends back [illegible] of uniform width, a distance of [illegible] to the east line of lot 48, in said [illegible] deed of trust warrants the title as [illegible] free and unincumbered, but said sale [illegible] as Trustee only.

This the 13th day of January, 1932.

S. S. KOONS, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] H. Ireland and wife, Laura L. Ireland, dated September 25, 1930, of record in [illegible] Volume 25, Page 536 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein [illegible] and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1932,

between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Being the South one-fourth (¼) of Lot Number Thirty-six (36) on Ninth (9th) Street (formerly Branham Street) in Griffith's Addition to the City of Chattanooga, said lot is bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the West line of "E" Street one hundred fifty (150) feet South of Ninth Street, and running thence Southwardly with the West line of "E" Street fifty feet to a stake; thence Westwardly at right angles to "E" Street one hundred feet to a stake; thence at right angles Southwardly fifty (50) feet to a stake, and Eastwardly one hundred (100) feet to the beginning, and being the same property [illegible] conveyed by John J. Irvine and [illegible] the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga by deed dated 10th January, 1889, and [illegible] and recorded 28th March, 1889, in "R" Volume 3, page 147, and in Book Volume 1, page 149 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and [illegible] by the City of Chattanooga, successor to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to E. C. [illegible] and wife, Madge Johnston, and [illegible] Redmon and wife, Virginia Redmon, dated 7th January, 1925, and recorded February 3rd, 1925, in Book "B," [illegible] page 151 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to unpaid taxes, [illegible] believed to be good, but will sell and [illegible] as Trustee only.

This 15th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustees,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed October 17, 1929, by M. H. Coffey and wife, Mary W. Coffey, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book O, Volume 23, page 169 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust specific reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions contained therein, and default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness due September 1, 1931, which still remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of the same, Title Guaranty & Trust Co., trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1932,

the following described property in the fifth civil district of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

TRACT NO. 1. Beginning at a stake in the Clift & McRee Division line and in the line of a tract of land conveyed by Moses Lowe to G. A. Gowin in 1855 by deed registered in Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Deed Book K, Vol. 1, page 417, and by said Gowin to E. W. Wilder by deed registered in Book 1, page 121, and by said Wilder's assignee to Willard J. Springfield by deed registered in Deed Book F, Volume 7, page 698, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, south Forty-five degrees (45O) East Three Hundred and Twenty-two feet (322') from a post oak, the west corner of a tract of land conveyed by the heirs of William Clift to Reuben Gibson by deed registered in said Register's office in Deed Book 1, Vol. 7, page 536; from said stake the beginning corner, run with the Clift and McRee Division line south forty-five degrees (45O) East Ten Hundred and Thirty-four feet (1034') more or less, to two black gums, the extreme easterly corner of the Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract in the southwesterly line of the said Reuben Gibson tract, the same being the north corner of a Twenty-one (21) acre tract of land, conveyed by W. A. McFarland to Moses Worthington by deed registered in said Register's office in Book B, Vol. 5, page 59; thence with the northwesterly line of said Worthington tract and the southeasterly line of said Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract; South Fifteen degrees (15O) West, Ninety-four (94) poles to a stone, a corner of Worthington in said line and the southeasterly corner of said Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract; thence with the south line of the last mentioned tract South eighty-three degrees (83O) west about Five Hundred and Sixty-nine feet (569') to a stake in the north line of another tract of said Moses Worthington, formerly the Anderson Billingsley tract about Twenty-six feet (26') eastwardly of a stone, his northwest corner; thence north Twelve degrees (12O) west about twenty-four hundred feet (2400') to a stake in the south line of the George May Twenty-five (25) acre tract; thence with said south line South eighty-seven (87O) degrees east Six Hundred and Eighty feet (680'), more or less, to the beginning, containing Fifty (50) acres, more or less, being the same property heretofore conveyed by W. J. Springfield and Q. V. Springfield to Frank Gallagher by deed dated 6th of March, 1917, and registered 12th of March, 1917, in Book E, Vol. 14, page 251, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning on a stake in the Clift and McRee Division line at the northeast corner of the Fifty (50) acre tract herein first described and on the South side of a public road; thence South Forty-five degrees (45O) East with the Clift and McRee Division Line Ten Hundred and Thirty-four feet (1034') to two black gums; thence South Fifteen degrees (15O) west along the west line of the original Moses Worthington Tract, One Hundred and Thirty-five feet (135'); thence South Fifty-three and one-fourth degrees (53¼O) East Five Hundred and Eighty feet (580'), more or less, to a stake in a ditch, being the Southeast corner of the Eleven (11) acre tract described in deed of Lewis Gibson and wife, Tennie Gibson, to J. A. Coppinger, dated 30th of September, 1926, and registered 19th of October, 1926, in Book C, Vol. 21, page 494, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, said stake being a few feet east of the Clift and McRee Division Line; thence in a general direction of North Ten and three-fourth (10¾O) degrees East with the meanders of said ditch, when reduced to a straight line, Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five feet (1125') more or less, to the south side of said public road at or near a wooden bridge across said ditch in said road; thence north Eight-three degrees (83O) west along the south side of said public road, Thirteen Hundred and Five feet (1305') more or less, to the beginning, to contain Seventeen (17) acres, more or less, and being the second and third tracts described in the deed of Lewis Gibson and wife, to J. A. Coppinger, dated 30th of September, 1926, and registered 19th of October, 1926, in Book C, Vol. 21, page 494, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 28th day of January, 1932.

TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO., Trustee,
By W. S. BECK, Pres.

2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 13th day of April, 1929, by Roy W. Clinton and wife, Anna Clinton, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book C, Vol. 24, page 187, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book G, Vol. 26, page 92, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel B. Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number 24, Block No. 5, Normal Park Addition, as shown on record plat in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 4, pages 40, 41 and 42.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 5th day of February, 1932.

SAMUEL B. SMITH, JR.,
Trustee.

2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 1st day of August, 1930, by Albert K. Simmons and wife, Stella S. Simmons, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book H, Vol. 25, page 108, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument, recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book G, Vol. 26, page 91, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel B. Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,

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Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 5th day of February, 1932.

SAMUEL B. SMITH, JR.,
Trustee.

2-19

Growl—Are you afraid of dogs?
Howl—Yes, every time I eat them I get indigestion.

Statement of the Condition of the
Chattanooga Federal Employees Credit Union
Located at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at the Close of Business December 31, 1931.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts		$29,474.64
Furniture and Fixtures		122.30
Actual Cash on Hand	$989.34	989.34
Total		$30,586.28

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid in	$24,406.72	
Surplus Fund	1,901.79	
Undivided Profits Less Expenses and Taxes Paid	2,269.41	28,577.92
Savings Deposits	2,008.36	
Total Deposits		$ 2,008.36
Total		$30,586.28

State of Tennessee,
County of Hamilton.

I, J. T. McPherson, president of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and gives the actual condition of said bank as shown by the books on file in said bank.

J. T. McPHERSON,
President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 31st day of December, 1931.
Correct—Attest:

J. L. PARK,
Notary Public.
W. B. LANGLEY,
C. E. COPPINGER,
G. P. PIERCE
Directors.

(Seal)

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46583
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Louise Hays vs. Charles B. Hays

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles B. Hays is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 1st day of February, 1932.

TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.

Tillett & Wetherford, Attys. 2-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. G. Overbay and wife, Talphora P. Overbay, dated July 20, 1923, of record in book "N," Volume 17, page 449, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Old 2nd, present 3rd Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Being all of Lot Number Two Hundred Fifty-five (255), except the Southwest Fifty (50) feet thereof, North Side Land Company's Amended Subdivision of Lot Number One (1) of the Cowart Estate, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of said Subdivision of record in the Register's Office of said County in Plat Book Four (4), Page 47.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 5th day of February, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mary Wise and husband, Jacob Wise, dated October 2nd, 1922, of record in book "Z," Volume 16, Page 463, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots "K" and "L" of Goldsmith's Subdivision of Lots Numbers One (1), Two (2), and Three (3), Cowart Street, Glass Addition to Chattanooga, Tennessee, as per plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book Number 3, page 36; said lots front forty (40) feet on the West side of Williams Street and extend back Westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet. Lot Number "L" along the North line of Seventeenth (17th) formerly Catherine Street.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 5th day of February, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-26

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11421
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January term of said Court, in the case of W. C. Miller against A. E. Johnson, sent up by said Court for confirmation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $75.00 and costs rendered July 11, 1930, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of plaintiff against defendant, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land:

Twenty-six acres, bounded on the north by Pottery, on the south by Gann, on the east by Gann, and on the west by Johnson.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in March, 1932, next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932, within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

2-26

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 16487
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Mrs. Rose Walker and Mrs. Miller.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and a replevin having been issued on one Frigidaire in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Monday, February 29, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., and make defense to said suit, or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This February 4, 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-26

Father—Are there half fares for children?
Conductor—Yes, under fourteen.
Father—That's all right. I've only five.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

"Something Tells Me"

That times first become hard and then get tough.

That too many people stoop to conquer.

That nearly every person thinks that he can write a good book.

That those who could write the real, true confession stories aren't saying anything about them.

That a half-wit uncle is not a half uncle.

That there is no blackmail in the dead letter office.

That it is too bad that in order to have and keep peace we have to fight for it.

That you don't get a lot in a lottery.

That there will never be a finished book of knowledge.

That for every fire-eater, there are thousands who can drink firewater.

* * *

"Thanks for the lift," said the woman, as she climbed from the plastic surgeon's chair. . . "I love you" is still the sweetest sentence in any tongue, but it is no longer a life sentence. . . If the present hat styles result in no falling off in the marriage license rate, that will be final proof that love is blind. . . It takes hard work to make easy living. . . Physicians say one million women are overweight. These, of course, are round figures. . . A good citizen is one who wants to give back to the world some of the good he has got out of it. . . Old-time "innocent amusements" are still innocent, but they are no longer amusements. . . It is always well to remember that an ounce of keeping your mouth shut is worth a pound of explanation.

* * *

Mary—Why did you quit your last job?

Lillian—The boss was so bowlegged I fell though his lap.

* * *

Mule in a barnyard, lazy and sick. Boy with a pin on the end of a stick. Boy jabbed the mule—mule gave a lurch—(services Monday at the M. E. church.)

* * *

The restaurant advertised sudden service, but didn't give it. A patron gave an order, waited patiently and fell asleep. He awoke to hear the waitress' voice:

Waitress—Did you order this sundae?

Customer (in dismay)—Good heavens! What day's this?

* * *

It was Sunday morning in a church school. "Will you please tell me," said a member to the teacher, "how far in actual miles Dan is from Beersheba? All my life I have heard the familiar phrase, 'from Dan to Beersheba,' but I have never known the distance."

Before the answer could be given, another member arose and inquired, "Do I understand that Dan and Beersheba are the names of places?"

"Yes."

"That is one on me. I always thought they were husband and wife, like Sodom and Gomorrah."

* * *

Somehow, the fact that a man would have made you miserable for life is no consolation for not having married him. . . Little men who get into important positions seldom miss an opportunity to determine their size. . . We are told prohibition is the cause of crime. Again, others say it is the faulty way parents have been rearing their children. Nobody ever seems to think of the real cause, viz., instead of keeping the criminals locked up, when they are run down, they are constantly turned loose so they can resume their trade. . . A milliner usually tries to keep prices under her hat.

* * *

Mike (scowling as he reads grocery bill)—What's this? What's this?

January 1. Cabbage, 25 cents.
January 3. 1 peck potatoes.
January 5. Ditto.
January 10. Ditto.
January 16. Ditto.

Mrs. Mike (indignantly)—It's a lie! There ain't been a ditto in the house!

* * *

Sometimes when you are talking about yourself, stop for awhile and see if anyone present will remind you to start again. . . We are all strong for the other guy to take his medicine and be a sport. . . Right now this country needs more interviews like this: "I have nothing to say." . . You can judge a girl's modernism by discovering whether she regards her husband as a blessing, a necessity, a luxury, an affliction or a joke. . . A man who is clever enough to be boss at home is also wise enough not to brag about it. . . It may be true that gangster movies are bad for the kiddies, but they do teach the young idea how to shoot. . . From a debutante's viewpoint, a husband is just something that cramps your style.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

DAMROSCH ASKS RELIEF FUND FOR IDLE MUSICIANS

New York.—Walter Damrosch, former director of the New York Symphony orchestra, issued an appeal for the $300,000 relief fund for jobless musicians sponsored by the Musicians' emergency aid.

The musicians, it was stated, although skilled in their art, are steadily being forced toward destitution. According to Mr. Damrosch, the unemployed musicians do not go to the welfare agencies or stand in bread lines. They remain behind the doors of their studios, silent, suffering and discouraged because the lack of buyers for their services brings them face to face with want.

BOSTON ASKS $3,000,000 JOBLESS RELIEF FUND

Boston.—The United Boston unemployment relief committee opened a drive for a $3,000,000 jobless relief fund. William H. Taylor, chairman of the committee, emphasized the importance of maintaining the city's aid for between 50,000 and 65,000 men, women and children.

"Boston's unemployment relief," Mr. Taylor said, "is being administered by the overseers of public welfare to the heads of 7,900 families. The head of the family is not made to feel he is receiving charity, because he is asked to work in one of the municipal departments in return for the aid that is given him."

PHONE YOUR NEXT ORDER for
FLOWERS
. . . to . . .
"Miss Gertrude's"
Flower Shop
(Member F. T. D.)
16 EAST SIXTH STREET
Phone 6-1153
Nite Phones . . . . 6-8419 - 6-9922

EAT at . . .
REX LUNCH
Rex Richey, Prop.
Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service
Eighth and Cherry Sts.

Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

For Speed — Cook With Gas

Start cooking later... finish earlier with Gas

There's no need to rush to the kitchen early to get lunch or dinner . . . if you use a Modern Gas Range. Rest a while . . . read a book . . . enjoy the children.

When you do start, you know that the quick, intense heat of Gas will start things cooking at once. No need to wait, as with other fuels. A turn of the valve gives you the hottest cooking heat known.

Perhaps you don't realize how much a Modern Gas Range means to your home. Come in and let us show you their many time labor saving features.

Chattanooga Gas Co.

"Public-Be-Pleased" Service

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Ready Cash

For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.

Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation

Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg. Opposite Central Market

COAL

Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00

Furnace Nut $4.25

Honest Weight — Prompt Service

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A. H. THOMAS

Now Located at

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Climax Barber Shop

19 West Eighth Street

TAXI

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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

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208 West Ninth St.

PARAGON CAFE

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We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

Poor Bear Great Burden Already, Congress Is Told

A. F. of L. Head and Legislative Committee Urge Increase of Surtaxes and Advocate Impost on Automobiles.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Labor stands firmly against any increase of taxes paid by the masses of the people, Congress was told by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, and the federation's legislative committee composed of William C. Roberts, Edward F. McGrady and W. C. Hushing.

"We do not see how anyone can honestly recommend any specific item of taxation that will add to the burden now borne by the masses as the result of unemployment," Mr. Green and the legislative committee declared in a letter to James W. Collier, chairman of the house ways and means committee.

The letter said:

"Representatives of the American Federation of Labor have placed before you the attitude of labor on the 'sales,' estate, gift and inheritance taxes. We now desire to make further recommendations.

"We do not believe there should be any reduction in exemptions or increases in the lower brackets. The great mass of people have suffered intensely during the past two years and a half. Unemployment has been and is now acute and millions of people have been forced to support their relatives and friends to keep them from starvation. We do not see how anyone can honestly recommend any specific item of taxation that will add to the burden now borne by the masses as a result of unemployment.

"We do not believe that any increase should be made on the tax on amusements.

"But there are certain luxuries that can be taxed that will bring in large revenues. Among them is the automobile. A 5 per cent tax on all motor cars would not affect the poor. Surtaxes should be increased, as those who are able to pay such taxes are certainly able to pay more.

Tax Autos First, Is Plea.

"The automobile industry should be required to pay its just share of the national taxes. No industry, not even steel, has created as many multi-millionaires as has the automobile industry. Through mass production and low wages the automobile owners have been able to accumulate millions while their employes have suffered severely because of total or part time unemployment.

"There are other luxuries that only the well-to-do can buy and enjoy and that should be taxed, but the first on the list should be the 5 per cent tax on automobiles.

"We submit this to you in the hope that the recommendations herein made will be favorably received."

Federal-Aid Roads Must Be Built By Free Labor

Washington, Feb. 3.—The house of representatives, by a vote of 123 to 87, adopted Representative La Guardia's amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill effectively banning convict labor from the construction of roads whose cost is paid in part by the federal government.

The agricultural bill appropriated $100,000,000 to be distributed among the states for highway construction with the proviso that the states should contribute an equal amount.

The states of Alabama, Florida, New Jersey and Virginia have hitherto accepted the federal government's contribution, and then used convicts to build the highways.

La Guardia's Amendment.

Representative La Guardia proposed to stop the use of federal funds to pay the cost of keeping convicts on road work by offering the following amendment to the current appropriation of $100,000,000 for co-operation with the states in road construction:

"Provided, That none of the money herein appropriated shall be paid to any state on account of any project on which convict labor shall be directly employed."

"This is an appropriation of federal funds in aid of highways," Representative La Guardia said, "and the present increase in the appropriation is predicated on the theory that it will relieve unemployment.

Fallacy of Convicts on Road Work.

"Imagine the appropriation of funds on the theory of relieving unemployment, and then using convict labor on such road construction. The very idea would be humorous if it were not so tragic.

"It is almost inconceivable, it is unbelievable, that convict labor should be used on roads built with federal funds while honest labor is walking the streets unemployed."

Mr. La Guardia said that under present practices the amendment would affect only the states of Alabama, Florida, New Jersey and Virginia. His proposal did not concern state highways constructed entirely from state funds. "If a state desires to employ convict labor on its own roads," he explained, "paid for entirely with state funds, and it can do so under its own laws, we cannot stop it. But where federal funds are employed, then, of course, my limitation would apply."

Convicts Displace Free Labor.

"Every convict working on these roads," La Guardia concluded, "takes the place of a free laborer or of an unemployed man who obeys the law, and wants to live and support a family honestly. Every convict used displaces an unemployed worker.

"We are now concerned with unemployment. Surely we cannot take a convict who has violated the law, who is in prison, and put him in competition with a law-abiding man supporting his family and educating his children. A convict at least gets shelter, food and clothing. An unemployed worker starves if he cannot earn money by being honestly employed."

There was considerable opposition to La Guardia's amendment, but at the end of the debate the house adopted it with 123 representatives voting for it and 87 against it.

LABOR HEAD STRONGLY URGES EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR FIREMEN

President Green, Stressing Curtailment of Working Periods as Unemployment Relief Measure, Assures New York Firemen of A. F. of L. Backing in Fight for Shorter Day.

New York, Jan. 27.—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, vigorously championed the eight-hour day for firemen, in speaking here at the fifteenth annual reception and ball of the Uniformed Firemen's Association of Greater New York, held at Madison Square Garden. The Uniformed Firemen's association, which is affiliated with the International Association of Fire Fighters, is pressing a big campaign for the eight-hour day.

Establishment of the eight-hour day as a measure of justice and as a help in solving the problem of unemployment was strongly stressed by President Green. "The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly endorsed this economic reform, and I want to assure the members of the Uniformed Firemen's association and their friends and families that the federation will give them all the support possible in their efforts to secure the eight-hour day," he said.

In Community Interest.

"We believe," Mr. Green continued, "it would be to the interest of the community to give the firemen the eight-hour day. It would be an investment that would be valuable from every point of view. It would be far better for the people of this community to pay the small increase in taxes than it would be to raise these large sums of money for the purpose of helping the unemployed.

"Establishment of the eight-hour day would take up the slack of unemployment in a most definite way. It is estimated that it would provide work throughout the country for 175,000 additional firemen. It would probably put more than 2,500 additional men to work in New York City, and after all this is the main and chief objective: to provide work rather than charity.

"We believe the eight-hour day tends to develop efficiency in this important branch of the city service; that it is important to all the people to have the efficiency of the firemen insured, for the human machine needs surcease and rest."

Sees Five-Day Week Near.

Asked in an interview if he believed the general five-day week was coming, Mr. Green said:

"Yes, and it is nearer at hand than we think. I am of the opinion that the five-day work week will be established first for government employes and that that will be the very next step forward in a very short time. The industrialists will necessarily follow to take up the slack in unemployment.

"I think it can be safely stated that out of the depression will come the universal establishment of the five-day work week in industry. The day is going to be shortened, but it will be shortened gradually in all probability. Some are experimenting on the six-hour day, and the first results have proved satisfactory."

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Policy Loans and Renewal Premium Notes	843,415.91
Collateral Loans	29,788.86
Accident and Health Premiums in Course of Collection	510,116.69
Life Premiums Deferred and Uncollected	337,464.65
Interest Accrued	49,833.93
Reinsurance Due From Other Companies	6,685.59
Other Assets	39,927.66
Cash in Banks	242,262.84
Total Assets	$6,007,936.77

LIABILITIES

Life Department Reserves	$2,913,873.32
Accident and Health Premium Reserve	723,680.22
Claim Reserve	584,462.85
Reserve for Commission	97,705.31
Reserve for Taxes	117,160.76
Reserve Interest Paid in Advance	24,015.87
Accounts Incurred, But Not Due	9,079.93
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Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 12, 1932 — Number 42

USCLE SHOALS ND RELIEF BILL CHIEF TOPICS

ntral Body Holds Interesting Session.

MON PRESIDES IN SENCE OF ORTWEIN

Matters of Importance Disposed of by Labor Delegates.

Presided

PAUL J. AYMON

"faithful few" who attended night's meeting of Central were well rewarded for their as the session developed some most interesting features of months. Paul Aymon presided, absence of President Ortwein. ession of the La Follette-Costill for $375,000,000 relief for employed, and of the Chattaanooga Chamber of Commerce-Senator Muscle Shoals controversy although a number of other of no less importance reattention of the delegates. ecorder's minutes indicate the of business transacted, among items listed being:

ers were received from Tennesepresentatives in the senate and garding resolution adopted at ous session supporting Senator McKellar's stand on the Muscle question. Senator Hull acknowledged receipt of the resolution, Congressman McReynolds went other extreme and indited a letter. Following discussion replies, motion prevailed that secretary write both gentlemen them to state where they on the matter.

erican Federation of Labor, President Green, acknowlreceipt of resolution requesting operation to throw the weight influence into the Kentucky situation, and Mr. Green ed the matter would receive consideration from the executouncil.

other letter from the federation asked that all possible support given the anti-injunction bill now in the congress, through telegrams and letters from trade unions their individual members.

communication from Matthew Woll, president of the A. F. of L., appointment of committee to with local legion post in a nadrive to end the depression. chairman announced he would the appointment of this com- President Ortwein.

mittee committee of the A. F. asked support for the King scribed as a meritorious measrespecting immigration.

ort by T. R. Cuthbert was reed that the official publication of American Legion in Tennessee is ed in a non-union printing of- Nashville, and a committee amed to draw up a resolution down and to take the matter up local legion officers.

ussion was drawn to a newspaper stating that representaof striking miners of the Harlan were in Chattanooga solicitfunds. It was brought out that solicitors did not represent the Mine Workers of America, and the public should be so informed. committee was named to prepare a ment of the matter for the pubpress, and the daily papers have published the statement, which

the regular meeting of the anooga Trades and Labor Monday night a news was brought to the attenof the delegates to the efthat alleged representatives striking Kentucky miners in Chattanooga appealing funds from the people of this In discussion of this news it was the general opinion delegates present that the ing into this city at this time

Federation Engineer Declares Government Operation Successful

The fact that two progressive senators—La Follette and Costigan—are sponsors of the proposed $375,000,000 relief bill now before the senate is responsible for much of the opposition to that proposal, according to Geoffrey C. Brown, consulting engineer of the American Federation of Labor, who was an unexpected guest of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night.

"There are reactionary forces in every community in the United States which will oppose a bill so drafted and so sponsored, quite apart from its merits or from the necessity that it represents," the speaker declared.

Touching upon the Muscle Shoals question, which had been a subject for discussion of the delegates, Mr. Brown paid his respects to opponents of government ownership and operation of the great project. He said that during ten years' residence in New York state he had done much work in the public utilities field, with particular reference to giant power developments, and that it is a standing joke in that section that power generated on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls is furnished the consumer for from 2 to 3¾ cents per kilowatt hour, while that on the American side, developed by private interests, takes toll of the consumer to the tune of 7 to 11 cents.

The theory that excessive taxes are the rule wherever government operation obtains was exploded by the speaker, who called attention to the fact that the great development referred to, operated by the Canadian government, has been self-sustaining from its inception, even though the rates to the consumer are some 75 per cent less than that charged under private operation.

Mr. Brown said:

I have been much interested in the discussion from the floor this evening in connection with your mayor's statement as to the adequacy of voluntary unemployment relief in Chattanooga.

It may interest you to know that last week in Columbus, Ga., I encountered a situation which seems apropos of the one you are now facing. While I was in Columbus the regular appeal of the American Federation of Labor, asking support from all trade unionists in the city for the La Follette-Costigan unemployment relief bill, was received by the Central Labor union and all craft locals. Each of these organized groups immediately wired to the two Georgia senators and the local congressman in support of this bill. On the following day, however, the mayor, the city manager and the city commissioners of Columbus sent a wire to these same congressmen, stating that the city of Columbus was well able to take care of its own unemployment problem and required no outside aid whatsoever.

The text of this telegram appeared on the front page of the Columbus afternoon newspaper. On the same page of the newspaper, three columns away to the left of this item, however, there appeared a three-quarter-column report from the social welfare committee of Columbus, which is in direct charge of distribution of relief to the unemployed and destitute of that city. This report was in the form of an appeal and stated that unemployment and destitution in Columbus were widespread and increasing, and that the social welfare commission and community chest had not sufficient funds to provide fuel and necessary food to one-tenth of the cases that were coming to their attention.

A committee from the Columbus Central Labor union, armed with this newspaper, called on me that afternoon in my hotel room, and directed my attention to these two contradictory news items asking for comments. I offered the obvious suggestion that they immediately wire the two senators and local congressman to the effect that contrary to certain reports Columbus, Ga., simply was not in a position to cope with its existing unemployment problem on the voluntary basis, and I further suggested that a clipping of the report of the Columbus welfare committee, as it appeared in the newspaper, be sent to each congressman in support of this second telegram. This action was taken promptly by the committee.

It might be well for you to bear in mind that there will unquestionably be much opposition to the La Follette-Costigan bill quite apart from its merits or from the necessity that it is designed to assist, on account of the fact that the bill has been drafted by two progressive senators and is being actively sponsored by that group in the senate known as the progressive group. There are reactionary forces in every community in the United States, which will oppose a bill so drafted and so sponsored quite apart from its merit or from the necessity that it represents. I do not need to remind you that the American Federation of Labor is very actively supporting the La Follette-Costigan bill for direct relief to the unemployed.

Passing to another part of tonight's discussion which interested me greatly, that bearing on the ultimate disposal of the Muscle Shoals development, which lies, so to speak, at your doorstep, I was gratified to hear practically unanimous support of the principles of government operation and control of this giant project.

For ten years I lived in the state of New York and during this period did some work in the public utilities field, with particular reference to giant power developments. It has always been a standing joke in western New York state, that on the Canadian side of the Niagara river government-generated and transmitted power reaches the consumer at a cost of some 2 cents to 3¾ cents per kilowatt hour, while 200 yards away on the New York side of the suspension bridge, similar power, generated and distributed by private enterprises, costs the unfortunate consumer from 7 to 11 cents per kilowatt hour. This is an illuminating comparison and contrast between government and private ownership of great power resources from the standpoint of the ultimate consumer, who must pay the bill.

Everything that I have heard charged against the power combine this evening is fully supported by an abundance of testimony which has been widely published during recent years. There is no necessity for me to amplify any of these facts because they are all in the record. It is possible for the good citizens of this region to make of the Muscle Shoals development just as economical and effective a power generation and distribution unit as the Ontario hydraulic power commission has done, and I can hardly conceive of a greater single blessing for all the communities that will be served by this development when in operation than to have it owned and controlled by the people, for the people, in the true democratic manner.

The question is sometimes asked as to whether the Ontario hydro-electric development has in any way increased taxes in the great region that it has been serving during the past twenty years. Let me state that it has not increased taxes at all. The entire development has been self-sustaining right from its inception, and affords an absolutely conclusive demonstration of the economy and effectiveness of government operation when ably managed.

Mr. Brown came to the south in furtherance of his activities on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, which are, in brief, "selling" the large employer the fact that co-operation with employes makes for efficiency, mutual confidence and prosperity for all. He is conferring, while here, with Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, and will remain in Chattanooga over the week-end.

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of these people was most unfortunate.

The situation in Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky, is not familiar to the general public and for this reason a committee was named to prepare a statement of the position of the organized labor movement on the present deplorable conditions. Working people are certainly in position at the present time to appreciate and sympathize with troubles of people out of work, whether it be through strike, lockout or through regular course of unemployment, and we hesitate to ask the public not to contribute to any one that is suffering in the present emergency.

However, we believe that it is nothing more than justice to ourselves and to the American labor movement to state briefly that the United Mine Workers of America, the legitimate American labor organization, has in the past extended every effort to relieve, through organization, the people who are now suffering from having found themselves crushed between two un-American forces, the selfish, arrogant employers and the self-appointed saviors of the miners, the National Miners' union and the I. W. W., both communistic, radical movements controlled by men and women in New York and other large cities who have no sympathy and no understanding of those institutions of the American government which the southern working man loves so well; nor of the suffering of working people, whether they be miners or other industrial workers.

A great majority of the miners in Harlan and Bell counties have listened to the pleadings of these radicals, which is responsible to a large extent for their present unenviable condition and for the

(Continued on Last Page)

Guess Who

The Chattanooga Times has discovered an old Tennessee statute which prohibits the sale of razors, and is running a series of photos of prominent local citizens, given luxurious growths of beards by the staff artist, to show the probable results had the old law been enforced.

The Labor World, most always ahead of other publications, has discovered after diligent search that the law prohibiting the sale of razors has been enforced in Tennessee for at least eighty-nine years.

The gentleman pictured above is a resident of Graysville, this state, and it is sufficient to say that no artist is responsible for the hirsute adornment.

Law enforcement officers of Graysville are apparently "on the job."

MINERS PLEDGE UNITED FEALTY TO HOMELAND

Promise Continued Fight on Communism.

WILLIAMS RETURNS FROM NATIONAL MEET

Report Red Cross Working With Mine Operators at Pineville.

Back Home

BEN WILLIAMS

LABOR-HATERS DIRECT RED CROSS "RELIEF"

A peculiar and almost unbelievable report comes this week from headquarters of the United Mine Workers in Pineville, Ky. A telephone conversation with representatives of the mine workers in the stricken mountain town brought the information that "relief" work being conducted by the Red Cross among the families of the unfortunates is, in effect, being directed by the coal mine operators, the statement being made that no relief is granted until the applicant first obtains an order for same from one of the various mine operators.

Local trades unionists recall that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was largely instrumental in obtaining from congress an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the care of the destitute victims of greed and oppression in the mining camps, and it is understood that this money was to be distributed through the Red Cross, although that organization had no part in the efforts to secure the appropriation.

Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers in this territory, stated Thursday that the matter would in all probability be brought to the attention of international officers, and vigorous protest entered if the information was correctly stated.

Pledging unity in their efforts to continue the battle of American mine workers against attempted inroads by communistic organizations, more than

Mayor Bass Clarifies Statement Concerning Outside Relief Needs

Discussion of a public statement recently made by Mayor E. D. Bass to the effect that Chattanooga should not accept outside aid in the feeding and clothing of her destitute unemployed led to the appointment of a committee by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night to invite the city's chief executive to clarify for readers of The Labor World what he had already stated to another committee was a misconstruction of his attitude.

It was brought out in the discussion that many workers had gained the impression from the published articles that the mayor was blocking any manner of outside relief, including possible government appropriations for buildings and other projects, and that in justice to all parties at interest he should be asked to explain his statement.

Accordingly, the committee called upon Mayor Bass Wednesday, and he, after expressing appreciation for the opportunity, dictated the following:

I recently made a public statement that if the people of Chattanooga would do their duty this city needed no outside aid. I am informed that that statement has been misunderstood by some people. In making that statement I had reference entirely to relief work connected with the feeding and clothing of needy people, and I in no sense meant to infer that outside aid in the way of expenditures through the national government or otherwise that would produce work for people would not be welcome. Certainly aid of that sort is always welcome.

What I was attempting to emphasize was this: that there were people in Chattanooga who were amply able to provide necessary funds for immediate care of distressed people, and this is undoubtedly true. This depression is nation-wide. Every community is affected, and when we have people in our own community who are able to provide funds to take care of our own needy people, I do not think we should expect outside aid for such purposes.

This is what I meant to convey, and I trust this statement will clarify this question in the minds of any one who may have misunderstood my expression.

I am sure no one understands and appreciates the difficulties of this situation more than I do. I perhaps have direct contact with more people who are suffering because of this depression than any one in Chattanooga. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the man who is out of employment, and I am willing to use every means in my power as mayor of this city to relieve the situation; and in my efforts to secure relief for those in distress I should like to take advantage of this opportunity to say that I am not receiving more loyal support from any class of our citizens than I am from the working people of this city who are able, because of having retained their positions, to help.

This is further evidenced by the fact that only yesterday we begun the collection of coin boxes recently distributed. This first collection was in a community where people of ordinary means reside, and 117 of these boxes collected showed an average contribution of more than 70 cents per box, after having been in their possession for two weeks.

1,100 delegates to the convention of the United Mine Workers at Indianapolis returned to their homes determined more than ever to "carry on" against tyranny and oppression which has been the lot of these workers in many sections, according to Ben Williams, field representative for District 19, who returned to Chattanooga this week after attending the two-weeks' session of the miners.

"The convention," Mr. Williams told a representative of The Labor World, "was, in the opinion of veterans in the movement, one of the most constructive sessions ever held by the organization, and the spirit shown by the many hundreds of delegates was likened to that of the trail-blazers who built the foundations for our government in the face of almost insurmountable adversities. Many matters of deep import not only to the miner, but indirectly to his fellow-worker in other lines, received the solemn consideration of the delegates, and the deep determination to 'carry on' in spite of opposition from many sources was evident on every hand.

"Among the most important actions of the convention was the unanimous vote in favor of a five-day week and a six-hour day for mine workers, and approval of a bill which has been introduced in the congress, dealing with the industry, which was regarded as the only practical and constructive program to cure the ills of the industry which has yet been proposed. A very encouraging feature was the reports from fields at present non-union. An evident determination was manifested to organize and obtain joint working agreements to replace conditions which have become the worst in the history of the industry. An increasing number of mine operators, it was reported, are approving the organization of the workers as a step toward stabilization and a return to former prosperous conditions. Joint negotiations are now under way in many of the bituminous fields and the anthracite district.

"The delegates also went on record unanimously against any wage reductions, condemning as blind and foolish the policy of those operators who aggravate existing serious condition by continuing their efforts at destruction of standards of the workers, and thus further curtailing buying power of the masses.

"Among many resolutions adopted were the following: Condemning and opposing communistic program and propaganda emanating from soviet Russia; indorsing the La Follette-Costigan relief bill; government ownership and operation of utilities; old-age pensions, and others.

"Delegates were present from every coal-producing state in the United States and Canada, hundreds coming from the non-union states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the southwest, where they have been waging a heroic struggle against tyrannical oppression, and have been compelled to sacrifice every comfort and many necessities in order to carry on the fight for their rights as American citizens.

"The convention adjourned with a more harmonious spirit and determination to carry out the principles of the national organization and of the American government than any convention for years, and with the delegates all imbued with the purpose of stabilizing the industry and bringing relief from the misery, want and distress that prevails today throughout the land."

T. J. Smith, of Graysville; George Branam and Clift, of Soddy, were among forty-five delegates representing District 19.

W. D. Canada Crashes With Colored Taxi

Driving his Rolls-Rough to Sunday evening services, W. D. Canada, veteran member of Local 226, Painters, Sunday night ran afoul of a colored taxi north of the Market street bridge, and both himself and Mrs. Canada were badly shaken up. Mrs. Canada fared worse from the impact than did "Bill," she having received severe bruises and cuts, and is still suffering from the shock.

The accident occurred about 6:15 o'clock last Sunday evening, near the intersection of Market and the Cherokee trail. The Canada family bus was badly damaged, and "Bill" is getting plenty of exercise since he has recovered sufficiently to walk.

Railway Carmen Sponsoring Dance

Lookout lodge, 211, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, is sponsoring a dance which will be given in the ballroom of Hotel Patten on the evening of Feb. 20, the proceeds to go to the relief of unemployed members.

J. W. Fuller, recording secretary of the lodge, said this week that the lodge had been very successful last year in interesting local citizens in a similar affair, and the relief given as a result of the ball was much appreciated.

He stressed the fact that funds derived from the second affair, Feb. 20, will be used for relief only.

El Paso Printers Union Establishes 5-Day Week

El Paso, Tex.—By a referendum vote of 3 to 1, El Paso Typographical Union No. 370 has decided to establish the five-day week in all newspaper and job shops within its jurisdiction, the action being taken as a measure of unemployment relief.

Reporting the vote, the El Paso Labor Advocate said that the printers' action was in keeping with the usual progressive attitude of the union. "In the past many such steps have been made by this union which have kept it in the forefront of progressive moves for the benefit of the working men in general," the Advocate said.

SENATE BILL REPORTED TO CUT MEXICAN QUOTA

Washington.—The senate immigration committee reported favorably the bill extending the quota restriction of immigration to Mexico. It is estimated that this would reduce Mexican immigration to 2,500 annually.

Senator Harris, the author of the bill, said the administration of the present law had cut down Mexican immigration to about 2,500, but he proposed that this be made compulsory by law.

INTERNATIONAL UNION CHIEFS OFFER THANKS

Barbers Appreciate Help of Central Body.

CO-OPERATION HAS BEEN EFFECTIVE

Birthright and Shanessy Commend Activities of Local Workers.

Says "Thanks"

JAMES C. SHANESSY

Expression of appreciation for co-operation and support of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council comes this week in a letter from headquarters of the Journeyman Barbers' International union, signed by James C. Shanessy, president, and W. C. Birthright, secretary.

The international union officials declare that this support has been tremendously effective.

"We have learned," the letter says, "in these hard times, that it is organized labor that stands alone between independence and degrading servitude; that unless labor is powerful and militant enough to be respected it is doomed to become the 'yes man' of hard-boiled employers."

"We stand ready to co-operate and do what our hands find to do to help in this great cause of human betterment," the communication concludes. It follows:

The Journeymen Barbers' International union wishes to express its appreciation for the co-operation and support it has received directly and indirectly from you during the year just closed.

This support has been tremendously effective. It nailed to the door the indisputable fact that a union label, a shop card or button, means not only quality of service, but that organized labor identifies its own. We heartily thank your officers and all your affiliated members for this loyal support, being aware of the fact that unless we are "all for one and one for all," organized labor as such is merely sounding brass and tinkling cymbals, and means nothing.

Like the rest of you, the Barbers' union has gone through its travail during the year just closed. Our members have paid the dear price of depression; but in spite of the difficulties which have beset us, we have pressed forward towards the goal of human betterment, which we all seek, thanks to the indomnitable spirit of our own members and the hearty and cordial support we have received from you and others like you.

We have learned, in these hard times, that it is organized labor that stands alone between independence and degrading servitude; that unless labor is powerful and militant enough to be respected it is doomed to become the "yes man" of hard-boiled employers.

The Journeyman Barbers' union has fought these many years (and stands unshaken now) for independence of labor—for a living, saving wage—the unqualified American standard of living. Without democracy in industry there is no such thing as democracy in America. There cannot be democracy in industry with starving, fearful, indifferent workers. For years industry has been fighting the encroachment of democracy upon business, under the guise of fighting "errors of labor."

The Journeyman Barbers' International union is entering upon 1932 with renewed zeal and courage, having in mind the grand principles of trade unionism—the little giant that works for the betterment of human happiness.

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part V

[illegible] LK XIV:19.

I. Jesus' Social Optimism.

By far the largest part of our Lord's teaching [illegible] in some way with the Kingdom of God. Different from His [illegible] messianic conceptions was [illegible] upon His consciousness [illegible] His evident [illegible] the eternal destiny of Gulty Ones rested in His decision on the Mercy into the possessive Son [illegible] God in the [illegible] of Gethsemane praying [illegible] to [illegible] the inevitable ordeal — His Cross of Kingdom He carried [illegible] intact from His baptism in the Jordan until the consummation of His mighty passion was accomplished and He bade His disciples [illegible]

WM. L. MOSS

Discerned by Jesus under varying forms and pictured in four more than one angle in this parable, this Kingdom was to [illegible] civilization having its goal in the individual; a world in which [illegible] otherwise a [illegible] life must be [illegible] if it was to be of [illegible] quality. This world order was to be founded on the Spirit of God itself, on God the Heavenly Father, and in this civilization men were to work with the Father and together among themselves in an unselfish brotherhood at the various tasks life brought them, guided by their Father's will.

Jesus had a clear vision of what He regarded as the social ideals that were to find sway in the Kingdom and they can be divided under three heads: (1) Jesus' spirit of social optimism, (2) His spirit of social opportunism and (3) His spirit of personal social responsibility. Our consideration next week of this phase of Jesus' teaching will be a study of the first of these, His spirit of social optimism.

LABOR QUERIES

Q—[illegible] when [illegible] the [illegible] International [illegible] be held?

A—[illegible] July 18-23.

Q—What [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] capital [illegible] for very [illegible]

A—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Q—How are the dates for holding annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor fixed?

A—The constitution of the federation provides that the [illegible] day in October. Except during [illegible] of a presidential [illegible] convention comes on the [illegible] day of November.

CONSTIPATION take "IF I get constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—*F. B. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla.* E-171

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

Memphis Waterworks Profitable

Recent flare-up of the Muscle Shoals question, caused by the fact that Senator McKellar declined to change his convictions respecting the Norris bill at the urgent behest of a committee of local citizens representing the Chamber of Commerce, together with opposition by the people to a proposed increase in street-car fare on certain lines from 7 to 10 cents, has served to revive the controversy regarding municipal, state and government operation of utilities in general.

Of particular immediate interest, therefore, is the report of the board of water commissioners for the city of Memphis, which city long has owned and operated its waterworks, and, incidentally, has one of the finest plants of its character in the entire south.

The report shows a net profit for the year 1931 of $252,485.07, and an accompanying diagram apportions the expenditure of the dollar, including the following: "Administrative expense, 2 cents."

This, together with the figures showing net profits of more than a quarter-million dollars for the year, rather explodes the theory of the private-ownership advocates, whose favorite pastime is declaring that taxpayers are loaded with deficits in cases of utilities owned and operated by the people.

Only recently a prominent local citizen stated to the writer that "you know you cannot get more than 50 cents from the public dollar." Assuming that this gentleman was correct in his statement, had the Memphis plant been operated by private owners they would have cleaned up more than half a million dollars in net profits for 1931. A pretty fair sum in these days of depression and bankruptcies, for a few millions invested.

Report of the Memphis board also contains the following: "The water department does not participate in the distribution of the tax money paid by citizens to the city of Memphis, but is operated and maintained entirely by revenue derived from the sale of water, and all interest and sinking funds to retire bonds issued for the use and benefit of the water department are cared for out of this revenue."

And the citizen who today advocates government, state or municipal ownership of utilities is, in the eyes of some people, a radical, a socialist, a communist, an ignoramus or what have you.

Wottawoil, wottawoil!

Our Rail Problem Not Solved

Following a course plotted with extreme wisdom the railroad unions have held the railroads to a ten per cent. wage "deduction" for a period of one year and have exacted some compensating concessions from the roads. It is estimated that in accepting the wage "deductions" the unions have presented the roads with a blank check for some $210,000,000, with which the roads hope to in some measure rehabilitate their finances. Manifestly the unions hope so, too.

But wages were not and are not the source of railroad troubles. The trouble was and is elsewhere. The railroads now may proceed with the benefit of increased freight rates, decreased wages and probably help from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is doubtful if these three tremendous helps will solve the railroad problems.

* * * *

In the first place, the railroads remain burdened with an enormous sea of "paper" which represents inflation, or something besides usefully and necessary invested working capital. Of course the roads cannot claim a state of prosperity until they can pay interest or dividends on that sea of "paper."

In the second place the railroads are confronted with a brand of competition which they have been unable to meet up to now. They face active and effective competition by water, by highway and by air. For the present water and highway are the big factors. The railroads thought trucks couldn't do much business in the hauling of perishables, but refrigerated trucks are doing it. Trucks are doing a sizable business in transcontinental haulage and a really important interstate business sectionally.

* * * *

There is one thing that can be done, though it may not really equalize the competition. Conditions for truckmen in interstate business can be fixed on a basis of safety and humane consideration for trucking personnel. Organization and long agitation forced a regard for conditions of work among railroad men. Truckmen know little of that protection today, except where they are organized. Plenty of two-man truck crews travel day and night, with the off-shift driver sleeping on the moving truck and with both drivers sleeping therein if and when night stops are made. Manifestly such driving is a menace to public traffic and to the drivers themselves.

* * * *

The wage "deduction" will not cure the ills of the railroads. No more would a building trades wage reduction cure the ills of that industry. The employers of America demonstrate in every fiscal climax that they are neither economists nor generals. They are the new Bourbons, who, as to economics, learn nothing and forget only such wisdom as comes their way. The salvation of American industry, railroads or what-not, is not to be gained at the cost of injustice to the wage earners.

The one piece of brilliance in the railroad negotiations was the final bringing together of all class 1 roads into one national conference. For the unions there is immense credit in the outcome. For the railroads it seems impossible to find that great American genius for management of which our school books tell us.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

When the papers reported the other day that a man named Leo Melanowski was living in the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor in a middle west city, it didn't sound especially interesting—unles you read on and learned about the man's background. For Melanowski was one of the big men in the early days of the automobile industry. Three decades ago he was considered probably the best automotive engineer in the country. As a matter of fact, some men still feel that way about him.

At one time Henry Ford asked him for a job. He guided the early development of the motor industry; he once held five shares of Ford stock, which, if he had held on to it, would have netted him more than a million and a half in cash in 1919. But today he lives in the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor; and the whole story emphasizes the prodigal way in which business, like life in general, uses human talent in order to get the results it wants.

* * *

Melanowski is not the only one of the early giants of the automobile trade to wind up in poverty. David Buick died almost penniless in Detroit a few years ago. R. C. Hupp, if not in poverty, was not among the mighty and the rich when he died recently. And the automobile business is not the only business that has tales like that. Nearly every industry can duplicate them. Just why things like that should happen is not at all clear. No industry ever had a surplus of brains. The old saying, "There's always room at the top," is perfectly true. A man of outstanding ability is always in demand. And yet—every now and then such a man of that kind gets absolutely nowhere. It is as if there were some hidden and inexplicable rule by which business must sacrifice, now and then, a keen brain to some invisible and maleficent power. Melanowski, Buick—you could make a long and dismal list. It testifies to one of the most distressing and wasteful ailments of modern business.

* * *

Some prison-made products are still labeled with the names of outside manufacturers, in order to facilitate their sale among purchasers who don't like goods made by convicts. As one writer says, in commenting on this practice, imagine what a prisoner, who is made to put on these lying labels, thinks of society, which has incarcerated him for crooked work!

Roll on, thou deep and dark blue sea,
Keep rolling on for all of me.
On you I cannot waste a glance
While bathing beauties 'round me prance.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

FOR years the leaders and membership of the Knights of Labor kept the name of their organization secret. It was generally called the "Five Stars" by both the initiated and the uninitiated, since five asterisks (* * * * *) was appended to all public notices issued in its name. But as time passed on, in fact by 1878, just nine short years after the order had been founded in Philadelphia by Uriah S. Stephens, the veil of secrecy that enshrouded a large part of its activities had been removed in order to allay public hostility.

In 1878 a change took place in the leadership of the order, and among other changes was the replacement of Stephens by Terence V. Powderly as Grand Master Workman. Also along about this time the order was entering its last phase of existence—a stage in its development and life that indicated it had lived its period of usefulness and, what is more important than all else in this respect, by its ill-starred activities it was practically forcing into existence the "Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada," which in its turn failed to fill the needs of American labor, but which in reality proved itself to be the precursor of the present-day American Federation of Labor.

Under Powderly's leadership the Knights of Labor continued in many ways to uphold the high ideals of its founder and past Master Workman Stephens. Powderly praised justice, would not approve violence and pleaded for "the mutual development and moral elevation of mankind." These words but echoed the noble sentiments of his predecessor.

In spite of Powderly's high ideals and wise leadership sinister forces were working within the society, shielded by the order's cloak of quasi-secrecy, and by 1886 the crisis came for the Knights of Labor.

Tax Plan Is Fought By New York Labor

"Head Tax" Denounced by State Federation as Breeder of Discriminations and Abuse Against Workers.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11.—A recommendation made by the Mastick tax commission that every one earning more than $500 a year should be required to pay a $2 fee for filing an income tax return is meeting vigorous opposition from the New York State Federation of Labor.

In a formal protest from John Sullivan, the president, and John O'Hanlon, secretary-treasurer, to leaders in the state legislature, the proposal was characterized as a highly objectionable "head tax." They said:

"Such head tax cannot seriously be considered as a source of income for the state, and can only reasonably be regarded as a plan to make a record of the wage-earners of the state with information as to their places of employment and wage-earning and residence for those who may have some interest in such information that is not connected with the welfare of our wage-earners.

"Such head or poll taxes on wage workers and other citizens are utilized in some of the other states for the purpose of placing a qualification on voters, and no guarantee can exist that the proposal for a head tax on wage-earners would not, in addition to its other objectionable features, become the basis for such electoral qualifications in this state and breed the discriminations in this state and abuses that attend such head or poll taxes in the states now afflicted with them."

Democratic Leader Sees Mooney Vindication Near

Washington.—Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, democratic floor leader of the house, has joined the movement in congress for a pardon for Tom Mooney.

Writing to Mooney, Rainey said:

"I am glad to know that the report of the Wickersham commission in your case will be made public and I have every confidence now that your complete vindication is not far away. You have certainly been buried long enough in a living grave and the treatment you have received will always be a blot upon the history of our country.

"The sooner the vindication comes the better. I think the people of the United States will rejoice to hear of your release under an unconditional pardon, and it ought to be immediate."

Culinary Crafts Organize Pacific Northwest Alliance

Portland, Ore.—Delegates from local unions of culinary crafts in the Pacific northwest, meeting here, formed a permanent organization of the Pacific Northwest Alliance of Culinary Workers and Beverage Dispensers. The organization will be composed of the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and the Canadian province of British Columbia.

Messages of greeting were received from General President Edward Flore and Robert Hesketh, general secretary of the international organization.

Reports received from the various local unions in the jurisdiction were encouraging despite the general business depression. Organizer Jack Weinberger declared that "there is a determination upon the part of the membership to fight to the last ditch against wage reductions and to oppose all attempts to break down established working conditions."

The alliance went on record as favoring the repeal of the Volstead act.

"Union-made, but does not bear a label" is a stock phrase which we should ignore. Demand the UNION LABEL.

What Next!

A novel form of life insurance coverage is being offered shoppers by several stores in Great Britain. Under a general insurance policy, the customer automatically has his life insured, and in the event of death the heirs of the insured receive a sum in direct proportion to the amount spent in the store during the previous year. The shopkeeper pays the premium at the rate of about 2 cents for every $5 of customers' purchase. The maximum benefit under the plan is $200.

PHONE YOUR NEXT ORDER for
FLOWERS
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"Miss Gertrude's" Flower Shop
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16 EAST SIXTH STREET
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Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

PARAGON CAFE
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We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
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The Cost Is Small Wherever You Call

THIS list of rates shows how little it costs to talk to out-of-town friends, relatives or business associates by long distance telephone.

These rates are for a three minute day Station-to-Station call from —

Chattanooga to:

Anniston, Ala.	.75	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	.85
Asheville, N. C.	.85	Nashville, Tenn.	.85
Atlanta, Ga.	.75	Pulaski, Tenn.	.75
Birmingham, Ala.	.75	Shelbyville, Tenn.	.60
Carthage, Tenn.	.70	Somerset, Ky.	1.00
Clinton, Tenn.	.75	Springfield, Tenn.	.95
Coal Creek, Tenn.	.75	Sweetwater, Tenn.	.50
Columbia, Tenn.	.75	Wartrace, Tenn.	.55
Cookeville, Tenn.	.60	Woodbury, Tenn.	.55
Dandridge, Tenn.	.90	Kingston, Tenn.	.60
Danville, Ky.	.95	Knoxville, Tenn.	.75
Fayetteville, Tenn.	.60	Lebanon, Tenn.	.75
Florence, Ala.	.90	Lenoir City, Tenn.	.60
Franklin, Tenn.	.75	Lewisburg, Tenn.	.70
Gallatin, Tenn.	.80	Lynchburg, Tenn.	.55
Greenville, S. C.	.90	Madisonville, Tenn.	.55
Harriman, Tenn.	.60	Maryville, Tenn.	.70
Jellico, Tenn.	.90	Morristown, Tenn.	.95

Where the station-to-station day rate is more than 35 cents, the rates are even lower during the evening and night periods.

A three minute talk enables you to say as much as you could in an average letter . . . to hear the voice of the distant person . . . to ask and answer questions and to settle matters instantly and definitely.

Long distance telephone service costs so little and gives so much in satisfaction that it is regarded as the most economical means of quick communication.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

Warning to Taxpayers

After February 29th, unpaid taxes bear interest and in addition a penalty of one-half of one per cent a month. Taxes may be paid at my office until March 31st, whn lists will be delivered to officers for collection at the cost of the taxpayers.

ALVIN, SHIPP, County Trustee.

This refers to the 1931 Taxes and complies with Section 1573 of the new State of Tennessee Code.

To All Delinquent 1930 State and County Taxpayers

The law compels me to turn the uncollected 1930 tax over to the Delinquent Tax Attorney for suits not later than March 1, 1932.

Ordinarily I would be ready to do this about the middle of February, but in order to save as many taxpayers as possible the additional cost of the Delinquent Tax Attorney's fee and court costs, I am holding the books open for collection of this tax in my office right up to March 1st.

Respectfully,

ALVIN SHIPP, County Trustee.

"DEFLATION" HITS WAGE EARNERS HARDEST BLOW

Common Folks First to Feel Campaign to Lower Costs, Which Instead of Restoring Prosperity Aggravates Depression and Threatens to Prolong It Indefinitely.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Feb. 11.—Just a few months ago a lot of smart men—those who head up the country's big business—began telling us that the way to end the depression is to deflate. To change the way of thinking everything from the price of a box of matches to the value of the currency was inflated. And as a result of their preachments was launched a tide of "deflation" against every sector where it could be resisted most—the wages and salaries of common folks.

No one would like to say that those campaigns were colored by a desire to improve the health of personal pocketbooks, and yet not one of the smart fellows has come forward since to say that he has not used the opportunity offered to slash the pay of common workers—white collared and denim clad.

Some of them took a slash at the pay for themselves—from $10,000 to $9,000. That meant a little less income tax for Uncle Sam and maybe a subsidized junket in the winter.

Wages, Salaries First Hit.

We have had no more sustaining and fortifying tonic during the perilous days of the depression than the asseverations of these apostles that the depression would be short lived, and the good old days of prosperity for everybody would come back in a hurry, if we just took a liberal dose of deflation for business conditions.

The main thing is that they didn't tell us enough. They didn't tell us, for instance, that such deflation starts with costs, and that **wages and salaries usually stand at the head of the lists—right where the deflater can hit them first and take a strong swat for a starter.**

Another thing they didn't tell us was that deflation of business also means higher taxes—higher taxes that hit the little fellow and take more away from him by way of income than from anybody else, but without giving him any more government in return. Deflation in every depression has invariably had an "inflationary" effect upon the rates of taxation.

Deflation Preached by Radio.

How many times in the last 12 months has the radio been used to tell the common folks that the depression is a downright absurdity if we just looked at it in the right way—just cut our expenditures a little, went to the movies a little less often, and did without a cigar now and then? If we just did a few of these things, we argued, everything for us and mother and the kids would be "sweet and pretty." Yes, sir, just deflate a little by spending the old dollar bill, and watch Old Man Depression scurry around the corner!

Why, there was such exuding confidence in those radio pantologies that we almost felt good about things, and thought it would be nice to go down some morning and tell the boss we would donate a month or two's wages of salary to the dear old concern just to show our love and loyalty to it. Some of us even asked ourselves whether we were not mistaken about the grim depression being here, and that maybe we were just individually down on our luck a bit.

Or little Johnny needed some shoes, which he usually does, and we didn't have the price, we almost felt that Johnny should be willing to go barefooted a bit to serve a great cause—the altruistic cause of deflation.

"Deflation" Still Continues.

But, gentlemen, times are not what they were and things are not what they seemed. Unemployment and wage slashes under the gentle name of deflation of business, made tasty by radio panegyrics, has taken from the wage and salary earners of the country in the last year a sum of ten to fifty per cent of the earnings of previous years. **And there is no substantial sign that this decrease, still called deflation, may not continue for the rest of the year, and that little Johnny may not have to do without two pairs of shoes.**

What apostle of deflation told us that the heaviest burden which wage earners and persons of small means must meet in the next 12 months, in addition to income slashes and unemployment, is the problem of increased taxes, direct and indirect? These increases are coming from the federal and state governments and from the counties and municipalities. No person, unless he lives in the county poorhouse, is escaping them.

Living Standards Lowered.

The man of small means is less able this year to meet tax increases than he has been for several years. Coupled with wage and salary slashes, these taxes present an unusual burden and mean that family budgets must be further reduced and standards of living further lowered.

Deflation of credit means a tax on opportunity—deprivation of boys and girls of expected education, the postponement of needed medical or dental treatment, the lapse of insurance policies, the separation of families, and living in more crowded and less wholesome quarters.

This depression will have a lot to answer for in future years without increasing its destroying effects by the deflation of credit. There will be reduced stamina and health of working people. Deprivation and undernourishment due to part-time work, reduced wages or unemployment, may be expected in the years to come to increase the toll of tuberculosis and kindred diseases.

Death Toll to Rise.

Undernourished babies and children will be more susceptible to the ravages of disease, and the death toll of the nation may be expected in the next few years to show an increase as compared with recent past years.

Large sums for charity have been raised this winter in almost every community and are being used to relieve cases of utter destitution, starvation or dire emergency. These funds are of no assistance to families in straitened circumstances due to slashed wages and salaries. There is nothing to commend in spectacular gifts of charity when they are more than offset in a community by its wage and salary cuts, and at the destruction of the ability of its wage and salary earners to maintain themselves in comfort and on reasonable standards of living.

Charity, wage and salary cuts and deflation of credit are a trio of evils that can serve to prolong the business depression more than any other group of economic factors.

,300,000 Children Out of School, 2,500,000 Competing for Work

Washington, Feb. 11—Around 3,300,000 boys and girls under 17 years are out of school during the academic year 1929-30. Many of them are exploited by unscrupulous employers who, despite the army of millions of adult workers, were so devoid of ordinary decency and patriotism that they eagerly sought out boys and girls of tender age because children would work for smaller wages than adults.

These are the outstanding conditions among children, according to a statement by Mrs. Clara M. Beyer, director of the industrial division of the children's bureau of the U. S. department of labor.

Leave School to Support Family.

"Of the total of 3,300,000 children, nearly 2,000,000 had been in school but were compelled to leave because the financial inability of their parents to pay the expenses of school attendance.

"In past studies of unemployment and child welfare," Mrs. Beyer said, "there comes to light over and over again the tragic paradox of children leaving school for work to eke out the family income when the normal breadwinners cannot find work of any kind.

"The same thing is happening in this depression. In September and October of the past year, 5,549 boys and girls of 14 and 15 took out their first working papers in New York City alone. In Philadelphia the corresponding figure for September was 1,000."

Employers Turn Children Into Profit.

"Although considerable improvement has been made during the past ten years in the percentage of young employed workers, Mrs. Beyer's report points out that, despite the existence of child labor laws and public opinion opposed to child labor exploitation, many employers persist in turning children into profits.

"Again and again during this decade," Mrs. Beyer says, "we have been informed that industry no longer wants the 14 and 15-year-old child. Public and private child welfare agencies have broadcast the idea that '14 is early enough' for children to go work, that the difficult years of adolescence should not be further burdened by the physical strain of employment.

"Yet the 1930 census shows for the fifteen states and the District of Columbia for which figures are available a total of 102,503 children 14 and 15 years of age at work, a decrease of 22 per cent as compared with 1920 figures. The number of employed children between 16 and 17 years of age was 231,322, or 5 per cent less than in 1920. The children between 10 and 14 years of age in these states (75,649), who, of course, should not be at work at all, have, it is true, decreased 42 per cent.

5,500,000 at Work or Job Hunting.

Summing up the figures, Mrs. Beyer finds that 800,000 children from 7 to 13 and 2,500,000 between 14 and 17 were out of school during the school year.

In answering the question, What are these children between 14 and 17 substituting for school during these most impressionable and difficult years, Mrs. Beyer says:

"Undoubtedly the vast majority are working or hunting for work or they are wasting their time, at best, in unprofitable idleness, at worst, in taking the first steps toward delinquency and crime.

Keep Children in School.

"Here is an opportunity, if we but have the courage to grasp it, to wrest from a national calamity a national good—to free for unemployed adults the jobs these boys and girls are leaving school to take, and give to a very large group of adolescents, who will be the young men and women of a few years, hence training that will fit them for more desirable jobs, more satisfactory living, and for better citizenship.

"This means not only keeping the children in school, but giving them worthwhile training and educational and vocational guidance that will fit them into fields of usefulness where their services will be in demand when better days come."

ENGLAND BUYS LARGE LOT OF SOVIET UNION COTTON

London, England.—The Lancashire Cotton corporation purchased 500,000 pounds sterling worth of cotton produced in the Soviet Union. This is the largest Russian cotton transaction in the history of the Liverpool cotton market.

Observers express the conviction that this large-scale invasion of the British cotton market indicates that the authorities of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are endeavoring to displace certain grades of United States and South American cotton in the Lancashire mills.

Interstate Life and Accident Co.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Twenty-First Annual Financial Statement

As of December 31, 1931

ASSETS		LIABILITIES, CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	
Real Estate (Including Home Office Building)	$ 308,882.52	Reserves on Life Policies	$2,041,777.68
Real Estate Loans, First Mortgages	1,255,021.00	Epidemic Reserve	62,018.89
Bonds (Value as required by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners)	770,367.17	Policy Claims in Course Payment and Adjustment	17,926.87
Policy Loans and Premium Notes	146,591.09	Gross Premiums Paid in Advance	32,853.12
Cash in Bank and Office	72,211.10	Unearned Accident and Health Premiums	12,077.17
Interest and Rents Due or Accrued	70,473.91	Deposited by Agents as Bond	12,379.08
Unpaid and Deferred Premiums	58,516.21	Reserve for Taxes Accrued	15,411.31
		Other Liability Items	12,618.88
		Capital and Surplus	475,000.00
	$2,682,063.00		$2,682,063.00

PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1931 . . . . . $838,398.24

Over Two Hundred Thousand Satisfied Policyholders

Life Insurance in Force $40,709,922.00

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LIFE, HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE WITH PREMIUM PAYMENTS YEARLY, MONTHLY OR WEEKLY TO SUIT YOUR NEEDS

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by R. O. Raulston and wife, Rhoda L. Raulston, dated November 24, 1923, of record in book "Z," Volume 17, Page 147, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Old Sixth (6th) present Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Twelve (12), Block Number Twelve (12), Missionary Heights Addition as per plat of said Addition of record in Plat Book 5, Page 29 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Subject to the conditions, restrictions and reservations set out in the deed from the Citizens Trust Company to R. L. Burnette, of Record in Book "W", Volume 14, Page 477 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-12

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46566
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

Frances Abraham vs. Henry Abraham.

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Henry Abraham is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March, next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

This 28th day of January, 1932.

B. DUDA, D. C.

M. B. Finkelstein, Atty. 2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. M. Larimore and wife, Mrs. Inocente Larimore, dated April 22, 1929, of record in book "H", Volume 21, Page 265, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in Chattanooga, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Forty-four (44), Oconla Grove Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, page 15, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-12

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. M. York and wife, Laura A. York, dated April 6th, 1927, said deed of trust having been placed of record January 25, 1932 in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Nos. 100, 101, 102 and 103, Belle Meade, as shown of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 9, page 14.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 29th day of January, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

2-19 By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust executed October 7th, 1926 by M. H. Coffey and wife, Mary W. Coffey, to secure a certain indebtedness, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book O, Volume 23, page 169 et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions therein contained, and default as having been made in the payment of said indebtedness the September 1, 1931, which said remains due and unpaid, at the request of the holder of the same, Title Guaranty & Trust Co., trustee, will expose for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1932,

the following described property in the Second civil district of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

TRACT NO. 1. Beginning at a [illegible] Clift & McRee Division line and [illegible] of a tract of land conveyed by Mary [illegible] to G. A. Gowin in 1857 [illegible] in Register's office at Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Deed Book N, page 417, and by said Gowin to W. W. Wilder by deed registered in Book [illegible] page [illegible], and by said Wilder's executor to Wood & Jarnagin by deed registered in Deed Book I, Volume 7, page [illegible] of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, north [illegible] five degrees (45) East One Hundred and Twenty-two feet (122) from a post oak, the west corner of a tract of land conveyed by the heirs of William Gibson to Reuben Gibson by deed registered in said Register's office in Deed Book I, Vol. 7, page 459, from said stone the beginning corner, run with the Clift and McRee Division line south forty-five degrees (45) East Ten Hundred and Thirty-four feet (1034') more or less, to two black gums, the extreme easterly corner of the Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract in the southwesterly line of the said Reuben Gibson tract, the same being the fourth corner of a Twenty-one (21) acre tract of land, conveyed by W. A. McFarland to Moses Worthington by deed registered in said Register's office in Book B, Vol. 5, page 59, thence with the northwesterly line of said Worthington tract and the southeasterly line of said Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract; South Fifteen degrees (150) West, Ninety-four (94) poles to a stone, a corner of Worthington in said line and the southeasterly corner of said Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract; thence with the south line of the last mentioned tract South eighty-three degrees (830) west about Five Hundred and Sixty-nine feet (569') to a stake in the north line of another tract of said Moses Worthington, formerly the Anderson Billingsley tract about Twenty-six feet (26') eastwardly of a stone, his northwest corner; thence north Twelve degrees (120) west about twenty-four hundred feet (2400') to a stake in the south line of the George May Twenty-five (25) acre tract; thence with said south line South eighty-seven (870) degrees east Six Hundred and Eighty feet (680'), more or less, to the beginning, containing Fifty (50) acres, more or less, being the same property heretofore conveyed by W. J. Springfield and Q. V. Springfield to Frank Gallagher by deed dated 6th of March, 1917, and registered 12th of March, 1917, in Book E, Vol. 14, page 251, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning on a stake in the Clift and McRee Division line at the northeast corner of the Fifty (50) acre tract herein first described and on the South side of a public road; thence South Forty-five degrees (450) East with the Clift and McRee Division Line Ten Hundred and Thirty-four feet (1034') to two black gums; thence South Fifteen degrees (150) west along the west line of the original Moses Worthington Tract, One Hundred and Thirty-five feet (135'); thence South Fifty-three and one-fourth degrees (53¼0) East Five Hundred and Eighty feet (580'), more or less, to a stake in a ditch, being the Southeast corner of the Eleven (11) acre tract described in deed of Lewis Gibson and wife, Tennie Gibson, to J. A. Coppinger, dated 30th of September, 1926, and registered 19th of October, 1926, in Book C, Vol. 21, page 494, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, said stake being a few feet east of the Clift and McRee Division Line; thence in a general direction of North Ten and three-fourth (10¾0) degrees East with the meanders of said ditch, when reduced to a straight line, Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five feet (1125') more or less, to the south side of said public road at or near a wooden bridge across said ditch in said road; thence north Eight-three degrees (830) west along the south side of said public road, Thirteen Hundred and Five feet (1305') more or less, to the beginning, to contain Seventeen (17) acres, more or less, and being the second and third tracts described in the deed of Lewis Gibson and wife, to J. A. Coppinger, dated 30th of September, 1926, and registered 19th of October, 1926, in Book C, Vol. 21, page 494, of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as trustee only.

This 28th day of January, 1932.

TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO., Trustee.

By W. S. BECK, Pres.

2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 13th day of April, 1929, by Roy W. Clinton and wife, Anna Clinton, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book C, Vol. 24, page 187, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book G, Vol. 26, page 92, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel B. Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

The South 47 1-3 feet of Lots No. 11 and No. 12, Block No. 17, Watkins' Addition to Ridgedale, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 3, page 4, in the Register's office of said County. Said parts of lots make one lot fronting 47 1-3 feet on the East line of Watkins Street and extending Eastwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 100 feet to the West line of Lot No. 18 in said block.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 5th day of February, 1932.

SAMUEL B. SMITH, JR., Trustee.

2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 1st day of August, 1930, by Albert K. Simmons and wife, Stella S. Simmons, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book H, Vol. 25, page 155, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument, recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book G, Vol. 26, page 91, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel B. Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,

the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number 24, Block No. 5, Normal Park Addition, as shown on record plat in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 4, pages 40, 41 and 42.

Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This the 5th day of February, 1932.

SAMUEL B. SMITH, JR., Trustee.

2-19

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46583
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Louise Hays vs. Charles B. Hays

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles B. Hays is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the March rules of said Court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 28th day of January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

B. W. MORGAN, D. C.

Pryor & Wells, Sol. Attys 2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] Gibson and wife, Talphona P. Overton, dated July 26, 1926, of record in book [illegible] page 412, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Old 2nd, present 3rd Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Being all of Lot Number Two Hundred Fifty-five (255), except the Southwest Fifty (50) feet thereof, North Side Land Company's Amended Subdivision of Lot Number One (1) of the Cowart Estate, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of said Subdivision of record in the Register's Office of said County in Plat Book Four (4), Page 47.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 5th day of February, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-26

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11421
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January term of said Court, in the case of W. C. Miller against A. E. Johnson, sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $75.00 and costs rendered July 11, 1930, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of plaintiff against defendant, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land:

Twenty-six acres, bounded on the north by Pottery, on the south by Gann, on the east by Gann, and on the west by Johnson.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in March, 1932, next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932,

within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

2-26

MORE ABOUT CENTRAL BODY

(Continued from First Page)

legitimate labor movement to give approval to public appeals for assistance in the name of these radical organizations might be construed as an expression of sympathy with their methods.

The legitimate miners' union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor maintains relief stations in the stricken territories, headquarters at Pineville, Ky., with a local miner in charge, and such contributions as are sent through that agency are distributed direct to families in the community and an accounting is made for every dollar received and spent. United Mine Workers have received many such contributions from throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, for which the entire labor movement is duly thankful. Local appeals, after having been indorsed by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, have received hearty response. However, there have appeared in this city from time to time people who claim to represent the stricken miners who were unkonwn to the legitimate organization. We have endeavored at all times to avoid giving official sanction to any appeal not coming directly from the accredited representatives of the United Mine Workers of America.

It is far from our purpose to attempt to stop any relief being furnished hungry and cold people, wherever they may be or whatever may be their avocation, but we believe it is only justice to ourselves and to those who have extended good-will and friendship in the past to make it clear to them at this time that any appeal for financial or other assistance in the Harlan and Bell county fields should come with the official sanction of our legitimate American movement.

MORE ABOUT BARBER CHIEFS

(Continued from First Page)

Let us go forward this year with greater determination to maintain peace, unity, solidarity, and carry on a continuous campaign to organize the unorganized men and women of your city and vicinity.

The Journeymen Barbers' union has always stood at the forefront of progress and betterment and it will continue to do so. It gratefully asks your hearty and continued support to the end that the entire American labor movement may "ascend the mountain." We stand ready to co-operate and do what our hands find to do to help in this great cause of human betterment.

Fraternally yours,
W. C. BIRTHRIGHT,
General President.
J. C. SHANESSY,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Labor Council Approves Ornburn's Appointmnet

Washington.—At its mid-winter meeting here, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor indorsed the appointment of I. M. Ornburn, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, to be a member of the United States tariff commission, and urged the friends of labor in the United States senate to vote for confirmation of his appointment.

THEATER MEN'S UNION TO MEET IN COLUMBUS

New York City.—Headquarters of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators announces that after giving full consideration to several cities having central locations, Columbus, O., has been chosen for the holding of the organization's thirty-first convention. More detailed information will be furnished in the near future.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mary Wise and husband, Jacob Wise, dated October 2nd, 1922, of record in book "Z," Volume 16, Page 463, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots "K" and "L" of Goldsmith's Subdivision of Lots Numbers One (1), Two (2), and Three (3), Cowart Street, Glass Addition to Chattanooga, Tennessee, as per plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book Number 3, page 38; said lots front forty (40) feet on the West side of Williams Street and extend back Westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet, Lot Number "L" along the North line of Seventeenth (17th) formerly Catherine Street.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 5th day of February, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

2-26

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 16487
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Mrs. Rose Walker and Mrs. Miller.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and a replevin having been issued on one Frigidaire in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Monday, February 29, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., and make defense to said suit, or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This February 4, 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

2-26

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Millionaire (addressing meeting)—I came to this country without a shirt on my back, and now I have accumulated two million.

Awed Voice—Why, you'll never wear them out.

* * *

Steno—I'm going to be married Saturday, and—

Her Boss—And so you're going to quit.

Steno—Oh, no! I'm just going to tell you that I'll be needing more money.

* * *

Restaurant Proprietor (belligerently)—Listen, Mister, when you eat here you don't need to wipe off the plate, see?

Mild-mannered Gentleman—I beg your pardon. Force of habit, you know. I'm a baseball umpire.

* * *

There isn't as much credit these days attached to the fact that your great grandparents came across in the Mayflower as there is whether you came across at the grocery store. . . The only time it pays to cry over spilled milk is to pay for a new dress.

* * *

"Miss Curley," said the office manager to his stenographer, "I would suggest that you do not write letters to your young man during office hours. Smith & Jones report that we sent them a shipment of love and kisses instead of tar and axle grease that they ordered."

* * *

Madam (to Chinese man-servant)—After this, when you enter my bedroom, please knock. I might be dressing.

Chinaman—Me don't need knock. Me allays lookee in kleehole first.

* * *

Some fail to recognize opportunity until they see her back. . . It is all right to dream, but wake up and give your dreams a chance. . . There is many a good thing lost by not asking for it. . . Men put off things they ought to do, and women put off things they ought to wear. . . Attention is attracted by what you do, not by what you think ought to be done.

Urgent Appeal For Senate Aid Bill Is Expected

Midwinter Meeting Surveys Acute Unemployment Situation and Acts on Questions of Transcendent Importance.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Economic and industrial problems arising out of the depression, which transcend in importance all other questions, are under consideration by the American Federation of Labor executive council, now holding its mid-winter meeting here. Special attention is being given to the acute unemployment situation and to practical remedies advocated by organized labor.

This meeting of the executive council is regarded as of great importance. It is the first time the council has met since adjournment of the convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Vancouver, British Columbia, last October.

Owing to the distressing economic condition which prevails throughout the nation and owing to the fact that legislative measures of extreme importance to labor are being considered by congress the meeting takes on added significance.

Following the close of the council's sessions, presidents and representatives of national and international unions meet in joint session with the council members to consider labor's legislative program.

To Back Relief Bill.

A survey will be made of the entire unemployment situation. It is expected that the council will vigorously and aggressively appeal for the enactment of the Costigan-La Follette relief measure providing for the appropriation of $375,000,000 to aid in relieving the acute suffering caused by reason of unemployment.

The council will receive report of the railroad negotiations which were concluded a few days ago when a reduction in wages was formally agreed upon.

The wage reducing policy now being pursued by large employers of labor throughout the nation will be given special attention.

Legislation Considered.

The legislative proposals, including the injunction relief legislation, appropriations for various activities of the government, the proposal for entrance into the world court, taxation measures and legislation providing for the introduction of the five-day work-week for civilian government employes, will be considered and acted upon in consecutive order.

The attempt which is being made to reduce the wages of federal employes will be a matter of special attention and consideration. President Green will report in detail on the various proposals which have been made providing for a reduction in the pay of federal employes and the extraordinary efforts which have been put forth by the American Federation of Labor to prevent consideration and action upon them. The special service which the American Federation of Labor has rendered in connection with this matter and all the things which it has done in a detailed and definite way in order to guard against the imposition of reductions in wages for federal employes will be submitted to the council.

The withdrawal of the National Federation of Federal Employes from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor will be considered most carefully and concretely. The executive council will take such action as may seem necessary in connection with this matter. All correspondence dealing with the action of the federal employes and the refusal of the officers of the federal employes to accept the invitation which was extended them to meet with the executive council for the purpose of adjusting differences will be read. All the facts and all the information in connection with this matter will be carefully reported and considered.

Council members taking part in the meeting are: William Green, president; Frank Morrison, secretary; Martin F. Ryan, treasurer; Frank Duffy, T. A. Rickert, Matthew Woll, James Wilson, John Coefield, Arthur O. Wharton, Joseph N. Weber, and G. M. Bugniazet, vice-presidents.

AIDS YOUNG UNEMPLOYED.

The government of Saxony, Germany, has established an organization to promote the education of young people who are out of work. This organization functions through local committees made up of representatives from educational authorities, factory inspectors, young people's clubs and other interested groups.

Press and Radio To Tell Nation Of Big Campaign

Work of Perfecting Local Organizations Speeded, as Huge Effort Begins to Produce Jobs for Idle Wage-Earners.

New York City, Feb. 11.—Feb. 15 is set as "zero day" for the big national campaign sponsored by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and the Association of National Advertisers, with re-employment of a million now idle workers as the goal.

News of the huge effort to develop employment and a return of normal buying through the united action campaign will be carried to the country daily by more than 750 daily newspapers and over the radio in 30-second broadcasts on more than fifty national programs.

Meanwhile the business of perfecting local organizations in all communities is proceeding with full speed, but in every case on a purely voluntary basis.

Campaign Getting Results.

The program of regional conferences will be completed before the zero day with a final conference in San Francisco on February 9. Labor participation has been invited in each of these conferences and has already been reported from Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia.

Many local organizations, unable to restrain themselves, have not waited for February 15 to begin their campaigns for pledges of work and wages and reports are reaching national headquarters in large numbers from communities where the united action campaign is at this early date producing actual results. Here are typical reports:

Waynesboro, Pa., work found for 40 men.

Jerome, Ariz., additional miners being employed daily.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 429 days' work found.

Columbia, S. C., work found for 57 men.

Punxsutawney, Pa., $20,000 factory addition hastened for immediate work.

Robesonia, Pa., industrial employment for 30 men and road work involving $5,000 in wages made available.

Port Henry, N. Y., $10,100 worth of work found.

Drive Is Great United Effort.

"Practically every division of our national organization is now functioning smoothly and long before the opening day of the actual campaign effort every division will be well set in its stride," said Carl Byoir, general director of organization.

"It is possible to say now that within six weeks we have brought together a greater number of organizations and individuals in a united, co-operative, volunteer effort than we were able to bring together in four times that length of time at the outset of the World war. That illustrates forcefully the dynamic character of this campaign and the determination of our people themselves to overcome the depression, restore normal buying and set our feet once more on the road to national well-being.

"This effort is purely voluntary. Each organization and individual cooperates as and to the extent of the desire and ability of that organization or individual. But the idea is so simple, the object so vital, the goal so obviously attainable that everywhere co-operation is full and complete and determination is unbeatable. On Feb. 15 our great campaign will formally open. We shall strive for the fullest results, but whatever we accomplish will be that much of victory, that much more of human comfort and self-respect restored, that much sorrow and pessimism defeated."

CANADIAN RAILWAY WORKERS URGE INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY

Ottawa.—The Canadian government was urged by a delegation representing the organized railway running trades to make a "scientific investigation of the human factors in industry and the apportionment of wealth invested in and produced by industry with a view to preventing recurring unemployment."

It was pointed out that in October last Canadian railways were employing 54,730 fewer workers than in October, 1928, a decrease in three years of 27 per cent. If capital investment is unused power and equipment was legitimate overhead in a depression, unused labor should also be protected, the delegation declared.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASK

WATCH this section every w for Grocery Barga

Make your Dollar Double Duty. Patronize those who patron YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND Best Grade (limit 4 lbs.) Four Pounds 25
FLOUR "Polly Rich," Extra, White, Fancy Quality — 24-Lb. Bag 63
COFFEE "Old Bourbon," Very Best Santos — Pound 19
BUTTER That Fresh, Sweet Creamery, "G. Leaf," "G. Bud"—Pound 23
SALMON Fresh Alaka Pink, 8-oz. Flat Cans, for, each 5
CHERRIES Red Sour Pitted, for Pies. Size 2 Can for 12

WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKE

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIEND

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"I Say this to the Advertiser: 'I saw it in the Labor World'"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

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INTERNATIONAL HEADS MAKE DRAMATIC PLEA FOR RELIEF OF JOBLESS

Over 100 Union Chiefs Present Petition to President Hoover.

LA FOLLETTE-COSTIGAN RELIEF BILL DEFEATED—CORDELL HULL VOTES "NO"

Temporary Setback Fails to Discourage Labor Chiefs. President Receives Big Delegation in Silence—Proposals for Remedying Situation Include Passage of Major Legislative Program.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Defeat of the La Follette-Costigan bill appropriating $750,000,000 for unemployment relief, although regarded as a discouraging feature, has not altered the determination of officers of the American Federation of Labor and the various international unions to force action by the nation's lawmaking bodies to grant relief to starving millions in this the greatest crisis faced by the American people.

The proposed appropriation was defeated in the face of one of the most dramatic and forceful appeals which American labor has made in all its history, the senators voting, 48 to 35, to defeat the proposal, the next day after the house had suspended the rules to bring quick passage, 350 to 15, of the Glass-Stegall bill to "relieve" the federal reserve banking system with $750,000,000 of treasury gold.

Senator Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, was among those who cast his vote against the La Follette-Costigan bill. Senator McKellar voted "aye."

Labor's appeal was presented to President Hoover and consisted of national leaders by over 100 presidents of international unions, who went in person to offer the conclusions of the workers' representatives after an all-day conference.

Headed by William Green, president of the federation, the labor representatives marched from the conference table in the A. F. of L. headquarters to the White House.

President Hoover received the petition without comment.

From the White House the labor representatives went to the capitol and presented labor's program to Vice-President Curtis and Speaker Garner, who expressed their sympathy with the appeal and said they would bring it to the attention of the senate and house of representatives.

The labor conference consisted of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of the affiliated national and international unions. It was convened by President Green with the approval of the executive council to consider the unemployment situation, anti-injunction legislation, and other federal labor measures.

On the unemployment crisis the appeal adopted by the conference declared:

That a real national emergency has been reached.

That the number of unemployed was constantly increasing to more than 8,300,000 idle in January.

That local relief agencies could not cope with the situation.

That adequate relief is not being supplied.

That men, women and children, "hungry and cold and undernourished," were deprived of food, warmth and shelter.

That "the entire resources of the nation must be brought into action in order to meet and deal adequately with this emergency."

In this crisis the conference appealed to congress "for an immediate appropriation of an adequate sum to meet the demands of the existing economic situation."

The appeal emphasized federal appropriations of billions of dollars to aid banks, corporations and business institutions, and declared that the contrast would be deprecating if congress should fail to help promptly the hungry and needy.

"The masses of the people," the appeal said, "will feel that congress has utterly failed to measure up to its duties and responsibilities if, while in session, as it now is, during a period of great national emergency, it fails to appropriate funds to supply food and shelter to millions of suffering, starving people."

In addition to direct federal appropriations for unemployment relief the conference stressed the following proposals to remedy the unemployment situation:

Immediate establishment of the five-day week in public and private industry.

Creation of "made work" by all business executives, professional men and family heads.

Retention of boys and girls in schools.

In the field of federal labor legislation the appeal asked for the speedy enactment of the following measures:

The Norris anti-injunction bill.

Five-day week for government employes.

Federal contributions to state old-age pension legislation.

The King bill to deport alien seamen.

The payment of the prevailing wage rate by all contractors engaged in government work.

The development of a public works program to prevent a recurrence of unemployment.

The Davis-Kelly bill to provide for the regulation and control of the coal industry.

The modification of the Volstead act to permit the manufacture of 2.75 alcoholic content beer.

Increased income taxes in the higher brackets.

Increased inheritance taxes.

Legislation supported by organizations representing government employes.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE PROGRESSES.

The woman's division of the Navy Relief Retirement association, organized to band together the wives of navy and navy yard employes for active service is a new affiliation of the National Women's Trade Union league. Another new affiliation is the Akron committee, recently chartered. Progress is being made on the organization of the Women's Trade Union League of Cleveland, O.

ADDRESSES BEAUTICIANS.

"No protective law in the statutes of any state, but that it was put there by pressure of united effort from the workers," W. J. Moran, editor of the El Paso, Tex., Labor Advocate, declared in addressing the El Paso Beauticians' association. The speaker brought out the advantages of organization, showing that organized labor was the only force to secure needed legislation.

A. F. of L. Conference Launches Organization Campaign With Ringing Declaration That Strong Trade Unions Are the Only Hope of the Workers

Washington, Feb. 17.—A ringing manifesto urging a nation-wide campaign to bring the unorganized workers into the trade union movement was issued by the American Federation of Labor conference here consisting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and ninety-five representatives of the affiliated national and international unions.

The manifesto points out that social reforms are largely futile unless backed up by strong labor organizations and stresses the necessity for labor's sake of bringing all unorganized workers into the trade union fellowship.

The text of the manifesto adopted by the labor conference follows:

Regardless of whatever palliative, corrective, stabilizing and productive measures are resorted to, legislative and economic, domestic and international, there remains the all-important problem of organizing the wage-earners into ever necessary, self-governing and intelligently directed, constructive trade unions, national and international in character, and under such principles and practices as will unite the forces of labor throughout our industrial and commercial life.

Effective Organization Necessary.

It is self-evident that all reforms in economic and social theory and practice have been attained and maintained only where there was effective organization of wage-earners.

It is equally self-evident that retrogression in the life and work of our people has been retarded by the degree of effective organization amongst wage-earners.

It is likewise true that the progress of our people and their participation in whatever form of advances society has made has been realized to the extent that the great mass of workers have put forth their claims collectively.

Right to Work.

It is almost universally recognized in recent years, with the development of large scale and mass production industries, that the consumptive power of our people must be balanced to provide home markets for our products and services, and that our productive organization must be so regulated as to give all who are willing and able to work opportunity to render useful and self-sustaining service.

These problems of balance involve both wage and salary incomes, length of work day and work week, needs and standards of living, and the varied possibility of expanding demand for different articles.

Collective Action Required.

It has been clearly demonstrated that these ends which involve balance between production, distribution and consumption can only be attained through the collective and co-operative action of all workers, whether of the wage or small salary income groups of our people.

The call of the hour, as at all times, is for effective organization of all wage-earners into collective, self-controlled groups, as represented by trade unions.

Organized Workers Fix Labor Standards.

Indeed it is frankly admitted on all sides that the conditions of the unorganized and small salaried workers are wholly dependent upon standards fixed or maintained by the organized workers, and progress would be speeded many fold if the unorganized also became centers of constructive forces.

In this period of widespread need and national emergency it is of utmost importance that regardless of all other measures approved and policies adopted, that renewed efforts, enlarged activities, and greater concentration be directed in the stimulation, development and maintenance of an organizing campaign of unlimited scope.

Trade Union the Workers' Hope.

The beginning of progress for workers is the trade union.

Their hope of representation in their industry is their trade union.

For redress of grievances and assurance of a square deal they must turn to their trade union.

For control over wages and hours they must rely upon their trade union.

For the presentation of their needs and problems within the industry, before legislative groups, and to the public, they must depend upon the trade union.

The union provides the agency and the method whereby workers may advance their economic and social welfare.

We need to carry the gospel of unionism to every producing worker, wage-earner and salaried employe throughout the length and breadth of this country.

Organization Drive.

To that end this conference calls on all national and international unions to renewed activity in the work of organizing the members of their respective trades and callings into their respective organizations, and that every possible consideration be given to plans and procedures that will facilitate such enlarged membership.

This conference further calls upon city central labor unions, state federations of labor, and other representative organizations to aid and assist the said national and international unions in this work.

Fellowship in Union Membership.

We should carry to all wage-earners the message of fellowship in union membership and activity for the best interests of workers who must establish the rights and protection of their interests.

No other purpose has the same urgence as that of organizing workers, so that they may be in a position to help themselves and each other.

The hardships of the past three winters are incontrovertible arguments for extension of union membership and wider programs of action.

We call upon every trade unionist to join in this campaign and we call upon every worker to join our cause. Those who are not with us are against us and against their own best interests.

Reports of Work Found for Idle Begin to Pour In

Workers in Great Nation-Wide Employment Campaign Ask Employers to Put Million Men on Pay Rolls.

New York City, Feb. 18.—One million employers of labor are being asked this week to give jobs to a million workers throughout the United States.

In fully 8,000 cities committees are combing their communities to find jobs for the unemployed.

The great war against depression, organized by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the Association of National Advertisers and the legion auxiliary, got under way Feb. 15, with a muster of all committees at 8 a.m.

Simultaneously with the start of work of organized committees throughout the land, radio broadcasts on ninety national programs and through 112 independent stations began to hammer away at intervals throughout the day, with 30-second announcements on each program and from almost every station in the United States. This bombardment will continue throughout the campaign.

Complete Story Broadcast.

Just before the zero hour a national half-hour blue network broadcast carried the complete story of the campaign, with addresses by Henry L. Stevens, Jr., national commander of the legion and general chairman of the war against depression; Bernard Lichtenberg, chairman of the executive board of the Association of National Advertisers, and Matthew Woll, representing the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the division of labor in this campaign.

Hardly had the campaign got under way when reports of work found began to reach headquarters. These were reports of new work and not the advance reports of work found that came from committees that went into action ahead of the official zero hour.

Labor Press Big Aid.

In Wallace, Ida.; Bradford, Pa.; West Frankfort, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Holyoke, Mass.; Kansas City, Mo.; Colorado Springs, Colo., and scores of other towns and cities, labor has joined with committees now working in co-operation with the national committee and its subsidiary organizations.

Response from the labor press of America, which was asked to lend its columns and influence to the huge job of putting a million men to work, has been, particularly gratifying, Chairman Woll said.

FORMER I. T. U. OFFICIAL DEAD.

John W. Bramwood, veteran labor man and secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical union from 1896 to 1908, is dead at the age of 75.

Illinois Favors Bills For Jobless Relief

Nearly Nineteen Million Dollars Appropriated by State Legislature for Assistance of the needy Unemployed.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois legislature passed and Gov. Emerson approved five bills to provide immediate unemployment relief.

The bills authorize the issuance of $18,875,000 state tax anticipation notes, which it was said Chicago bankers would buy. The notes would be paid off either with a bond issue of $20,000,000 or an increase in the state tax rate next year.

The bill establishing the emergency relief commission to administer the fund declares that "because of the degree of unemployment and the necessity of furnishing assistance to the destitute without delay and particularly during the winter months, an emergency exists and this act shall take effect upon its passage."

The fund, which is available until March 1, 1933, will be administered through counties, townships, and any other municipal corporation charged by law with the duty of poor relief and by other local relief agencies.

Chicago's Destitute Increase to 500,000

Chicago.—In Chicago the destitution resulting from unemployment is almost beyond description. The joint emergency relief fund of Cook county, of which Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, is a member, in a statement on the situation, said:

"In Chicago, more than 120,000 families, consisting of about 500,000 individuals, are now on the relief rolls. The number is steadily increasing. Approximately 12,000 homeless and destitute men are being housed in the shelters provided by the joint emergency relief fund.

Relief Funds Too Small.

"In the drive for funds last October and November, a total of $10,500,000 was provided for by private subscription, much of which was in the form of pledges on the part of workers to donate one day's pay a month to the fund.

"It was hoped that this would suffice through the winter, but the cry for help has become so great that it became necessary to ask for the subscriptions in advance of the months for which they were due.

Landlords Evict Jobless.

"A few weeks ago the amount available had dwindled to the point where it became necessary for the relief agencies to cease paying rent for the destitute, with the result that evictions throughout the city began to increase rapidly.

"It is surely time for action by the state legislature, not only in mercy and justice to the hungry and destitute, but for the sake of the good name and indeed the very safety of the city itself."

Cardozo, Liberal, Named for U. S. Supreme Court

President Sends Appointment of Eminent New York Jurist to Senate, as National Approval Is Voiced.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Benjamin Nathan Cardozo, chief judge of the New York court of appeals, the state's highest court, has been nominated by President Hoover to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States to succeed Justice Oliver Wendall Holmes, who retired last month. Cardozo is nationally recognized as a great jurist with strong liberal leanings and in the opinion of those who urged his appointment, he will carry out the tradition of liberal thought set by Justice Holmes.

From the moment the retirement of Justice Holmes was announced the demand has been general that the man appointed should be a man of the mental stature of Justice Holmes, one of the same "liberal" views, and one of comparable learning of the law. In the opinion of many who urged the appointment, Judge Cardozo possessed these qualifications.

Quick Action Expected.

The nomination of Judge Cardozo was sent to the senate and referred to the senate judiciary committee, whose chairman is Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the appointment. It is expected the committee will act without delay on the nomination and there is no question that it will be promptly approved by the senate.

Senators of both parties vied with each other in praising the nomination, as expressions of approval were received from all over the nation. Senator Blaine, of Wisconsin, said: "Judge Cardozo is a liberal and understands that an eighteenth century constitution, while made for all time, must conform to twentieth century civilization." Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, declared that he was sure the appointment would meet with the "Overwhelming approval of the country." Senator Wagner, of New York, said:

Holds Law Living Force.

"To Judge Cardozo the process of judging is never the routine repetition of sterile precedents. In his mind the law is a living force, growing, developing always, clearing new tracks through the confusing maze of changing conditions to reach the goal of justice."

Judge Cardozo was born in New York in 1870. He studied at Columbia, Yale, New York university, the University of Michigan and Harvard.

He was admitted to the New York bar in 1891 and since then has served both on the state supreme court and the court of appeals bench.

OVER EIGHT MILLIONS VAINLY SEEK CHANCE TO EARN DAILY BREAD

Conference Declares Real National Emergency Has Been Reached.

HUNGER AND DISTRESS DESCRIBED AS WORST IN NATION'S HISTORY

Congress Provides Billions for Business Reconstruction. Must Not Refuse to Help America's Destitute, Says Statement of International Union Chiefs Adopted at Momentous Gathering.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Text of the appeal delivered in person to President Hoover and congressional leaders by more than 100 international union officials last week follows:

A real national emergency has been reached.

It calls for profound consideration and the application of practical remedies.

The destructive consequences of widespread, continuous, distressing unemployment have reached an acute stage.

Hunger and Distress.

Relief of a most definite and adequate nature must be supplied in order to relieve hunger, distress and human suffering.

The economic causes responsible for the creation of this situation have been operating for several years.

As a result industry is to a great extent paralyzed.

The financial structure of the nation is greatly impaired, credit facilities have become inadequate, confidence has been destroyed and a state of mind bordering on hysteria prevails throughout the land.

Workers Suffer Most.

The great working population of the nation and those dependent upon them have suffered most of all.

Financial losses and impairment in credit values are not as disastrous in effect as the losses which millions of working men and women have sustained as a result of unemployment.

Life and living, in the fullest sense of these terms, depend absolutely upon the exercise of the right to work and upon the enjoyment of the opportunity to earn an income required to maintain a decent American standard of living.

Purpose of Conference.

Because the representatives of organized labor are thoroughly conscious of the acute suffering and distress which prevails in all communities, we have assembled in Washington, the capital city of the nation.

Over Eight Million Jobless.

The gravity of the situation made such a deep impression upon the executive council and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that they deemed it imperative to meet, consider the emergency which has arisen and given expression to the demands of the unemployed, numbering more than eight million, that work opportunities be created and that relief, so urgently needed, be immediately supplied.

Conference Represents Labor.

We meet, therefore, as representatives of labor, clothed with authority to speak for many millions of organized workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to speak for other voiceless workers who, because of their disorganized state, have no medium of expression.

Unemployed Without Resources.

The workers who have suffered much and who have endured hardships and distress for several years have exhausted their savings, have reached the limit of their resources and are facing the future with impaired morale and physical deterioration.

Labor Contributes Millions.

Many members of organized labor who are working have been and are contributing a large percentage of their earnings to assist their fellow workers who are unemployed.

Others are sharing the very limited amount of work available.

In these ways many millions of dollars have been contributed by the members of organized labor toward helping their associate fellow workers who have been unemployed during the last two years.

They will continue to render all assistance possible and to do all that lies within their power to relieve human distress and intense suffering.

But the need is too great.

Local Relief Inadequate.

The number of unemployed is constantly increasing.

More than eight million, three hundred thousand were suffering from enforced idleness during the month of January.

Local relief agencies have found the task too great.

Adequate relief cannot be and is not being supplied.

Men, women and children are hungry, cold and undernourished.

They are appealing for food, warmth and shelter.

Children Suffer Hunger and Cold.

The tragic feature of this uncivilized, inhuman condition is reflected in the fact that millions of children are suffering from hunger and cold every day and that many thousands are unable to attend school because of a lack of food, clothing and shoes.

The entire resources of the nation must be brought into action and must be utilized in order to meet and deal adequately with this emergency.

The local communities, the states and the nation must all do their part, responding in full measure to the demands of the occasion.

Misery Ignores State Lines.

It does not seem reasonable for the federal government to deny relief to men, women and children suffering from unemployment when it is clearly evident that local and state relief agencies are unable to meet the requirements of the situation.

Those who are hungry and are appealing for food cannot draw the fine line of distinction between relief supplied by local and state relief agencies and relief supplied by the federal government.

They know that every community is a part of our national life and as such all are a part of the nation's family.

The indistinct lines which separate communities and states are not discernible in the midst of nationwide misery and woe.

This fact was recognized during the great war emergency and it should be recognized during the existing emergency.

Federal Relief Necessary.

It is upon this basis that we appeal to the congress of the United States for an adequate appropriation of an immediate sum sufficient to meet the demands of the existing economic situation.

We make this appeal in the name and in behalf of the hungry suffering men, women and children whose plight is directly traceable to unemployment.

The masses of the people will feel that congress has utterly failed to measure up to its duties and responsibilities if, while in session as it now is, during a period of great national emergency, it fails to appropriate funds to supply food, clothing and shelter to millions of suffering, starving people.

Billions Given to Business.

The billions of dollars which congress has provided for the purpose of aiding banks, corporations and business institutions will stand out in sharp, deprecating contrast if congress fails to promptly help the needy and the hungry.

The huge sums thus appropriated to aid capital cannot and will not feed and clothe hungry people.

Surely congress cannot afford to subject itself to the charge that it speedily appropriated billions for capital and nothing for the hungry.

Human Needs Come First.

Human values and human needs should be given first rather than secondary consideration.

No explanation can be made to hungry people and their sympathetic friends which would satisfy them as to why congress voted billions to aid banks and corporations and would refuse to appropriate even a moderate sum to be used for the purpose of assisting the states and communities in supplying food, shelter and clothing to patriotic, loyal citizens who are suffering from unemployment.

We do not consider the appropriation of federal relief to supply food, clothing and shelter in

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part V

I came that they may have life
JOHN X:10.

I. Jesus' Social Optimism.

Jesus realized and lived the vital truth that this is God's world, and out of this inner consciousness that this is God's world and men are God's children was developed His spirit of social optimism.

WM. L. MOSS

What is meant by "His spirit of social optimism" can best be explained by saying that He knew every man and woman had an innate, inborn sense of responsibility; that once awakened, this latent sense of responsibility dwelling in men would function as surely as any of the other generic attributes of humankind. Men hated because they had not been instilled with a knowledge of the supreme beauty of love; men killed because they were not sufficiently impressed with the value of every single life in the Father's eyes; men demanded social deference and expected others to serve them because they had not been taught that he who is humble and he who serves is greater than the proud and those who demand that others wait upon their desires because the humble ones and the servers are nearer the pattern of the perfect man. Replace these baser impulses in a man's mind and heart with a feeling of love, mercy and justice and the man will have become fashioned anew—he has undergone a new birth, regenerated is the term by which we describe this transformation in men's lives.

In His ministry Jesus barred no social type from His presence. Works of healing among both the rich and poor, Gentile and Jew, testify to Jesus' spirit of social optimism. He did not believe that any man had gone so far along the road to sin that he could not be brought back to his senses and respectability. Broadly speaking, "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things he possesseth," but rather in his willingness to do the Father's will and serve his fellowmen. No matter how degraded or indifferent a man might be, Jesus felt he could be raised to a realization of life's responsibilities and develop a willingness to serve.

The question to Jesus was not the condition of the man; it all depended on his receptivity to "faith." This faith Jesus made one with love for the Father.

What Next!

Slag from lead blast furnaces formerly useless, is now converted into heat-insulating "wool," employed as pipe covering for insulating cements and fillers. Advantages claimed for the new product are very low conductivity, light weight, vermin and fire-proof properties.

PAINS QUIT COMING

"When I was a girl, I suffered periodically with terrible pains in my back and sides. Often I would bend almost double with the intense pain. This would last for hours and I could get no relief.

"I tried almost everything that was recommended to me, but found nothing that would help until I began taking Cardui. My mother thought it would be good for me, so she got a bottle of Cardui and started me taking it. I soon improved. The bad spells quit coming. I was soon in normal health."

—Mrs. Jewel Harris, Winnsboro, Texas.

Sold At All Drug Stores. E-170

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Employers Should End Unemployment

The scourge of unemployment does not end its disastrous results with the dwarfed lives of the eight million and more jobless workers and their millions of dependents. It extends to every line of business activity through the decreased pay rolls. The wages loss automatically shrinks the market for every commodity and all services.

Labor has adequate remedies for this economic dislocation. Labor demands that those who own and control our industrial, commercial and financial establishments stabilize the situation on the basis of employment for every employable person. This can only be done through the shortening of the work day and the work week. It has been statistically ascertained that the universal seven-hour day and the five-day week would make work for all of our eight million unemployed. They have a moral right to this work. But because those who own and control our business establishments own and control work opportunities, the moral right of the jobless to jobs may be denied, and up to the present has been denied by our industrial, financial and commercial dictators.

Labor's further remedy for the economic dislocation is the demand that the owners and controllers of our business life maintain wage payments sufficiently large to turn all workers into large consumers, with larger purchasing power and still shorter hours as increased efficiency make them possible.

Labor's plan for economic stabilization also does away with the need for either unemployment insurance or unemployment reserves.

In fact, labor cannot contemplate a permanent system of production with one group of workers employed full time with high living standards and another group totally unemployed with living standards based on either near-starvation unemployment insurance, unemployment reserves, or charity relief.

Labor refuses to visualize a system of production operated either solely or largely for the benefit of those who own it. Labor believes that the capitalist system can be humanized for the benefit of society as a whole. Labor declares that the first step in this humanization is the adoption of a work week and work day short enough to put all the jobless to work and the adjustment of the work day in the future so as to provide jobs for all the employable.

Labor admits that this policy is a revolutionary one: But it is a peaceable revolution that will stand out in the annals of mankind as one of the great forward steps taken in the interest of society as a whole.

A tremendous responsibility now rests with the industrial autocrats who, through their ownership of industry and consequently of the opportunities to work, have the power to decree shorter hours of labor and end unemployment.

An Issue of Fact

The matter of direct relief for the unemployed, by congressional action, is being debated as though it were a matter of phrases.

The discussion turns continually on whether or not this action will constitute a "dole."

Comfortable old gentlemen sitting on cushioned chairs may not be able to conceive it in any other form.

But the issue, as faced by the millions of Americans—including those who, for the present, are able to secure a food supply—is an issue of facts.

* * * *

It has become a notorious thing, that the gentleman who represented President Hoover before the senate committee, Mr. Walter Gifford, of the president's unemployment commission, admitted that he had no data on which to base his conclusion that there was no need for federal relief.

But—is it a fact:

That children in Maryland Schools are fainting in their seats from lack of food?

If that is true, the local and state relief systems have broken down there. And the statement was made directly before the senate committee by a Maryland superintendent of schools.

* * * *

Much attention is being paid to "budget balance."'

Is it not about time to learn that budget balances after all may be facilitated in the long run by a balancing of the human factors?

How can a national budget be balanced, when the nation's children faint from hunger?

Coal Mine Accidents

Coal mining continued to take its toll in human lives in 1931, according to the report of the U. S. bureau of mines.

The miners produced 438,000,000 tons. In connection with mining this quantity, 1,430 men were killed by accidents. This amounts to one miner killed for every 300,000 tons of coal. In 1930, one miner was killed for every 260,000 tons mined.

Although the figures for 1931 represent an increase of about 40,000 tons per fatality over the previous year, it is admitted by those familiar with the situation that most coal mine accidents, fatal and non-fatal, are caused by the refusal of employers to install and administer up-to-date and efficient accident prevention systems and devices.

Rock-dusting of mines is claimed by experts to be an almost sure prevention of mine explosions, but despite efforts of the federal and state mine bureaus there are many mine owners and managers who do not use this recognized type of accident prevention.

In the last analysis, the question of profit seems still to dominate the officials of many mining companies. If they can be persuaded that it costs less to prevent accidental deaths and mutilations, they will readily install accident prevention devices, systems and regulations. Otherwise they will permit their employes to be mutilated and killed.

This opinion is confirmed by the comment made by Mr. Scott Turner, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, on the alleged gradual awakening of mine officials to the importance of mine safety. Mr. Turner says that one of the elevents in this awakening is a growing realization on the part of mine executives of the possibilities of greater economy in production through the prevention of accidents.

Mr. Turner's observation is an indictment, undoubtedly deserved, of the jungle psychology which animates some mine operators. "Greater economy in production" is an employer's phrase to describe greater profits.

If labor controlled the mines, the safety of the miners would be the most important thing in mining policy. Regardless of whether the cost of production was higher or lower, protection of the miners from accidents would be guaranteed. Regardless of whether profits were larger or small or nothing, labor would see to it that every dollar necessary to safeguard the miners from mutilation or death was expended.

It is very regrettable that many mine owners and mine operators continue to regard their employes as of so little importance that increased profits must be exhibited to them before they will consent to apply the principles of mine safety.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What union owns the painting entitled, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" showing homeless men huddled on a bench on the Thames river embankment in London?

A.—The International Typographical union bought this painting and it hangs in the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs.

* * *

Q.—Who is James H. Hatch?

A.—President of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

* * *

Q.—How many nations have unemployment insurance systems?

A.—Compulsory or voluntary unemployment insurance schemes, fostered and aided by the state, have been established in seventeen European countries and in Queensland, Australia.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Would Be a Backward Step

(An Editorial in the Nashville Labor Advocate.)

Every now and then the suggestion is made by some self-appointed savior of Tennessee that we return to the old boss-ridden convention system of nominating candidates for office.

This would be a backward step. The convention system was tried in the balance and found wanting.

No one will claim perfection for their present primary system, but it is an advantage over the old convention system that grew so corrupt and so thoroughly the instrument of special interest that the people lost even the indirect right to choose the nominees of their parties.

Short is the memory of the man who has forgotten how many weak and unsuitable men were raised to higher offices and how the convention delegates became the tools of the bosses after they were elected by the people.

The chief fault of all primaries is that all citizens do not vote, and what is worse still, all votes are not counted as cast. Voting machines will eliminate the latter evil.

It is doubtful if the primary plan will ever be entirely perfected, but it is certainly a wonderful improvement over the old convention system.

A distrust in the people and self-interest lies at the back of the return to the old convention plan.

An amusing argument in this connection is that the convention advocates always claim the system as having the approval of the founders of our constitution. This is far from the truth.

Party conventions were unheard of as far as the framers of the constitution were concerned. They, however, did not feel that they had written a perfect document or an ideal form of government, and so they made ample provisions for amendments to meet the changing conditions of time.

The primary system was the answer to the demand to improve the old convention system. It gives the people greater opportunity to choose their officers, and this must not be taken away, Prof. Gus W. Dyer to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Big Six" Cares for Its Own

By AUSTIN HEWSON

President New York Typographical Union No. 6, in the Current Issue American Federationist.

By voting in December, 4 to 1, in favor of continuing its present form of unemployment relief, New York Typographical union ("Big Six") made clear its unswerving determination to forestall suffering among its members during the current depression.

This relief takes the form of an 8 per cent assessment on earnings of printers employed in book and job offices and one day's work a week, which an employed member gives to an unemployed member in the newspaper plants.

When it is considered that printers, paying this assessment over the eighteen months that it has been in effect, have contributed to their fellows money that would have purchased automobiles, suits of clothes by the dozen, radios, vacuum cleaners, electric refrigerators, things that all men's wives want to possess, one gets an idea of the sacrifice these workers have made. One also gets an idea of the explaining that has been necessary to make wives see the need for such self-denial. Be it said to the credit of typographical wives that they have shown thoroughbred class in grasping these explanations. That must be true or this latest vote on the relief plan would not have carried by the largest majority it has gained in the several referendums held. In short, far from weakening in their spirit of helpfulness, members are growing stronger in their will to see this thing through.

The employed members of "Big Six" have given out cash and working time in the amount of $2,276,000 in eighteen months, and will have given out $3,000,000 by March 31, when the term just voted on expires. The union's total membership is 11,000 and its unemployed now drawing monetary relief number about 1,400. Days of work given out by the newspaper printers have passed a total of 114,000, and will reach 142,000 by March 31.

Naturally, unemployed printers greatly prefer working time to cash relief. It is comforting to one's pride to work for the money received. However, in book and job shops, the individual printer can not always be relieved by a substitute with generally satisfactory results because his work is too frequently of a specialized kind; hence the necessity for the assessment on earnings, which is levied only against men who are not in a position to give out a day's employment.

Printers who receive no working time in a given week are given cash relief in the amount of $18 for men of four years' membership in the local union; $16 for men of two years' membership, and $12 for men of one year's membership. If a printer gets one day's work in a week he receives, in addition, as a four-year member, $12 cash relief, or if he gets two days' work, $5. This relief is scaled down for printers of shorter membership terms in the local union.

The fresh manifestation of the union printer's belief that the trade union owes protection to its members even beyond the important matters of wage adjustments and decent working conditions has astonished many students of social economics. While a powerful New York unemployment relief committee has been beating the bushes, in co-operation with established welfare agencies, expert fund raisers and a newspaper and radio ballyhoo of unexampled proportions, to raise $18,000,000 for relief of jobless men in a city of six millions, this group of 11,000 working men have gone quietly and efficiently to work to take care of their own.

In the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs there hangs an oil painting depicting a group of derelicts shivering in a wintry rain on a Thames embankment bench. The title of this is "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" The International Typographical union bought this picture because it illustrates graphically the philosophy of the organized printer. Typographical Union No. 6, as a local of the International union, sends its aged or sick members to this wonderful home when this is necessary.

The printer began early to experiment with relief measures. Before the year 1800 a number of promising local organizations of the printing craft in America had gone on the rocks in battles between the "alimoners" and the younger members. These early unions borrowed ideas from the craft "burial societies," common in Europe at that time. As not infrequently happened in the early days of insurance, the older members realized the necessity for increased benefits as age advanced upon them and came to view benefit provisions as more important even than improvements in wages and working conditions. Younger members leaned just as far in the other direction, with the result that young craftsmen finally declined to join organizations which took much in the form of dues and promised them little return until the remote time when death or old age would make them eligible for benefits.

Later organizations of printers succeeded in keeping benefit plans within bounds. By the middle of the century scattered printers' unions attained sufficient strength to form a national organization, which became the International Typographical union and has existed continuously since then. New York City gave birth to the first of the printers' unions, with none other than Horace Greeley, renowned publicist, as its first president, and, as the chief publishing and printing center of the country, has played a large part in the history of typographical unionism.

Whether the unemployment relief work undertaken by "Big Six" should be emulated in other craft organizations is a matter to be determined by the leaders and workers in those unions in the light of their circumstances and experiences. It can only be said for the New York Typographical union that its members take great pride and comfort in the results of their humanitarian efforts.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

THE crisis in the history of the Knights of Labor, mentioned at the close of last week's article, came in 1886. An epidemic of strikes spread over the entire United States in the early part of this year, many of which were conducted by the Knights, and it was due to their participation in a few strikes that caused the public to connect them with practically every strike being staged at this time.

As a culmination of the "strike fever" then raging, the employes of the Third Avenue railway in New York City, against the advice of the national leaders of the Knights, went out on strike, and violent clashes with the police followed. The bitterness engendered by this conflict between the railway strikers and the police rapidly spread to Chicago and on May 4, 1886, at a mass meeting being held in Haymarket Square the police, emulating the recent example of the New York law officers, ill-advisedly attempted to disperse the gathering.

The now famous "Haymarket Massacre" resulted.

Terence V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights, and the more conservative leaders began to plead with the radical element in the ranks of the Knights to desist from their headlong program of violence and especially to sever their alliance with government-hating anarchists, most of whom were foreigners and of which Chicago was then one of the largest headquarters.

That many of the members of the Knights agreed with Powderly and the conservatives is illustrated by the fact that in 1888 the society lost 300,000 from its membership roll.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING ASKED FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

Washington. — President Hoover's organization on unemployment relief stressed the necessity of increased effort in collecting discarded and new clothing for the jobless in a bulletin for national circulation.

The persistent refusal of American business men to employ the eight million jobless workers has not only resulted in diminishing the supply of clothing available for relief, but is also forcing many communities that previously have not felt the need of supplying clothing to the unemployed to face the problem.

A number of organizations like the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America, the bulletin points out, have regular departments for collecting discarded clothing, rehabilitating it and selling it at normal prices.

PHONE YOUR NEXT ORDER for
FLOWERS
. . . to . . .
"Miss Gertrude's"
Flower Shop
(Member F. T. D.)
16 EAST SIXTH STREET
Phone 6-1153
Nite Phones . . . . 6-8419 - 6-992

EAT at . . .
REX LUNCH
Rex Richey, Prop.
Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service
Eighth and Cherry St

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.0
Furnace Nut $4.2
Honest Weight — Prompt Servi
CITY COAL CO.
718 E. Main 6-316

Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements your home, or for other obligation Loans made on most reasonab terms and paid back by the we or month.
Citizens Savings & Loa Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bl Opposite Central Market

"Union-made, but does not bea label" is a stock phrase which should ignore. Demand the UNI LABEL.

OUR PLATFORM

1. We stand for the best interest of the working people.
2. We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.
3. We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.
4. We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.
5. We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.
6. We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.
7. We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.
8. We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.
9. We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.
10. We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
E. WALLACE — W. E. WEBER
E. PARR — C. W. BRADLEY
E. FLUKER — J. J. HARRISON
E. RAWLINGS — RAY SEAGLE
E. WALTERS — H. M. JUDD
E. BROOKING — J. H. JARVIS
R. B. WITT
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
S. W. RAY, WINCHESTER, TENN.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46566
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
Frances Abraham vs. Henry Abraham.
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Henry Abraham is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March Rules of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
This 9th day of January, 1932.
B. DUDA, D. C.
Finkelstein, Atty. 2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... York and wife, Laura A. York, dated ... 9th, 1927, said deed of trust having been ... of record January 29th, 1927 in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to which is made for a full recital ... provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of ... indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee ... said deed of trust, will, at the request ... holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry ... highest and best bidder for cash and in ... of the equities of redemption, dower and ... at the west door of the Court ... of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ... following real estate in Hamilton County, ..., to-wit:
Lots Nos. 100, 101, 102 and 103, Belle ..., as shown of record in the Register's ... of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat ..., page 14.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.
This 30th day of January, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned trustee by deed of trust ... October 17, 1929, by M. H. Coffey ... with Mary W. Coffey, to secure a certain ..., which said deed of trust is of ... in the Register's Office of Hamilton ..., Tennessee, in Book O, Volume 29, ..., etc., conveying the property here... described, to which deed of trust ... reference is hereby made for the pow... and provisions contained therein, and de... having been made in the payment of ... indebtedness due September 1, 1931, which ... remains due and unpaid, at the request ... the holder of the same, Title Guaranty & ... Co., trustee, will expose for sale to ... highest and best bidder for cash and in ... of the equities of redemption, dower and ..., at the west door of the Court ... on Walnut Street in the City of Chat... Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1932,
the following described property in the fifth district of Hamilton County, Tennessee,

TRACT NO. 1. Beginning at a stake in the ... & McRee Division line and in the line ... tract of land conveyed by Moses Lowe ... A. Gowin in 1855 by deed registered ... Register's office of Hamilton County, ..., in Deed Book E, Vol. 1, page ... and by said Gowin to S. W. Wilder by ... registered in Book L, page 131, and by ... Wilder's assignee to Willard J. Spring... by deed registered in Deed Book F, Vol. ..., page 698, of the Register's office of ... County, Tennessee, south Forty-... degrees (45°) East Three Hundred and ... Twenty-two feet (322') from a post oak, the ... corner of a tract of land conveyed by ... heirs of William Clift to Reuben Gib... by deed registered in said Register's of... in Deed Book 1, Vol. 7, page 536; from ... stake the beginning corner, run with ... Clift and McRee Division line south ... Forty-five degrees (45°) East Ten Hundred ... Thirty-four feet (1034') more or less, ... two black gums, the extreme easterly ... of the Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract in ... southwesterly line of the said Reuben ... tract, the same being the north cor... of a Twenty-one (21) acre tract of land, ... by W. A. McFarland to Moses ...ington by deed registered in said Reg... office in Book B, Vol. 5, page 59; ... with the northwesterly line of said ...rthington tract and the southeasterly line ... said Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract; South ... degrees (15°) West, Ninety-four ... poles to a stone, a corner of Worth... in said line and the southeasterly ... of said Lowe-Gowin-Wilder tract; ... with the south line of the last men... tract South eighty-three degrees (83°) ... about Five Hundred and Sixty-nine ... (569') to a stake in the north line of ... tract of said Moses Worthington, ... the Anderson Billingsley tract ... Twenty-six feet (26') eastwardly of a ... his northwest corner; thence north ...ty degrees (12°) west about twenty-... hundred feet (2400') to a stake in the ... line of the George May Twenty-five ... tract; thence with said south line ... eighty-seven (87°) degrees east Six ... and Eighty feet (680'), more or ... to the beginning, containing Fifty (50) ..., more or less, being the same property ...erefore conveyed by W. J. Springfield and ... Springfield to Frank Gallagher by ... dated 6th of March, 1917, and regis... 12th of March, 1917, in Book E, Vol. ... page 281, of the Register's office of ...ilton County, Tennessee.
SECOND TRACT: Beginning on a stake ... the Clift and McRee Division line at the ...least corner of the Fifty (50) acre tract ... first described and on the South side ... a public road; thence South Forty-five ...rees (45°) East with the Clift and McRee ...n Line Ten Hundred and Thirty-four ... (1034') to two black gums; thence ...th Fifteen degrees (15°) west along the ... line of the original Moses Worthing... tract, One Hundred and Thirty-five feet ...; thence South Fifty-three and one-... degrees (53¾°) East Five Hundred ... Eighty feet (580'), more or less, to a ... in a ditch, being the Southeast cor... of the Eleven (11) acre tract described ... deed of Lewis Gibson and wife, Tennie ..., to J. A. Coppinger, dated 30th of ..., 1926, and registered 19th of Oc... 1926, in Book C, Vol. 21, page 494, ... Register's office of Hamilton County, ..., said stake being a few feet east ... the Clift and McRee Division Line; ... in a general direction of North Ten... three-fourth (10¾°) degrees East with ... meanders of said ditch, when reduced to ... lines, Eleven Hundred and Twenty-... feet (1126') more or less, to the south ... of said public road at or near a wooden ... across said ditch in said road; thence ... Eight-three degrees (83°) west along ... south side of said public road, Thirteen ... and Five feet (1305') more or less, ... the beginning, to contain Seventeen (17) ... more or less, and being the second ... third tracts described in the deed of ... Gibson and wife, to J. A. Coppinger, ... 30th of September, 1926, and regis... 19th of October, 1926, in Book C, Vol. ... page 494, of the Register's office of ...milton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid ...
Title believed to be good, but will sell and ... as trustee only.
This 28th day of January, 1932.
TITLE GUARANTY & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By W. S. BECK, Pres.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46583
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Louise Hays vs. Charles B. Hays
It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Charles B. Hays is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next March rules of said court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
This 4th day of February, 1932.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
Finkelstein & Wetherford, Attys. 2-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 18th day of April, 1929, by Roy W. Clinton and wife, Anna Clinton, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book C, Vol. 24, page 187, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book G, Vol. 26, page 91, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel B. Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,
the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
The South 47 1-3 feet of Lots No. 11 and No. 12, Block No. 17, Watkins' Addition to Ridgedale, in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 2, page 4, in the Register's office of said County. Said parts of lots make one lot fronting 47 1-3 feet on the East line of Watkins Street and extending Eastwardly, of uniform width, a distance of 100 feet to the West line of Lot No. 12 in said block.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 6th day of February, 1932.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, JR.,
Trustee. 2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE
Under and by virtue of the authority vested in Samuel B. Smith by deed of trust executed the 1st day of August, 1930, by Albert K. Simmons and wife, Stella S. Simmons, to secure a certain indebtedness therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Book H, Vol. 28, page 108, et seq., conveying the property hereinafter described, to which deed of trust special reference is hereby made for the powers and provisions herein contained; and the said Samuel B. Smith being now deceased and, in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, I having been substituted as trustee by a written instrument, recorded in the Register's office of said County in Book G, Vol. 26, page 91, to which reference is here made; and default having been made in instalments of principal and interest as therein mentioned, said default having continued for more than thirty days, and which still remain due and unpaid, and the holder of said note and deed of trust, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, having declared the whole debt due and payable, at the request of the holder thereof, I, Samuel B. Smith, Jr., Trustee, will expose for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the West door of the courthouse on Walnut Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, within the legal hours of sale,
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,
the following described real estate in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot Number 24, Block No. 5, Normal Park Addition, as shown on record plat in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book 4, pages 40, 41 and 42.
Sale will be made subject to all unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This the 8th day of February, 1932.
SAMUEL B. SMITH, JR.,
Trustee. 2-19

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by J. G. Overbay and wife, Talphora P. Overbay, dated July 20, 1923, of record in book "N", Volume 17, page 449, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best biddder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Old 2nd, present 3rd Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Being all of Lot Number Two Hundred Fifty-five (255), except the Southwest Fifty (50) feet thereof, North Side Land Company's Amended Subdivision of Lot Number One (1) of the Cowart Estate, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of said Subdivision of record in the Register's Office of said County in Plat Book Four (4), Page 47.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 5th day of February, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer. 2-26

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11421
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:
Whereas, at the January term of said Court, in the case of W. C. Miller against A. E. Johnson, sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $75.00 and costs rendered July 11, 1930, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of plaintiff against defendant, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.
Description of land:
Twenty-six acres, bounded on the north by Pottery, on the south by Gann, on the east by Gann, and on the west by Johnson.
We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in March, 1932, next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.
Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.
Pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932,
within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.
CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S. 2-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Mary Wise and husband, Jacob Wise, dated October 2nd, 1923, of record in book "Z," Volume 16, Page 463, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lots "K" and "L" of Goldsmith's Subdivision of Lots Numbers One (1), Two (2), and Three (3), Cowart Street, Glass Addition to Chattanooga, Tennessee, as per plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, in Plat Book Number 3, page 38; said lots front forty (40) feet on the West side of Williams Street and extend back Westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet, Lot Number "L" along the North line of Seventeenth (17th) formerly Catherine Street.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 5th day of February, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer. 2-26

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

Legal Notices

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF DR. E. DUNBAR NEWELL AND ROY J. MORTON, EXPERTS APPOINTED TO DETERMINE THE IMMEDIATE NECESSITY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS IN BRAINERD, BEING THE FIFTEENTH WARD OF THE CITY OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

The Brainerd section of Chattanooga, constituting the Fifteenth ward, was annexed to the city Oct. 1, 1929. The section includes approximately three square miles, lying east of Mission Ridge and, therefore, not capable of sewerage to the existing sewerage system of Chattanooga. In the area there are at present 1,225 and 1,290 houses with a population of about 6,000. The topography of the area is hilly, with steep slopes and in general covered with impervious clay and chert material. It is almost entirely residential in character, being closely built up with good to high-class residences. City water is available in all parts of the area, and almost universally used.

Plans Proposed for Brainerd Sewerage.

Immediately following the annexation of the Brainerd area preliminary plans were prepared for the progressive, step by step, construction of a complete sewerage system and disposal works to serve the entire area. This plan anticipated the immediate sewerage of the Brainerd area and permits future extensions to include adjoining areas as necessary if and when annexed. At the present time the disposal works and the main outfall sewer serving parts of old Mission boulevard, Sequoia drive and Brainerd road have been completed. According to detailed estimates by the city engineer the proposed $200,000 bond issue will extend the system so as to serve the more thickly populated area of Brainerd by providing for construction of 9.35 miles of submains and 9.79 miles of laterals, a total of 19.12 miles of additional sewerage.

Present Methods of Waste Disposal.

At the time of annexation there was no public sewerage in Brainerd and at the present time, on the basis of connections made, it is less than 6 per cent sewered. The remainder must dispose of all wastes on the able and in use consist of septic tanks, cesspools and a few outdoor privies. Water flush individual premises. Methods of disposal avail- closets and other plumbing fixtures are generally used, and many of the residences are of a class in which the amount of water used is large. Therefore, there is a large amount of overflow sewage from septic tanks and cesspools. Disposal of this overflow has been attempted, usually by underground absorption methods. In a great many instances, due to failure of absorption systems, or lack of sufficient area or suitable soil for this method, sewage is discharged directly to street gutters or adjoining lots. Satisfactory performance of absorption systems is obtained at all it is usually only by means of frequent and expensive repairs.

Opinions of National and International Authorities Relative to Necessity for Sewerage.

The consensus of opinion among outstanding national and international authorities on public health and sanitation is to the effect that disposal of wastes on individual premises is not satisfactory or economical in thickly populated areas, having public water supplies available, and that failure to provide sewerage in such areas will result in danger to public health, undue expense to the individual owner, failure to obtain full benefit from the water supply and nuisance from odor and bad appearance. Examples of such opinions are cited later in this report.

Opinions of Local Officials and Authorities Relative to Sewerage of Brainerd.

The consensus of opinion among local public health officials, other city officials and interested citizens, who have made an intelligent study of the situation, is to the effect that the insanitary disposal of human filth in all parts of the Brainerd area is a menace to health and an offensive nuisance. City health department officials have stated in writing and orally that many complaints of offensive nuisances in Brainerd are received, even during the winter months, and all are fully justified.

Personal Observation of Committee During Survey of Area.

On Jan. 27, 1932, the committee, signators to this report, made a field inspection of conditions in a large part of the area. Speaking generally, it was found that in many instances underground disposal has failed, despite the fact that expensive repairs are made sometimes as frequently as every six months. The soil of many lawns is saturated with sewage. These filthy wastes flow over the surface of the ground and in the gutters of the streets, readily accessible to flies, mosquitoes and animals. They afford a constant menace to all, particularly children at play. Even in this winter month odor nuisances were apparent and it is reasonable to conclude that during hot weather conditions in many places would be wall-nigh intolerable.

Specific instances of bad conditions found are as follows:

Bellflower Circle.

One bank cleaned out and disposal system repaired three times in twenty-one months. Tank on adjoining lot repaired within past six months. Lots small for individual disposal and about half have to use front lawn because of direction of slope.

Tunnel Boulevard.

Several houses discharge to gutter, either by direct connection or seepage through soil. Lots very small and entirely inadequate for disposal field.

Germantown Road and Sunnyside School.

Sewage from school overflows to small drainage branch, which leads to street gutters. The point of overflow is less than 100 feet from school building, with quantities of sewage solids and offensive odors evident. This drainage follows unpaved gutter several blocks. At least a dozen school children were observed playing in the water of this gutter, soiling their hands, feet and clothes in this contaminated drainage.

Woodlawn Drive.

Several places discharging sewage to street gutter in front of houses either by direct connection or by seepage or overflow. Strong sewage odors evident in vicinity of these discharges.

Miscellaneous Observations.

A number of other streets, names not listed, were traversed in an automobile, with close attention to evidence of insanitary sewage disposal. Only a few privies were observed in any part of the area. In several places there was evidence of discharge, while in a number of others there was evidence of corrections. Brainerd school is now taken care of satisfactorily by a connection with the new sewer.

Conclusions.

The committee has made a study of the necessity for sewerage in the Brainerd area, and on the basis of recorded experiences by those dealing with similar communities elsewhere, a review of records, statements and past experience having a bearing on sanitary conditions in Brainerd, and personal knowledge of sanitation in general and by field inspection of Brainerd in particular, have reached the following conclusion:

Extension of the sewerage system to serve the thickly populated area of the Brainerd district is an immediate necessity in order to obtain (a) protection of public health; (b) economy of sewage disposal; (c) convenience and habitability of residences and (d) maintenance of property values.

The said experts in their report say that there is a present danger to the public health and that this danger cannot be completely eliminated except by the construction of the sewers in Brainerd.

The report of Dr. E. Dunbar Nowell, a physician of this city, and Roy J. Morton, director of the division of sanitary engineering for the department of health of the state of Tennessee, is now on file in my office, subject to public inspection.

This Feb. 13, 1932.

JOHN C. HIBBETS,
City Auditor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by James B. Allen and wife, Nora Allen, dated January 6th, 1923, said deed of trust having been placed of record February 16, 1932, in the Rexister's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
Being Lot Number Two (2) of W. K. Brown's Subdivision of Lots 16 and 19 in Block No. 65 East End Land Company's Addition No. 1 as per Plat of said Addition in Plat Book 7, page 10, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts 89.4 feet on West side of Avenue "F" and extends Westwardly of uniform width 140 feet, being the same property conveyed to the Grantors herein by Deed dated March 28rd, 1922, and recorded in Book "Q", Vol. 16, Page 417, et seq.
Sale will be made subject to a series of notes and a $600.00, and to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 19th day of February, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer. 2-11

SPECIAL SESSION URGED.

The California State Federation of Labor, at the recent meeting of its executive council in San Francisco, again urged on Gov. Rolph the need of a special session of the legislature to deal with unemployment relief.

NOTICE!

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night at 7:30 o'clock, in regular session. All delegates are requested and expected to be present, as matters affecting every local union will come before the meeting for discussion.

"I See by the Paper"

By HECK

The Voice of Labor Speaks.

Quite frequently the voice of labor makes itself heard, politically, and sometimes it is embarrassingly loud. Such was the case in the appointment by President Hoover of Judge Parker to the supreme court. Justification of labor's stand in that matter was borne out recently in a talk Judge Parker made in which he denounced "the political system which allows certain organizations to defeat the appointment of competent men to public offices." And now the voice of labor is being heard in our neighboring city of Atlanta, being directed against Mayor James L. Key. Petitions asking for the recall of the youthful mayor have been filed with the city clerk by the Atlanta Federation of Trades. A. Steve Nance, president of the federation, states the petitions are signed by 5,366 registered voters, while the necessary amount to force a recall election is only 4,997. It yet remains to be seen how successful labor will be in the recall election, but if Atlanta labor has a real grievance against the mayor he might as well follow the example of Mayor Jimmie Walker, who "goes on a vacation" when unpleasant things occur. Only, in the case of Mayor Key, he need not buy a return ticket.

* * *

Kentucky Miners Can't Protest.

When an officer was killed in a clash between miners and men who were guarding a struck Kentucky mine, state troops were called out to help run down the men responsible for the killing and to prevent any further clashes between the miners and guards. A news dispatch from Barbourville, Ky., tells us that the state troops are now being used to keep the miners from holding a demonstration to protest against the slaying of an organizer. Evidently the troops are to be used only to protect the interests of the mine owners. The rights of the miners are to be disregarded. They are merely slaves and have no rights.

* * *

Mobile Papers Merge.

Probably the majority of the existing unemployment in the printing industry has been caused by the merger and consolidation of newspapers in various cities throughout the nation. The latest of these mergers occurred in Mobile this week when Frederick I. Thompson, publisher of the Birmingham News, sold his morning and afternoon Mobile newspapers to a holding corporation, the Mobile Daily Newspapers, Inc. The afternoon News-Item loses its identity entirely, being absorbed by the Press. And a Sunday edition will be a combination of the former Sunday editions of the Register, Press and News-Item. This merger will put thirty or forty men in the unemployment ranks.

* * *

Brainerd and Red Bank Get Fares Reduced.

The Tennessee Electric Power company is conducting an "experiment" with the citizens of Brainerd and Red Bank to see if it is possible for the company to make as much money on a 10-cent bus fare as it does on a 15-cent bus fare. The power company is a public utility, and it is the duty of the company to co-operate with the public willingly and not have to be forced into it. If the independent buses had not been started the power company would probably have never listened to the pleas of the public that bus fares be reduced. The fact that the company has agreed to reduce the fares at all, even as an "experiment," shows that it hates to see those 10-cent pieces going into the pockets of the independent bus operators. A public utility is a public servant, and a large corporation such as the power company evidently intends to remain a permanent servant of the public and as such should try to merit the public's patronage. However, servants need reprimanding sometimes, and the dose of it handed to the power company by the independent bus operators seems to have had a good effect.

* * *

Union Printers Help Fellow Members.

An article in a local daily tells us that last week the members of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 voted, 42 to 31, to assess themselves 1 per cent on all earnings over $20 a week for a period of three months for the purpose of helping to pay unemployment benefits to members who are out of work. This union has been paying unemployment benefits to its members for more than two years and during that time has paid out several thousand dollars to its unfortunate members. Only twice during that time have the local printers found it necessary to tax themselves for short periods in order to carry on this method of unemployment relief. What happens to the non-union printer when he becomes a member of the great army of unemployed? Do his fellow non-union printers who are fortunate enough to be at work offer to help him live? No! He must get by the best he can. But the union printer helps his unfortunate fellow member, not in the form of charity, but in the form of benefits from his union.

* * *

Adios, by heck!

PLANS TO AID IDLE.

Columbia Typographical union No. 101, Washington, D. C., has voted an assessment of 70 cents per member for four months for the benefit of unemployed members. Typographical Union No. 30, Grand Rapids, Mich., has changed the five-day week established two months ago for the relief of its unemployed members and adopted in its place a 5 per cent weekly assessment on all members working forty or more hours a week.

Brown Is Blue

By H. F. B.

Gov. Dick Russell, of Georgia, doesn't go far enough in advocating longer cotton dresses for women and girls. They could continue to wear their old clothes, as us poor workmen are doing, and fairly boom the price of cotton if each of them would wear merely a cotton petticoat!

* * *

What's the matter with radio? That's easy! There are merely too many radio announcers, radio tenors (who cannot sing), saxophones, and blues singers, not to mention sales talk.

* * *

That's what's the matter with the world today! The constant, never-ending broadcasting of "Blues," till everybody at last succumbed to the effect of the propaganda and got discouraged and blue. Who can blame 'em?

* * *

"Laugh, and the world laughs with you!" Sing the blues, day and night, continuously, and who do you expect to have any confidence and faith in you, or trust you to be able to pull through? It's want of confidence, especially in the banks, which seems to be causing all the trouble.

* * *

And—maybe the banks and the bankers (who sold us many millions in foreign bonds!) have only themselves to blame for that lack of confidence in them! Also did too many of them, in our state, have too much confidence in some financiers we might mention! Hence hoarding here, Ha!

* * *

This is not a mere depression! It is a d—d deep, deep hole in the ground, and we are in it—and how!

* * *

P. S. Tell us a joke, for Hoover's sake, that we may at least smile in our misery, if we may have forgotten how to laugh!

* * *

Examples of "jokes" (?) The republican party really believes that our fair country is still prosperous! And Henry Horton believes that the state of Tennessee has not been damaged by his administration. (Now laugh, darn you!)

* * *

When is a war not a war? Ans. When Japan undertakes to "protect" herself from the extremely dangerous aggression of the Chinese in Shanghai, and make them buy Japanese goods, whether they like it or not! Ask me an easy one.

* * *

The American dollar goes much farther than it did. And faster, much faster. We find it utterly impossible to even keep in sight of it!

* * *

I lose my self-respect, initiative, pride, etc., etc., just as much when I have to go to the city fire hall and tell 'em I am hungry as I would if I got $1.30 per week from the government after six weeks' or months' investigation, and I am not dead of starvation when I get it!

* * *

Japan seems much like the republican party—it has bitten off more than she can chew!

* * *

That's all. I hope you liked it!

Estate Tax Proposed To Yield Half Billion

Congressman Ramseyer Joins with AFL to Tax Large Fortunes and Check Wealth Concentration.

Washington.—Representative Ramseyer, of Iowa, recommended an estate tax to produce $500,000,000 of revenue in the hearings held by the committee on ways and means of the house of representatives.

He said an estate tax is the most equitable one developed and tends to check the strong tendency toward concentration of the nation's wealth in the hands of a few who did little or nothing to earn it.

Supported by A. F. of L.

The estate tax was strongly stressed by the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor, and urged by William Green, president of the federation, in a recent statement to the chairman of the committee.

In support of his position in favor of a heavier estate tax, Representative Ramseyer said that about one-fifth of the national wealth, or $8,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000, devolves each year. His tax plan, he claimed, would raise about $300,000,000 more for the federal government than does the present estate tax.

British Tax Three Times Larger.

If rates proportionate to the British estate taxes were imposed, the revenue would be about $1,600,000,000 a year.

He said he presented his plan as a permanent source of revenue, not an emergency measure. He urged that the estate tax go at least as low as $50,000 estates, with rates ranging from 1 per cent to 45 per cent.

ATLANTA LABOR PROTESTS WILKERSON'S APPOINTMENT

Atlanta, Ga.—Strong protests against the appointment of Judge James H. Wilkerson to the bench of the United States circuit court of appeals will be forwarded to President Hoover by the Atlanta Federation of Trades and Atlanta Lodge No. 1, International Association of Machinists.

Resolutions opposing Wilkerson's confirmation by the senate on the ground that he is antagonistic in his attitude toward workers, and an advocate of the use of injunctions in labor disputes, were adopted by the machinists' organization and were given unanimous indorsement by the Federation of Trades.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 10487
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Mrs. Rose Walker and Mrs. Miller.
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and a replevin having been issued on one Frigidaire in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Monday, February 29, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., and make defense to said suit, or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This February 4, 1932.
J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace. 2-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by T. M. Clemons and L. T. Prigmore, as Tenants in Common, dated September 24, 1923, of record in book "N", Volume 17, Page 659, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot Number Twelve (12), Block Number One (1), Ocoee Land Company's Addition to Highland Park as shown by plat of said Addition of record in Plat Book Three (3), Page Twenty-nine (29) of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts Fifty (50) feet on the North line of Kirby Avenue and extends Northwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred forty-two (142) feet to a ten (10) foot public alley.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer. 3-11

Bids Wanted

STREET ASPHALT AND ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PAVING ADVERTISEMENT.

Sealed proposals, directed to the undersigned, will be received at the office of the commissioner of the department of streets and sewers until 11 o'clock Thursday, Feb. 25, 1932, for providing asphaltic concrete pavement and concrete curbs on Georgia avenue between East Ninth street and East Tenth street, and on East Ninth street, between Georgia avenue and Lindsay street, as provided under metropolitan improvement district No. 9. Alternate bids will be received substituting sheet asphalt pavement for asphaltic concrete pavement. Blank forms for proposal, contract and bond with specifications will be furnished on application, the applicant first depositing the sum of $10 with the secretary of the department.

The successful bidder will be required to execute a surety company bond for one-half (½) the estimated amount of the contract conditional on the performance of the terms, conditions and requirements of the contract and the payment for labor and materials used therein.

A separate maintenance bond for twenty-five (25%) per cent of the amount of the contract will be also required. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or bidder's bond by an approved security for $1,000.00, payable to F. E. Rosamond, city treasurer.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

F. H. TAYLOR, Commissioner,
Department of Streets and Sewers.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

U N I O N L A B E L

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver and Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick, Safe, Sure.

TAXI

Phone 7-1261

PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE

WATSON CAB CO.

PREMIER CABS — METER RATES

208 West Ninth St.

PARAGON CAFE

11 West Ninth Street

We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c

REAL WESTERN STEAKS

Prices Right

OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make—Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Paving Assessment Bonds For Sale!

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the undersigned until 11 a.m., Monday, February 29th, 1932, for Paving Assessment Bonds of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, for

Paving Districts Nos. 586, 587, 588, 589 and 590, amounting to $11,277.92

Bonds will be dated March 1st, 1932, and mature in equal installments in one to four years, each maturity consisting of two bonds of $1,000 each; one bond $500 and one bond $319.48, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, payable annually, both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

All proposals to be considered must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the face value of the bonds, payable to F. K. ROSAMOND, TREASURER—same to be forfeited by the successful bidder in the event of failure to accept and pay for bonds awarded.

The City of Chattanooga contracts to supply free to the purchaser certified opinion of the legality of these bonds with the approving opinion of the City Attorney. In all other respects bids must be unconditional.

These bonds are free from all taxes in Tennessee, including state, county and city, and are exempt from federal income tax. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Address: [illegible] D. BASS, Mayor,
Municipal Building, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Warning to Taxpayers

After February 29th, unpaid taxes bear interest and in addition a penalty of one-half of one per cent a month. Taxes may be paid at my office until March 31st, whn lists will be delivered to officers for collection at the cost of the taxpayers.

ALVIN, SHIPP, County Trustee.

This refers to the 1931 Taxes and complies with Section 1573 of the new State of Tennessee Code.

To All Delinquent 1930 State and County Taxpayers

The law compels me to turn the uncollected 1930 tax over to the Delinquent Tax Attorney for suits not later than March 1, 1932.

Ordinarily I would be ready to do this about the middle of February, but in order to save as many taxpayers as possible the additional cost of the Delinquent Tax Attorney's fee and court costs, I am holding the books open for collection of this tax in my office right up to March 1st.

Respectfully,

ALVIN SHIPP, County Trustee.

MORE ABOUT

EIGHT MILLIONS

(Continued from First Page)

this great emergency to millions of starving men, women and children as a dole.

Distress in Large Cities.

The local relief agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit have found the task too great.

For instance, in New York 250,000 families are in immediate need of relief while 100,000 are receiving assistance.

In Philadelphia the number depending on relief has risen from 3,000 in December, 1930, to 48,000 in December, 1931.

Philadelphia estimates its need at $6,000,000 beyond that raised and there is no more money in sight.

Funds raised from private sources will be exhausted by May 1.

In Chicago relief funds will be exhausted by the 15th of February.

Eviction cases in that city average 250 per day.

In Cleveland the local relief funds are practically exhausted, while the need for help has substantially increased.

Millions Suffer in Isolated Towns.

While the larger cities are overwhelmed with the problem of meeting minimum relief requirements and have funds raised for that specific purpose there are millions living in isolated towns and villages remotely situated from the larger cities who have no organized relief agencies to assist them.

Community Chests Inadequate.

Only about 40,000,000 persons, or 32 per cent of our population, live within reach of relief organizations such as community chests.

Sixty-eight per cent live in small towns or country districts where no organized relief agencies exist with the exception of the county poor boards.

Needy Outside of Relief Zones.

There are some 60,000,000 persons residing outside the zones where relief agencies exist.

The vast majority of them are working people.

Many of those living in these isolated sections reside in mining districts, oil field communities, textile mill villages and other small villages where the banks have failed, where small industries have collapsed and where the need for help is intense.

Protest Meetings and Hunger Marches.

A significant development of the very serious situation which exists is clearly evident in the larger cities where large crowds of unemployed accumulate, where protest meetings are held, in the hunger marches which have been and are taking place, in the violence which occurs, in crime and in the accumulating wave of discontent and social unrest which is sweeping over the country.

Plight of Millions Is Shocking.

Therefore, we, the representatives of labor, fully informed of these deplorable conditions, receiving reports from our personal representatives who are in these sections and having first-hand information with reference to the economic and social needs of working people, appeal for help and assistance for them as well as for those who live in the larger cities.

The plight of these millions of people is shocking.

Drastic Means Imperative.

It is steadily and rapidly growing worse and unless some drastic means are taken to alleviate the situation the nation will suffer heavily in the destruction of physical, moral and mental values.

Congress Should Give Relief.

It is our solemn judgment that the time has arrived when the congress of the United States spond to the appeals of the hungry, assist in feeding men, women should arise to the occasion, reand children during this great emergency, just as our nation did when the cry for help came from starving people across the sea.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

EDMONDSON SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual Instruction DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Pres.

Power Bldg., Sixth and Market

RELIEF ALONE NOT ENOUGH, SOCIAL WORKERS DECLARE

Leaders in American Life Called Upon to Make Effort to Correct Basic Economic Evils by Sponsoring National Planning Program Designed to Increase Both Job Security and Masses' Buying Power.

New York, Feb. 17.—"Relief alone is but an unsatisfactory palliative for the economic and industrial evils which now afflict us," more than 2,700 social workers declare in a joint statement issued by the Family Welfare Association of America, whose 238 member agencies assisted approximately 4,000,000 individuals in 1931.

The 2,700 local board members and social workers pledge their best efforts towards the relief of unemployment, but with the reservation that "We are not content with palliative measures of relief, necessary as they may be, unless they are accompanied by a concerted and thoughtful attempt to rectify basic conditions."

Widespread distress in a land of plenty can only be met through careful planning on a national scale along lines appropriate to American life, the statement says.

"Therefore," the statement continues, "while we pledge our best efforts toward the relief of distress during the difficult period before us, we call upon the civic and industrial and financial leaders of America for concerted effort and wide participation in planning measures which, under proper safeguards in the public interest, may ultimately bring greater security in employment and a more adequate distribution of purchasing power among the masses of the American people."

According to Mrs. John M. Glenn, president of the association, a few of the responses to the statement revealed apprehension that family welfare agencies might be drawn into propaganda for specific measures of reform. A still larger number, however, felt that the resolution was not strong enough, and that specific remedial measures should be proposed.

Commenting upon these reactions, Mrs. Glenn said: "We have intentionally confined this statement to an expression of social philosophy, first because there would be no unanimity of opinion within our own group as to the specific economic and industrial measures which may be necessary; and, second, because the development of such measures is primarily the responsibility of other groups.

"This statement merely recognizes our obligation to keep the public continually informed of the disastrous effects of unemployment upon family life, with a view toward stimulating public interest in preventing in the future an economic situation which, for millions of people, is as great a disaster as the world war."

PAY CUTS TAKE BIG TOLL FROM INDUSTRY'S POCKETS

High Wages Flowed Back Into Capital Investments, But Hard Times Shake Out Little Investors, Depressing Security Values and Retarding Return of Prosperity.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Feb. 17.—Killing the goose that laid the golden eggs is not a modern adage by any means, but old age has not relieved it of any of its intrinsic worth. Today it is just as applicable to some of Uncle Sam's economic troubles as it was on the day when it was first coined.

If business and industrial interests would recognize the truth that indiscriminate and heedless wage and salary cuts—made merely to keep up with the economic fashions of the day—is in fact "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs" of prosperity in the past, they would be much nearer to recovery from depression than they are by any of the signs that are visible now.

The simple fact that men out of jobs may be willing to work for less money than men who are employed is not a sound reason in business or economics for arbitrary slashes in wages or salaries. Somebody must pay the price for such heedless shortsightedness, and the economic truths of the past indicate pretty clearly just where the toll will eventually be taken—out of the pockets of business and industry itself.

Toll Taken from Business.

He who dances must pay the fiddler, said another wiseacre, and he who slashes wages and salaries without rhyme or reason must remember he is taking toll from every phase of his business—from its capital investment and fixed and permanent improvements down to the consumption of his goods and products in the markets of trade.

One of the lullabys we heard oftenest during the ten years of after-war prosperity was to the effect that a great silent revolution was taking place in the ownership of property, with a broader distribution of wealth—brought about by the creation of new millions of stock and bond holders.

Bankers and brokers chanted the chorus that more than eight billions of dollars in new securities were being sold in the United States each year, on the average, from 1919 to 1929.

For the first time, they sang, the small investors—those of small means and dependent upon salaries and wages—were being invited to come in and share in the ownership of these securities. And countless numbers of them did come in.

High Pay Made Prosperity.

There was more tickling and tingling music. Responsible financial interests told us that "the billions of dollars of government, state, municipal and corporation obligations, bonds and notes are not now owned and their income enjoyed chiefly by banks and a few wealthy individuals."

We were told "they are owned and the income received from them chiefly by millions of individuals who are the holders of bonds, life insurance policies, and savings bank accounts and stocks."

In other words, the wages of wage-earners and the salaries of unorganized employes were flowing back into the business and industry of the country in the form of capital investments for permanent and fixed improvements.

Between these uncounted "millions of investors" and their billions of dollars of investments lay the fundamental prosperity of the country; made possible for the first time by wage scales and salary levels that permitted people of moderate wealth and means to participate in the broad distribution of wealth and ownership of property.

Wages Returned as Capital.

The sale of securities on such vast scales each year was possible only because of the financial ability of small investors to participate in them—small as to individual purchases, but tremendous in the aggregate.

Good wages and good salaries did not go merely into more clothes, better furniture and new automobiles. They were returned also as capital to business and industry for use in a permanent and fixed manner.

The business depression has changed this condition. Part-time employment, or no employment at all, has compelled untold numbers of small investors to throw their securities on a depressed market and sell at greatly reduced prices. The financial start for them, which would have led eventually to independence and enabled them to retire in old age on the benefits of years of toil, has been swept away.

Little Fellow Shaken Out.

The little investor has been shaken out. And his holdings, dumped into the hands of banks and large investors, is one of the strongest factors in the depressed price lists of the security market.

Sluggishness in these securities today constitutes one of the serious difficulties in overcoming the effects of the depression. To accomplish the return of normal conditions, they must find a broader distribution, or in other words, find their way back into the hands of original purchasers.

Every wage and salary slash retards and delays this result, and to that extent prolongs the business depression. Sound prosperity must include a broad distribution of wealth, which takes in the wage-earner as well as the large investor.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Father—Your new little brother has just arrived.

Very Modern Child—Where'd he come from?

Father—From a far-away country.

V. M. C.—Another confounded alien.

* * *

Nurse—Are you going to give my patient something to slow down his heart action?

Doctor—Yes, an elderly nurse.

* * *

Sam—Why did you tip that girl so much when she gave you your coat?

Henry—Look at the coat she gave me.

* * *

You used to hear of a sweet old-fashioned girl who "never looked at a boy." If there ever was such a girl and she was over fourteen, she was blind. . . It's not a bad idea to have a good laugh at yourself about once a week. It breaks the monotony of laughing at other foolish folk. . . A man may admire an intelligent woman, but the girl he loves is the one who hangs on his coat labels and begs him to tell her "all about" something she already knows more about than he does.

* * *

Teacher—Give an example of period furniture.

Starehope—Well, I should say an electric chair, because it ends a sentence.

* * *

George—My dear, this book is a remarkable work. Nature is marvelous! Stupendous! When I read a book like this, it makes me think how lowly, how insignificant is man.

Mrs. George—A woman doesn't have to wade through 400 pages to discover that!

* * *

In a small town was a lad who had the reputation of not being very bright. People there had fun with him several times a day by placing a dime and a nickel on the open palm of his hand, and telling him to take his pick of the two. In each case the lad would pick the nickel, and then the crowd would laugh and guffaw.

A kind-hearted woman asked him one day, "Don't you know the difference between a dime and a nickel? Don't you know the dime, though smaller, is worth more?"

"Sure, I know it," he answered, "but they wouldn't try me out on it any more if I ever took the dime."

* * *

Editor—Did you ever write anything before?

Authoress—Oh, yes, I wrote a confession story once.

Editor—Did the editor send it back?

Authoress—No, he came all the way from New York to Louisville to meet me.

* * *

Daughter—Do fishes really go about in schools, mummy?

Mother—Yes, dear.

Daughter—Well, what happens when the teacher gets caught on a hook?

* * *

Farmer John—How are you getting on keeping bees?

Farmer Henry—Very well. We have not had much honey, but the bees have stung my mother-in-law several times.

* * *

A lot of honest men get that way through fear of being found out. . . At least if girls wear longer skirts, men will be able to do a little studying in the library. . . A fortunate husband is one whose wife has too much horse sense to be a nag. . . Where Shady Lane intersects Easy street there are four corners. But prosperity isn't around any one of them.

* * *

Johnny—Teacher, can anyone be punished for something they didn't do?

Teacher—Why, of course not.

Johnny—Well, I didn't do my arithmetic.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASK

WATCH this section every w for Grocery Barga

Make your Dollar Double Duty. Patronize those who patro YOUR PAPER — and save the difference.

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED

EASY WAY

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417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

COMPOUND	Best Grade (limit 4 lbs.) Four Pounds	25
CUT BEETS	"Stokley's" (2½ Size Can for 9c); Size 2, 19 Ozs., Can	5
PEACHES	Georgia Pie, Size 2 Can, 19 Ozs., Can	5
PORK & BEANS	"Armour's Veribest," 16-oz., Reg. 10c Size	5
SUGAR	1-Lb. 10c Size Carton, Powdered or the Browns—Package	7
ASST. CAKES	'Chocolate,' 'Uneeda Bakers,' Extra Value, Lb.	20

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AMERICAN ACE COFFEE

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Country BACK BONES, lb 1

PORK HAMS Half or Whole, lb. 12

BEEF ROAST

Chuck, lb.

Rump Roast, lb.

Lamb Legs, lb.

Cheese, lb.

Bacon Squares, lb.

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Chattanooga Cash Marke

505 MARKET ST

I Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 26, 1932 | Number 4

CENTRAL BODY MEMBERS MUST TAKE NEW PLEDGE

Will Be Required to Qualify for Vote.

MUST ALSO PROMISE TO SUPPORT OTHERS

Agreement to Patronize Union Label Included in Obligation of Delegates.

Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor council will after April 11 be required to present to Central body a current poll tax receipt, unless exempt from payment of such tax under the provisions of an amendment to the by-laws adopted last Monday night on final reading. The delegate must further promise to qualify himself and vote in all municipal, state and federal elections. The assurance that the member will patronize union-labeled products is also to be exacted in the future, the new law requiring an obligation to promote "at least seven union-labeled articles."

The changes read as follows:

"(a) Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven union labels during their term of office.

"(b) Delegates must present at each election to this council a current poll tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

"... I also pledge myself to patronize at least seven union labels and to qualify myself to vote in all municipal, state and federal elections."

"GET TOGETHER MEETING" SET FOR MARCH 14.

The meeting tentatively decided upon following the highly successful meeting of that nature on Dec. 28, 1931, to be held on Monday evening, March 14, at Central Body hall, and George W. Perry, chairman of a special committee named to work with the entertainment committee, announced that a speaker of national reputation will be the guest of the labor on that occasion. A splendid program is in the making, Mr. Perry said, and refreshments will be served for several hundred guests.

DOLLAR SHOALS PLAN INDORSED.

Secretary Matt Gerlach read letters from Central Bodies of Nashville and Jackson, stating that the labor movements of these Tennessee cities had formally approved a resolution adopted by the Chattanooga body indorsing the stand of Senator Dillar in the controversy with local representatives of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce, who criticized the senior senator after his failure to induce him to change his convictions on the Norris bill providing for government operation of Wilson dam.

Musicians' Federation Backs Living Music Day

New York.—The "Living Music" day plan sponsored by the American Federation of Musicians has been accepted by 150 newspapers in the United States and Canada, according to a statement by officials of the federation here.

The general plan of Living Music Day, the International Musician explains, "is to tie up the newspaper, local musicians' union and leading merchants in a sales campaign.

The newspaper prints a living music day supplement, the merchants advertise therein concerts in their stores on the date chosen, and the musicians' union supplies the bands and orchestras for the concerts. The local union benefits from the general publicity given to living music. This publicity runs in news columns of the newspaper, in the advertisements of merchants, and also in the results from the public attracted by the concerts.

It would be very difficult to devise a more effective exploitation for living music, even at a large expense, and the cost to the union of this plan is confined to the few hours of work contributed by the members."

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Convention Is Called for August 10

Cincinnati.—The twenty-sixth general convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance will convene in Boston, Mass., August 10, it was announced by Edward Flore, general president of the alliance.

"The depression in business and the unemployment situation within our ranks," Mr. Flore said in explaining the call for the convention, "are more acute today than at any previous time, and the need for added revenue to successfully carry on our field work and the application of social legislation to care for our sick and unemployed members are greater today than at any time within the history of our international union. We must provide for the future if we are to successfully carry on."

ILLINOIS HOUSE ASKS CONGRESS TO ADOPT LABOR RELIEF PROGRAM

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 24.—In a resolution introduced by President R. G. Soderstrom, of the Illinois Federation of Labor, representative in the Illinois general assembly from the Thirty-ninth senatorial district, the Illinois General assembly asks congress to adopt the unemployment relief program of organized labor. Soderstrom asked suspension of the rules so that action could be taken on his resolution without delay. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted immediately by unanimous vote. The resolution follows:

Whereas, There exists in America at present a condition of unemployment which is unprecedented in the history of our country and many of the millions of our patriotic and loyal citizens who are suffering from unemployment are without sufficient food, shelter or clothing; and,

Whereas, the American Federation of Labor has made a comprehensive study of the problems of unemployment and has submitted a legislative program to congress which is designed to relieve this condition; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the Fifty-seventh general assembly at the third special session thereof, That the president of the United States and the senate and house of representatives of the present congress be memoralized to enact legislation in so far as reasonably possible to carry out the program designed for unemployment relief which was recently submitted to congress by the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved by the house of representatives, That this preamble and resolution be forwarded to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives of the present congress; and to each senator and representative therein from the state of Illinois.

8,300,000 Jobless, 12,000,000 Need Help; Children Underfed, A. F. of L. Business Survey Says

40,000,000 Living Below Minimum Health Standards, Sickness and Contagious Diseases Increasing, Local Relief Inadequate—Thirty-five Hour Week Necessary to Put Jobless to Work.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Men, women and children are being sapped by unemployment to the point of catastrophe.

State and local relief funds are utterly inadequate to meet the distress of the jobless workers and their dependents.

It is absolutely necessary to shorten the hours of labor so as to put every unemployed person to work.

These three points are emphasized in the current issue of the Monthly Survey of Business published by the American Federation of Labor.

"Already the serious human consequences of unemployment," the survey says, "are apparent in American families: Loss of courage, initiative, responsibility; bitterness and disrespect for law and religion; desperation sometimes to the point of stealing, murder, suicide; mental disorders. These human catastrophes will last long after the depression is over. We have no records to show the situation in the country as a whole, but reports from different states sound the warning and show the trend.

Undernourished School Children.

"Twenty-nine per cent of all school children are undernourished in Pennsylvania and undernourishment is increasing in all counties, according to the statedepartment of health.

"Patients in New York hospitals increased 20 per cent from January, 1929, to May, 1931, and there is every evidence of neglected illness because people cannot afford medical care, according to data supplied by the United Hospital fund.

Disease and Mental Breakdowns Increase.

"Reports of practically all contagious diseases show definitely increasing trends in Pennsylvania; at tuberculosis clinics, new patients admitted monthly have doubled since 1929, and the tuberculosis death rate will show the first decrease in years (Pennsylvania secretary of public health).

"Mental breakdowns are more numerous. Over 7,500 cases were admitted to New Jersey institutions in 1930-31, showing an increase nearly four times the normal rate. Family life is being destroyed. Nearly 10,000 dependent children were admitted to New Jersey institutions in 1930-31, an increase of over 27 times the rate in normal years, according to figures made public by state department institutions."

Human Resources Impaired.

"This startling evidence of human wreckage," the survey continues, "came out in the senate committee hearings on unemployment relief. Apart from the suffering involved, it shows that our human resources are being seriously impaired. This is of greatest importance to business and to our entire national life, for it means a less vigorous citizenship to carry on our activities and a greater public expense to care for those who have broken down."

8,300,000 Out of Work.

On the question of inadequacy of state and local relief the Survey says:

"Our own figures show that about 8,300,000 persons were out of work at the first of January. Counting their families and those suffering from part time work and low wages, we estimate that well over 40,000,000 American citizens are living below minimum standards for health today.

12,000,000 Need Assistance.

"Some 3,000,000 families (12,000,000 persons) are in immediate need of relief. Only one to one and a half million families are receiving help from either public or private agencies, according to an estimate of the Family Welfare association and the relief given averages only $4 to $5 a week for a family of five—not enough to buy adequate food.

State and Local Relief Inadequate.

"Welfare agencies are overwhelmed and admit that adequate relief is totally impossible. The majority of the unemployed are being supported by relatives, friends, neighbors, dragging down the living standards of the poor.

"Even the meager resources cities have raised by private subscription will be gone in many cases before the year is half over. Chicago raised $10,000,000 to last until October; it will be gone before March. Philadelphia raised $5,000,000 to provide for the unemployed till November; it will be gone by May.

"In the country generally public funds furnish 70 per cent of all relief; but in this year municipal and state funds in many cases will not be ready or adequate, local tax returns have fallen off, and laws in many states prevent the use of state funds.

Federal Funds Necessary.

Meanwhile relief need increases as family resources are exhausted and each day brings more families to charity. The need will continue long after business recovery begins."

The Survey points out that from October to December, 1931, relief payments in 56 cities increased at the rate of $450,000 a day, and declares that federal funds alone will check the human catastrophe resulting from the failure of state and local relief to provide necessary funds.

Work the Only Remedy.

"American wage earners want work, not relief," the Survey continues. "To keep men steadily at work, creating wealth and receiving wages, is basic to human welfare and economic prosperity in the years to come.

Business Refuses Shorter Work Week

"Although the depression has lasted two years, little has actually been done to make the fundamental economic adjustments which alone can provide work. Comparatively few firms have shortened their standard work week.

Machines Destroy Million Jobs.

"From 1920 to 1929 one million jobs were discarded by the introduction of new machinery and efficiency measures. Work hours were not adjusted so that the million workers could be re-absorbed into productive work.

"In the present depression, efficiency measures have been adopted to reduce the increased unit cost of operation. Failures and mergers have also eliminated jobs.

35-Hour Week Necessary.

"We shall come out of the depression with more unemployment than ever. The only possible means of providing jobs for all is to shorten work hours.

"Although the average work week in the United States at present is between 48 and 49 hours, we estimate that if all those out of work had jobs there would be only 35 hours a week for each wage earner."

"To bring the millions of jobless workers back into productive activity by establishing a shorter standard workweek, is an urgent business problem," the Survey concludes.

Unions Shorten Hours.

"Up to the present, however, trade unions are the only organized group which has realized this essential point and made a drive for it.

"For example, union building trades men reduced their average work week by two hours from 1929 to 1931. In 1929, 25 per cent had the five-day week, in 1931, 69 per cent. Union work hours averaged less than 44 per week in 1931, five hours below the general average."

MOLDERS' UNION VOTES AGAINST 1932 CONVENTION

Cincinnati.—A referendum vote of the members of the International Molders' Union of North America decided against holding a convention of the union in 1932 by a majority of 2,362.

NOTICE

Electrical Workers

Regular meeting of Local 175 will be held Wednesday, March 2, at Central Labor hall (second-floor hall). Members will please note the change in meeting place, which will be permanent. The meeting will begin promptly at 7 o'clock. New and important business will come up for discussion.

E. E. CROSBY,
President.

HERE'S A MARK TO SHOOT AT

W. F. Strickland Has Enviable Record for Attendance at Local Union Meetings.

Now, folks, while we're on the subject of loyalty and faithfulness, let's give a thought to W. F. Strickland, financial secretary of Local 79, Soft Drink Workers, since 1909.

In reporting the list of new officers of his local, Mr. Strickland "admitted" that he has been a member of the organization since 1906, and further stated that the last regular meeting which he failed to attend was early in 1909—twenty-three years ago. The old-timer did not explain why he missed that session, but The Labor World assumes that he had a broken leg, or the palsy, or something. However, boys and girls, that's a record to be proud of, and those of us who are wont to send in an excuse that we have "a headache," which in some cases means purely and simply a grouch, should read the story of "Bill" and make some new resolutions. The picture above was not taken this year, but neither is it a relic of 1906—just somewhere between those years—Bill says not long. Mr. Strickland is agent for "Bruck's," marketed by the Seminole Bottling company.

Following are the "new" officers of Local 79:

President, O. B. Kelso.
Vice-President, Walter Mann.
Financial Secretary, W. F. Strickland.
Recording Secretary, Roy Lee.
Treasurer, Leo Lee.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Weinsburg.
Trustees, V. Divver, Dick Burks, Tom Ellis.
Delegates to Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council, Leo Stewart, Ed Steiner, Roy Lee, Paul Aymon, Leo Lee.

STAGE SET FOR PRESS DINNER

Great and Near-Great to Be "Panned" by Newspaper Boys Monday Night.

The great and the near-great in local affairs are scheduled for a more or less severe "panning" Monday night, when the first annual gridiron dinner of the Chattanooga Press club will be staged at Hotel Patten.

Preparations for an enjoyable affair have been under way for many weeks, and R. L. Park, director of various "skits" to be staged in burlesque of current local events, announces that everything is in readiness for the "panning." Judge Nathan Bachman has agreed to act as "roastmaster," which fact of itself is assurance that several hundred guests will be well entertained.

The press club is composed of members of the editorial and reportorial forces of the daily and weekly newspapers, and has been functioning for several months. L. G. Walker, of the Times, is president, and Rufus Terral, of the same paper, is executive vice-president.

CALIF. BUTCHER WORKMEN GO BACK TO AMALGAMATED

Chicago.—Patrick E. Gorman, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, announced an adjustment with certain California locals who withdrew from the organization a number of months ago. The adjustment brings 2,000 California Butcher Workmen back into the Amalgamated.

CHARLOTTE LABOR SAYS FEDERAL PAY CUTS WON'T HELP NATION

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 24.—The ailments of the nation at this time will not be stemmed nor cured by cutting the pay of federal employes, believes the Charlotte Central Labor union. The labor organization, which is one of the most active in the state, is not only opposed to enactment of any pay cutting bills by the United States congress, but it is taking up the fight with vigor.

A request that such legislation be voted down has been dispatched to Senator Cameron Morrison, of this city; Senator Josiah W. Bailey, of Raleigh, and the Tar Heel representatives in the house.

"We feel," the telegram said, "that such proposed legislation represents a prospect of injustice and hardship that is at once undeserved and unwarranted. Such legislation holds out no tangible hope of improving the economic position of our people or of our nation over the longer period of the future, and, as for the immediate period, it is uneconomic and presents assurance of still further disturbance in the nation's trade and industry through what would be a decreased purchasing power and an increased turnover of federal employes with consequent inefficiency."

HUGE U. S. LOANS ABROAD BIG FACTOR IN DEPRESSION

Generous Uncle Sam's Lending Spree Has Set Up Other Nations as Active Competitors and Deprived American Manufacturers of Markets and American Workers of Jobs.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, Feb. 24.—Economic troubles of the American people these days are due more probably to their unstinted and unparalleled generosity since the world war than to anything else.

Uncle Samuel in that time has been the Community Chest of the world. He has ladled out his money and credited as lavishly as the fabled Coal Oil Johnny. A pan-handling world has come to his door and he has seen it on its way flush with funds and rejoicing.

But today his position is different. Cramped and depressed, shivering with unemployment, his wages and salaries and buying power cut and slashed, his industry curtailed, his stores loaded with unsold goods, and taxes mounting, he is paying magnificently through the nose for his lavish generosity.

Huge Sum Due Us.

Figuring out why the depression came and why it won't go away still occupies a lot of people. And seldom do any two of them figure to exactly the same conclusion. Yet, if there is any single reason why the depression is here and why it keeps us company for so long, it is found probably in the figures of how much other countries and other peoples owe us, singly or as a nation.

The most dependable figures indicate that the stupendous sum of $28,000,000,000 is due us from other nations. This sum is divided into $15,000,000,000 of private loans; $1,500,000,000 of short-term loans, and $11,500,000,000 of post-war debts.

This is equal to $227.60 for every American inhabitant or $1,138 for the average American family. If we had this sum in pocket today, singly or collectively, the probability is there would be a speedy upturn from the depression, if indeed the depression had ever taken place at all.

Competitors of U. S. Set Up.

Uncle Sam's lending spree has been a veritable back-fire of trouble for American industry and American trade. It has set up other nations as active competitors of his in the production of goods. Countries which never before had an industrial development have come to American shores, and through a coterie of willing internationl bankers in New York have unloaded their bonds and other evidences of indebtedness—good, bad and indifferent—on American investors.

In this unstinted extension of credit without strings, the very markets upon which American manufacturers have depended for much of their prosperity, and their ability to keep their factories going and their workers employed, have been swept from under them.

The lending of these funds has enabled the peoples of other countries to engage in factory building on a tremendous scale, and to not only themselves produce goods which they had previously obtained from American sources, but to flood other markets of the world with products—turned out in every instance at cheaper wages and labor costs—in competition with American goods.

Dollar's Power Gains Abroad.

During this spree of generous lending no one gave much attention to what the dollars were doing in new hands. No one noticed that a dollar of credit in a country of cheap labor was more valuable, and its productive power much greater, than in the United States, where high wage scales existed.

The ratio between a dollar's productive power in the United States and these countries is anywhere from two to ten. Thus, loans which seemed relatively small by this country's standards were augmented five or ten times in productive power in the countries to which the money went. This was due to lower wage scales, longer hours of factory operation, and not infrequently to cheaper transportation costs.

International bankers have not recognized this fact in their mad scramble to make these loans. They have steadfastly closed their eyes to the rapid expansion in productive power which these dollars underwent in crossing the ocean, and exerting a leveling influence in their new homes which spelled depression and destruction for business and industry in America.

Machine Displaces Men.

While this thing was going on—and it represents the very genesis of the depression today—American industry was engaged in developing what it liked to call "the machine age." This was the invention and installation of machinery that did the work of five, ten or twenty men, which increased the ranks of the idle and curtailed the buying and consuming power of the country.

Building up competition abroad with American credit, and speeding up production and curtailing manpower at home has brought Uncle Sam, and the rest of the world for that matter, into the throes of a depression which refuses to wear itself out.

American business men are very sensitive about some things. A suggested slight change in tariff rates, a slight movement upward or downward in freight rates, or a small proposed sales tax on their goods sets them all a-shiver and starts them on a headlong rush to Washington.

But a hundred million dollar foreign loan, which may expand in productive power to a billion dollars in its new home, and set up a competitive force that will destroy a substantial part of their markets, leaves them cold and untouched.

Wisconsin Starts $7,000,000 Idle Relief

Madison, Wis.—The first allotments of state unemployment relief aid under the emergency relief law totaling $2,903,350 were certified by the state industrial commission for payment.

The state treasurer sent checks to twenty-three counties which have the county system of administering relief, and to 1,164 towns, cities and villages in other counties.

First relief allotments were on the basis of $1 for each inhabitant under the 1930 census. Later allotments out of the $7,000,000 state fund will be in proportion to relief costs in 1931.

BOSCOE URGES 5-DAY WEEK TO SOLVE UNEMPLOYMENT

Minneapolis, Minn.—The importance of shorter hours was stressed by J. B. Boscoe, president of the Minneapolis Central Labor union and business representative of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, in a radio address under the auspices of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Boscoe said in part:

"The shortening of work hours is so logical that it needs no argument. The universal establishment of the five-day week would in itself go a long way towards solving the unemployment problem.

"We have industries still working the nine and ten-hour day and the 50 and 55-hour week, and even have those which work the 11-hour day and the 60-hour week.

"In the days of machine production the working hours per day and per week must be accommodated to the increased productivity of the man power, or else the machine will eliminate the human family rather than being the tool of the human mind to bring greater comforts to society."

Akron Unions Support Bricklayers in Fight Against Wage Slash

Akron, O.—The Akron Central Labor union voted unanimously to uphold the Bricklayers' union in any action taken against the efforts of Mayor C. N. Sparks to cut bricklayers' pay on public work from $2 to 50 cents an hour.

Union officials claim Mayor Sparks has exhibited his antagonism toward union labor since he failed in his attempt to slash city laborers' pay from 50 cents to 40 cents an hour.

GIVE APPROVAL TO ORDINANCE FOR SANITATION

Central Body Backs Efforts of Plumbers.

NEW LICENSING LAW DECLARED NECESSARY

Proposal Is Almost Duplicate of Those in Effect in Sister Cities.

Unqualified indorsement of the proposed creation of a city board to license plumbers was given by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Monday night following discussion of the proposition, which is fathered by local master and journeymen plumbers.

The purpose of the proposal, it was stated, is to protect property owners and renters against incompetent workers who might endanger the health of the entire community by improper installation of sanitary safeguards, and to assure that proper care is taken in guarding against all forms of danger from faulty construction and repair of such modern safeguards.

The ordinance would provide for the setting up of a board consisting of two master and two journeymen plumbers, to act with the city plumbing inspector in the examination and licensing of plumbers, and is almost a duplicate of ordinances now in effect in Nashville, Memphis and Atlanta, it was said. Chattanooga, it was explained, is practically the only city of similar size in the south which does not have such protection.

Local plumbers recalled that there formerly existed a state law which covered the situation, but several years ago it was attacked and found faulty by the courts. Since that time, it was said, it has been the practice for any "jackleg" workman who has the illusion that he is able to do plumbing work to attempt the installation of sanitary safeguards, with alleged doubtful and dangerous consequences. Certain real estate agents handling cheap rental property, where the tenant is powerless to protest, and some large property holders, it was declared, have been the chief offenders through employment of colored men or common laborers to do this very important work.

Mayor Bass and the city commission have received scores of letters indorsing the proposal, which will probably come up for discussion at the regular session of that body Tuesday.

A committee from Central Body will appear before the board in support of the ordinance, and it is believed no serious opposition to its passage will develop.

Carl Robel Dies; Was Official of Tailors' Union for Many Years

Napa, Cal.—Carl B. Robel, former official of the Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, died here recently.

Mr. Robel joined the Tailors' union in 1899. He was elected to the general executive board from Chicago in 1906. He was chosen general treasurer in 1918 and served in that capacity until the office was combined with that of general secretary in 1923. He was then again elected to the general executive board, on which he served until 1931, when he retired on account of ill health.

Mr. Robel was born in Germany. He is survived by his wife and a sister, who live in California.

Union Wages For Veterans' Hospital At American Lake

Tacoma, Wash.—Inspector Hines, in charge of the construction of the Veterans' hospital at American Lake, informed O. N. Torgeson, business agent of Carpenters Union No. 470, that wages on the job would be the prevailing rate of $8 for carpenters and $5 for laborers, which is the union scale. Inspector Hines, it was stated, acted under immediate orders from Brig.-Gen. Frank D. Hines, administrator of veterans' affairs in Washington.

Mr. Torgeson said the matter had been hanging fire since last November, and expressed his gratification over the settlement. At least 50 per cent of local labor will be employed on the job, with preference being given to married men and veterans.

OLANDER BECOMES MEMBER OF ILLINOIS RELIEF BOARD

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Louis L. Emmerson appointed Victor A. Olander, of Chicago, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, a member of the emergency relief commission which administers the $18,750,000 fund appropriated by the state legislature to relieve destitution incident to unemployment.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part V

Cleanse first the inside of the cup and of the platter.
MAT. xxiii:26.

To continue our study of what constitutes Jesus' "spirit of optimism" let me refer my readers to some of His thoughts about the Kingdom. As Jesus taught it, the Kingdom of God is a great unfolding process of righteousness, and is to be worked out, in this world, not the next, through individuals. Do you notice I explicitly state the Kingdom is to be brought about through "individuals" and not just "people?" What is the authority for such a statement? It will be well for us to look to Jesus' own words for an answer.

WM. L. MOSS

1. "For their sakes I sanctify myself (Jn. xvii:19). This was His own individual preparation regardless of how others acted. You notice, I hope, He does not say "I sanctify you" and leave the whole job up to others, nor does He say "God sanctified me," thereby throwing the work of actually bringing about the Kingdom on God's shoulders. Jesus unmistakably says in these particular words that He Himself is prepared inwardly to do His part. He has determined on a personal contribution to the work of bringing about God's great Kingdom of brotherhood among men.

2. For others He had the same message of self-preparation. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness" (Mat. vi:33). He does not say here that we are only to see that others seek the kingdom, but are to seek it ourselves. "Cleanse first," He said, "the inside of the cup and of the platter" (Mat. xxiii:26), for "what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul" (Mk. vii:26) are other guideposts that show us with what importance Jesus regarded the self-preparation of the individual for citizenship in the Kingdom of God. "The words I have spoken unto you are spirit, and are life" (Jn. vi:63), said Jesus, and since neither spirit nor life are tangible objects, things to be seen and handled, this means the same as if He had said "What I teach you must accept spiritually"—(inwardly)—"and let it become a part of your very being"—(expressed outwardly in your daily life). Although there are other references I might make use of, space permits of only one more: "The kingdom of God is within you" (Lk. xvii:21). In these seven words He summed up the whole matter.

Jesus did not just see all about Him a world filled with just "people," but He saw God's children, all of whom were individuals possessing personalities.

Bill—Didn't I see you wearing a bathing suit at the fancy dress ball last night?

Doris—Gee, you must have left awfully early.

INDIGESTION

"My work is confining, and often I eat hurriedly, causing me to have indigestion. Gas will form and I will smother and have pains in my chest.

"I had to be careful what I ate, but after someone had recommended Black-Draught and I found a small pinch after meals was so helpful, I soon was eating anything I wanted.

"Now when I feel the least smothering or uncomfortable bloating, I take a pinch of Black-Draught and get relief."
—Clyde Vaughn, 14 Shippy St., Greenville, S. C.

Sold in 25¢ packages.

Thedford's
BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who are run-down, nervous, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 60 years.

Justice Cardozo

President Hoover's nomination of Benjamin N. Cardozo, chief judge of the New York State court of appeals, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, received universal approval.

Judge Cardozo is recognized as being the one man whose ability to perpetuate the principles of justice so long affirmed by Justice Holmes cannot be questioned.

The supreme court interprets the laws enacted by congress. It also interprets the constitution itself. Whether the laws or the constitution minister to the social welfare and protect the rights of the people depends very largely on whether the members belong to the liberal or conservative school of thought.

In discussing liberty and equality Judge Cardozo recently said:

"De Tocqueville was impressed with the belief that the love of equality is stronger in most minds than the love of liberty. But the opposition is unreal. Equality is the necessary condition of liberty, or at any rate of social liberty as contrasted with liberty that is unsocial or anarchial. At the root of the preference of equality, there is thus a sound core of intuition. 'Liberty without equality is a name of noble sound and squalid result.'" (L. T. Hobhouse in "Liberalism.")

With this fundamental conception of the close relationship between equality and liberty as Judge Cardozo's guide, our citizens may be sure that he will carry to the supreme court the eminent traditions of Justice Holmes.

The Fight Not Ended

The Costigan-La Follette bill for federal relief for the unemployed has been beaten in the senate, but unless there is a quick change for the better in the economic situation, the fight for direct federal relief must go on. Organized labor has pledged unqualified support to direct federal relief for communities which are unable to take adequate care of their unemployed and will not permit the defeat of the Costigan-La Follette measure to end the movement for federal unemployment aid.

Labor will not soon forget the senators who voted against federal relief. Among those who helped to defeat the Costigan-La Follette measure were some who have been accounted friends of labor. They must do some tall explaining to justify their vote. A close eye will be kept upon them in the future and their legislative record must show a big improvement before they can again be considered "right" with labor.

Now Is the Time

The beginning of progress for workers is their trade union, says a call for a militant campaign of organization issued by the joint conference of the American Federation of Labor Executive council and representatives of national and international unions held recently in Washington.

A truer word was never said. As the call points out, regardless of other activities of labor, to press an organizing campaign of unlimited scope is the primary duty of the hour. Only as the great mass of the workers put forward their claims through effective organization, has progress come.

"The hardships of the past three winters are incontrovertible arguments for extension of union membership and wider programs of action," the conference declared, calling upon every trade unionist in the land to join in the campaign.

The value of trade union organization is exemplified right now in the strike of the New York dressmakers. Confronted with a demand for wage cuts and increase in hours, the dressmakers, 30,000 strong, have struck not only against the employers' demands but for better wages and working conditions. Even in a time of depression, they are fighting for higher standards. They could not lift a hand in their own defense if unorganized. Their militant stand is an inspiration to every trade unionist to push union organization to the utmost.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

HAVING given in the last few issues of The Labor World brief outlines of the histories of the Order of the Knights of St. Crispin and the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor, as representative of the labor secret societies of their day, summaries showing why they disintegrated will conclude our study of such secret orders.

The St. Crispinites signed their own death warrant. The society was an highly idealistic one and the thousands who flocked to it in response to campaigns for members did not bother to assimilate its doctrines and preachments for the elevation of that part of mankind that came under its influence. Instead, their eyes were centered on its chief tenet, which read as follows: "No member of the Order shall teach, or aid in teaching, any fact or facts of boot or shoemaking, unless the lodge shall give permission." Since secrecy, hatred, internal jeauousy and internal petty politics ruled the lodges this plank in the society's constitution was a manifesto to the world that it had decided on self-extermination.

The Knights of Labor had a phenomenal growth and at the apex of its career boasted 1,000,000 members, but the rowdy, the imprudent, the selfish, the lawless and the anarchial-minded soon gained control of the organization. Its history was climaxed by the Chicago Haymarket riots. Preceding these riots the period had been one of recurring industrial strikes, and against the advice of Terence V. Powderly and his closest associates the Knights took official charge of most of these strikes. As the anarchists were playing a big part in the strikes, using ruthless and death-dealing violence in practically all of them, there developed on the part of the public an antipathy toward and dread of anything that resembled an industrial dispute. It was as a result of these labor activities of anarchists in our eastern cities that newspapers and employers' organizations began to carefully nurture and enlarge upon the supposed antipathy of the "American public" to labor strikes.

But regardless of the setbacks labor and its ill-fated secret orders were receiving at this time the curtain was slowly rising on a new day for American unionism. Out of the mists of misunderstandings, doubts, missteps and anarchial tumults that ruled in the late 1800's there was slowly emerging the figure of a young man of Dutch-Jewish parentage who was to leave the permanent stamp and impress of his astute and statesmanlike mind on the great organization which he, above all others, helped to mold along sane and workable lines. As time and events proved, this young cigarmaker became the best known and ablest leader American labor has ever had. It is due to his wise counsels, indefatigable labors and superb strategy that the American toiler—organized and organized—has achieved whatever heights of respect he occupies today.

St. Paul Relief Fund Empty, Extra Million Asked to Feed Hungry

St. Paul, Minn.—St. Paul has exhausted her unemployment relief fund and has issued a call for another million dollars to ward off starvation. The Minnesota Union Advocate says "a demand will be made on the wealthy of the city to supply the shortage."

In reply to the agitation against the so-called "standard" package furnished by the welware board to the destitute, the board has added an open order for a variety of certain kinds of groceries which may be purchased at any store that agrees to the prices established by the board. It is claimed that 256 additional needy families have received 1,507 more orders for $282 less as a result of standardizing the grocery supplies furnished.

TEACHERS' PAY CUT HIT BY SPRINGFIELD UNIONS

Springfield, Mo.—Delegates from the Springfield Central Trades and Labor assembly met with the city school board to protest against a proposed ten per cent salary reduction for school teachers.

President A. T. Woods, of the State Federation of Labor, who led the group, told the board that if the budget of the schools must be cut the retrenchment should be made in other directions sufficient to maintain the present living standards of the teachers. "Every time wages are cut, business gets worse," Mr. Wood said. "I do not care what economies we may practice, but it is not fair to the teachers to cut their salaries."

WISCONSIN ENACTS FIRST JOBLESS INSURANCE LAW

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin legislature enacted the first compulsory insurance law passed by any state.

Maximum benefits will be $100 a year paid in not more than ten weekly installments of $10 or 50 per cent of the workers' average weekly wage. An additional dollar benefit each week may be received if the worker attends school during the period of his unemployment. Workers eligible to benefits are limited to resident employes who lose their jobs involuntarily.

The law becomes effective on July 1, 1933, and will not take effect at all if by that date 175,000 employees in the state are covered by unemployment reserve funds set up voluntarily by Wisconsin employers.

Pop—Today's Saturday, isn't it?
Mom—Yeah.
Pop—Hot dog! Funny papers tomorrow.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Big issues crowd the air. The constant drumming of demands upon the average person is like the steady yammer of the radio—finally it almost deadens sensibility to the clatter.

And yet—and yet—those issues cannot be dodged, nor can they be forgotten.

International peace — disarmament, foreign debts — reparations—prohibition—unemployment.

Unemployment comes home first to the average American. It is on every hand, carrying millions deeper into swamps of despair each week.

He who is without buying power—money—is in desperation.

Those who are employed are caught as firmly in the grip of unemployment as are the unemployed. No person can dodge the consequences of seven millions of unemployed.

* * *

This civilization must mend quickly, or go beyond any easy or rapid mending.

Today it is torn with terrible gashes.

Added to unemployment are bankruptcies of industries, banks and cities.

Bankruptcies of cities is just another form of citizen revolt against high taxation. The people are unwilling to pay the price for what they have had and in most cases what they have had hasn't been worth the price assessed.

The end of this city bankruptcy business is not yet.

Governments are not doing themselves any too proud these days.

Some day, perhaps, industrial democracy will come forward to take its place by the side of political democracy, each doing its share.

Then we shall see more of efficiency, more of justice.

* * *

It took a long, weary time to instill the ideal of political democracy into enough minds to weld a force strong enough to put it into operation.

Consciously and unconsciously the ideal of industrial democracy, or democratic practice in industry, if you will, grows strong among men.

In due time—in due time.

Meanwhile we suffer for want of faster progress, though in the years hence men may marvel that progress was so rapid.

The thing called perspective is a very interesting thing. Generally it is enjoyed only by those who have had a good meal and who know where to get the next one.

* * *

In the issues of the day there is a magnificent scrambling of the industrial and the political.

The equipment for handling them is more or less one-sided—half built.

But time passes and all things happen with the passing of time.

Something will eventuate.

After a time, when the boiling and the stirring have been finished, it will be found good.

Even if this civilization does not move as it ought to—finally sound building will be done and the race will move onward.

Destiny takes little account of a single day, or even of the misery of a generation.

Destiny counts only the long road. It sees the main direction, not the detours.

But that is no reason for the men and women of today to be any more foolish than they have to be.

QUIET OBSERVATIONS

By H. F. B.

What do you know about signs of spring being like prosperity—just around the corner? And it looks as if spring is going to get here first by a long jump! For the "signs" are visible, now, every day! First, you notice that the elm trees are full of seed and the sparrows are busily eating them! When elm seed get ripe enough for birds to eat, you can bet spring isn't far away! (These are Nature's signs, not man-made signs, like baseball talk and preparations!) Then you find that jaybirds have arrived from their winter's sojourn in the infernal regions, or some other warm place! They're picking around in the trees, hunting bugs, and the mild winter has made the hunting good! And, by the same token, we're going to have a hot crop of insects, bugs and worms this summer. Better oil up your spray guns! And then I discover a feminine cardinal grosbeak flitting around among the trees, and I know, darned well, that spring isn't far behind her! It all looks good and I don't feel as blue as I did. 'Nother good sign of spring!

* * *

Oh, brother! (and sisters!) aren't you glad that all this—what the weather man calls "precipitation"—that we have suffered this winter (?) hasn't fallen in the shape of snow and sleet? If it had, old Chattanooga would be about nine feet deep in snow at present, and I, for one, would be brozen stiff! The Lord sure has been tempering the wind to us poor shorn lambs and billy goats this year, and we should be duly thankful. Be a good idea for you, if able, to donate or lend a few dollars to the farmers and stock raisers in the snowbound northwest, if you want to continue to get beef and meat cheaply. Radio station KWKH (Old Man Henderson) will tell you about it, and receive and disburse your money. Don't all speak at once! but try to help. They need stock feed! Cattle are starving by the thousands, they report!

* * *

I thought that all dogs, over four months old, in this city were required to have license tags. I regret to observe that there are a big plenty of grown dogs here that have no license tags! Does it follow that, because a dog is on leash when on the street that he is not required to have a license? I see one now and then that's as big as a sizable pony being led around by a lady only one-half as large as he is who has no tag. There's another, on West Ninth street, not quite so large who is not even on leash when on the street and he has no tag. Maybe the cops are afraid of dogs. I don't know, but the city is losing money on the tags, I know that!

* * *

With as many hungry people as I happen to know are in this city, doesn't it seem queer to you, as it does to me, that there are so many nice, plump-looking pigeons foraging all over town without getting into a pigeon pie? Pigeon pies are good. So if you happen to see me with a couple of the critters in my pockets heading for home, you needn't be at all surprised. I was inquiring of my landlady only yesterday if she could cook a pigeon and she said "yes." If it was ancient, she could par-boil it a few hours and make a pie. If more modern, she might broil it! Again, I say, it does look queer, with the darned things almost under your feet on the streets! What's more, I happen to know a way to get these birds without creating undue commotion about it! and I'm not so choice in my grub as formerly! Whom do they belong to, anyway? They look good to eat, I must say!

Yours for anything to eat!
H. F. B.

ST. LOUIS OFFICIALS VETO PAY REDUCTIONS

St. Louis, Mo.—Walter J. G. Neun, acting mayor, and Louis Nolte, comptroller, declared there would be no salary reductions of the city employes of St. Louis.

"The city is operated economically," Mr. Neun said. "Salaries of employes are not too high, and the financial condition of the city is good."

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue
100% HOME OWNED STORES

"COMET" RICE The better Rice in the Carton, Reg. 10c Size, Pkg. 5¢
LARD Pure or Compound, very best grades (limit 4 lbs.)— Four Pounds 25¢
"CALUMET" Baking Powders; 10c Size Can, 7c; Full Pound Can for 19¢
CAN MILK "Armour's Veribest," none better; Small, 3 Cans 10c; Tall, 3 Cans 19¢
PINEAPPLE "Delmonte" or "Libby"; Lge 2½ Size Sli. or Cru., Can 15¢
WESSON OIL Pint Can for 22c; Quart Can for 39¢
WE EMPLOY ONLY UNION LABOR IN OUR MARKET

Worth Knowing
AMERICAN ACE COFFEE
"Just a Little Better"

TRY A CAN AND BE CONVINCED

IF YOU WANT THE
BEST FLOUR MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

EAT at . . .
REX LUNCH
Rex Richey, Prop.
Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service
Eighth and Cherry Sts.

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.00
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Honest Weight — Prompt Service
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Ready Cash
for your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Banking, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual instruction DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

CHATTANOOGA CASH MARKET
Associated with
CRANE FISH CO.
505 MARKET ST.
Friday & Saturday
Specials

HOG Lard, lb 7¢ | PORK Sausage 8¢
Country BACK BONES, lb 15¢
Country Pork HAMS, lb 12½¢
BEEF
Chuck Roast, lb. 10¢
Loin Steak, lb. 17½¢
Stew, Brisket or Rib, lb. 8½¢
Lamb Legs, lb. 18½¢
Lamb Roast, lb. 14¢
Cream Cheese, lb. 15¢
Sliced Bacon, lb. 19¢
BOILING Meat lb 5¢ | Picnic Hams 10½¢
Fresh Oysters, Pt. 30¢
Dressed River Cats, lb. 25¢
Fresh Hens, Dressed, lb. 22¢
2-lb. Fryers, lb. 30¢
Spanish Mackerel, lb. 24¢
No goods nor service are "just good" except they are guaranteed a UNION LABEL and SHOP CA

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46583
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Louise Hays vs. Charles B. Hays
...appearing from allegations in complaint...bill, which is sworn to, that Charles B. ...is a non-resident of the state of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that ...be made for four successive weeks ...Labor World, a newspaper published in ...Hamilton county, notifying said non-resident ...appear at the next March rules of ...Court, to be held at the courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in March ...the same being a rule day of said court, ...plea or defense to said bill or the same ...be taken for confessed, and the cause ...hearing ex parte as to him.
...18th day of February, 1932.
TOM. J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, D. C.
...& Wetherford, Attys. 2-26

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...Overbay and wife, Talphera P. Overbay, ...dated July 30, 1923, of record in book ...Volume 17, page 449, et seq., of the ...Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...reference to which is made for a full ...of its provisions, and for the purpose ...satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, ...trustee under said deed of trust, will, at ...request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at ...outcry to the highest and best biddder ...cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights ...exemptions of every kind, at the west door ...Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,
...the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., ...following described land situate in the ...Civil Dist. present 3rd Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: ...all of Lot Number Two Hundred Five (205), except the Southwest Fifty ...feet thereof, North Side Land Company's Amended Subdivision of Lot Number ...of the Cowart Estate, Hamilton ...Tennessee, as shown by plat of said ...of record in the Register's Office ...County in Plat Book Four (4).
...will be made subject to any unpaid ...
...believed to be good, but will sell and ...as Trustee only.
...9th day of February, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11421
...of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County.
...the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:
...Whereas, at the January term of said ...in the case of W. C. Miller against ...Johnson, sent up by said Court for ...execution of land by H. F. Lawrence, a ...of the Peace of said County, to satisfy ...judgment for $75.00 and costs rendered July ...1930, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor ...plaintiff against defendant, it was ordered ...adjudged that the land described below, ...levied on under said above named judgment, ...be condemned and sold to satisfy the said ...and all costs.
...description of land:
...Twenty-six acres, bounded on the north by ...Gann, on the south by Gann, on the east ...Gann, and on the west by Johnson.
...You are therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according ...law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and ...costs, and that you have the money derived ...from said sale before the said Court, at the ...Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday ...in March, 1932, next, with this writ and a ...return thereon for your action.
...Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said ...Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first ...Monday in January, 1932.
TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.
...pursuant to the above order, I will, on
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1932,
...within the legal hours, at the west door of ...the Courthouse, sell the above described real ...estate.
CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...Wise and husband, Jacob Wise, dated ...December 2nd, 1922, of record in book "Z," ...page 15, Page 468, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, ...reference to which is made for a full recital ...of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned ...(default having been made in the payment ...of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as ...trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the ...request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for ...cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, ...homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of ...the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1932,
...between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following described land situate in the ...First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
...Lots "T" and "L" of Goldsmith's Subdivision of Lots Numbers One (1), Two (2), ...Three (3), Cowart Street, Glass Addition ...to Chattanooga, Tennessee, as per plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton ...County, Tennessee, in Plat Book Number 3, ...Page 31; said lots front forty (40) feet on ...the west side of Williams Street and extend ...Westwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty (130) feet, Lot ...Number "L" along the North line of Seventeenth (17th) formerly Catherine Street.
...Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
...This 9th day of February, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...B. Allen and wife, Nora Allen, dated ...February 6th, 1923, said deed of trust having ...been placed of record February 16, 1923, in ...the Register's Office of Hamilton County, ...Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein ...mentioned (default having been made in the ...payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, ...will, at the request of the holder of the notes ...representing said indebtedness, offer for sale ...at outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west ...door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932,
...within the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:
...Being Lot Number Two (2) of W. K. ...Kirby's Subdivision of Lots 16 and 19 in ...Block No. 65 East End Land Company's Addition No. 1 as per Plat of said Addition in ...Book 7, page 10, in the Register's Office ...of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts ...50 feet on West side of Avenue "F" and ...extends Westwardly of uniform width 140 ...feet, being the same property conveyed to the ...grantors herein by Deed dated March 23rd, ...1922, and recorded in Book "Q", Vol. 16, Page ...382, etc.
...Sale will be made subject to a series of ...taxes, and a $600.00, and to any unpaid taxes.
...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
...This 10th day of February, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
...virtue of a deed of trust executed by ...Clemons and L. T. Prigmore, as Tenants in Common, dated September 24, 1928, of ...record in book "N", Volume 17, Page 659, ...of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made ...for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein ...mentioned (default having been made in the ...payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, ...will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale ...at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of ...exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932,
...within the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., ...the following described land situate in the ...First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
...Lot Number Twelve (12), Block Number Two (2), Ocoee Land Company's Addition to ...Highland Park as shown by plat of said Addition of record in Plat Book Three (3), Page ...Twenty-nine (29) of the Register's Office of ...Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts ...fifty (50) feet on the North line of Kirby ...Avenue and extends Northwardly, of uniform ...width a distance of one hundred forty-two ...(142) feet to a ten (10) foot public alley.
...Sale will be made subject to any unpaid ...taxes.
...Title believed to be good, but will sell and ...convey as Trustee only.
...This 10th day of February, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

REPLEVIN NOTICE
No. 16467
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. Mrs. Rose Walker and Mrs. Miller.
In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and a replevin having been issued on one Frigidaire in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Monday, February 29, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., and make defense to said suit, or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.
This February 4, 1932.
J. B. BAYLESS,
2-26 Justice of the Peace.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Claud B. Speer (single) and Jennie L. Speer (widow), dated January 30, 1922, of record in Book "O", Volume 16, Page 481, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and state of Tennessee, to-wit:
The North Forty-seven (47) feet and Four (4) inches of the South Ninety-four (94) feet and Eight (8) inches of Lots Numbers Nine (9) and Ten (10) in Block Eighteen (18) of Watkins Addition to Ridgedale, as shown by plat of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots make one lot fronting Forty-seven (47) feet and Four (4) inches on the East line of Watkins Street and extends back eastwardly of uniform width a distance of One Hundred (100) feet to the West line of Lot Number Eight (8) of said addition.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 26th day of February, 1932.
AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.
2-18

TRUSTEE'S SALE
By virtue of a deed of trust executed by American Trust and Banking Trustee, dated June 20, 1928, of record in Book "M," Volume 23, Page 171, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on
MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932,
between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the City of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit:
Lot No. 9, Block No. 6, Chamberlain Avenue Land Company's Addition to Highland Park, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 3, Page 14 of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.
Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.
This 26th day of February, 1932.
THE ADMINISTRATION AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Treasurer.
3-18

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

PARAGON CAFE
11 West Ninth Street
We Serve a Delicious Lunch for 25c, 35c, and 40c
REAL WESTERN STEAKS
Prices Right
OPERATED BY GANNAWAY BROS.

TAXI
Phone 7-1261
PROMPT MESSENGER SERVICE
WATSON CAB CO.
PREMIER CABS—METER RATES
208 West Ninth St.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Gotham Printers Reject Proposed Wage Reduction

Cut of 20 Per Cent "Preposterous" and Will Not Be Considered, Typographical Union No. 6 Heads Declare.

New York City, Feb. 24.—Typographical Union No. 6 ("Big Six") will not consider the demand of the Printers' league for a 20 per cent wage reduction in book and job shops, Austin Hewson, president of the union, has told the employers. The demand was denounced by President Hewson as "simply preposterous."

Hewson's reply was the first one made by any spokesman for the six unions whose 15,000 members have been served with demands for wage cuts of between 20 and 30 per cent. It was said to embody the sentiment of the other labor organizations.

President Hewson's reply, on behalf of his union, was made on the following grounds:

"The union has a five-year agreement with the Printers' league, which does not expire until Sept. 30, 1932.

Printers Help Idle.

"The working printers have already contributed $2,500,000 in the last eighteen months for the relief of their members and the 1 per cent pay roll deduction granted by the employers to the local relief committee has not been used to help the idle typographical union members.

"The analogy for adjusting a wage contract cited by the employers is not parallel with present conditions, for when the union demanded and received a wage increase in 1917 despite the existence of a contract the war labor board found that printers at that time 'were not receiving sufficient income to support their families.'"

"Open Shop" Move Seen.

The employing printers, supported by the National Association of Book Publishers, are believed to be moving for a concerted "open shop" drive under the guise of seeking wage reductions.

In addition to Typographical Union 6, New York Printing Pressmen's Union 51 and Mailers Union 6 have rejected the employers' demands, though the pressmen have indicated a willingness to confer with the employers and have asked President George L. Berry, of the international union, to represent them.

Paper Cutters' Union 119 and Paper Handlers and Sheet Straighteners' Union 1 have agreed to confer with the employers on the proposed pay cuts.

First Few Days Of Work Drive Nets 30,000 Jobs

Nation Stirred by Great Employment Campaign in Which Organized Labor Is Taking Active and Effective Part.

New York City, Feb. 24.—With approximately 30,000 unemployed taking jobs as the result of the first three days' vigorous attack on "old depression," in the campaign sponsored by the American Legion, American Federation of Labor, Association of National Advertisers and the legion auxiliary, and conducted by volunteer workers over the country, in helping to put a million men to work, the campaign has stirred the nation.

From Tuesday noon to Wednesday noon of the third day of the united effort, 13,051 jobs were found for the unemployed, according to reports by wire and mail to the general committee's headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore.

Grand Job Total 29,930.

The previous total of positions found was 16,879. The grand total for the first three days of the onslaught against idleness is 29,930.

The latest report covers eighty-four communities in twenty-seven states. The previous report covered sixty-six communities in twenty-nine states. According to tabulations New York led all reporting states in number of jobs found, 6,047.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the labor division, and other members of the general committee were greatly enthused by the reports to headquarters despite the fact that approximately only one-half of the states have reported their activities.

Labor "Enlists for War."

Chairman Woll said that organized labor's interest and activity in the various communities reporting showed that labor "had enlisted for the war," and while it was, of course, "vitally interested from a job standpoint, it realized that the entire country was interested in defeating a national menace."

Mr. Woll, in a radio speech, said the best news heard in the United States for three years "is now coming hourly to general headquarters of the war against depression."

"From hamlets, towns and cities, the telegrams are pouring in telling a story of reviving hopes, of human hearts made glad, of children who will go back to school clothed and fed, of fathers and mothers from whose hearts pain has been erased by the proud possession of a new job."

Mr. Woll pledged that the members of organized labor in America would hold their places in "this united army of Americans until we have seen the end of unemployment."

What Next!

A brick that was light enough to float was recently demonstrated by Dr. Charles F. Burgess, of New York, who invented it. The brick is one-fifth the weight of an ordinary brick, of high heat-insulating quality, porous, yet resistent to water and strong enough to support its weight if built into a tower five times the height of the Empire State building. It is said the new brick will enable a brick layer to lay two bricks with the same effort now required to lay one.

LEGION PAPER GOES NON-UNION

Central Body Protests Shift of State Publication From Union Shop at Memphis.

Chattanooga Trades and Labor council has joined central bodies and printers' unions throughout the state in protesting the shift of the official publication of the Tennessee branch of the American legion from a union shop at Memphis to a non-union outfit at Nashville. Trades unionists of Tennessee, it is held, have in the past co-operated in every way with the veterans' organization, many members of organized labor being affiliated also with the legion, having found much in common with the program of the vets, and it is recalled that the present administration had the unanimous support of unionists in all sections of the state.

Publication of the official organ in a non-union shop, delegates to Central Body pointed out, is therefore more to be deplored, particularly when it was taken from a "fair" concern at Memphis.

A committee named at a recent session adopted the following resolution expressing the sentiment of local workers with respect to the change:

Whereas, the American Legion on numerous occasions has extended the hand of fellowship and co-operation to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, and has on various occasions requested of the American Federation of Labor to support the legion in its programs; and,

Whereas, the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor are both striving to uphold a high standard of living for our American citizens; they both honor and fight for all the principles that sustain American freedom—socially, politically and industrially; and,

Whereas, the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, a branch of the American Federation of Labor, knowing the close friendship that exists between these two great organizations, is shocked and disturbed to note that the Tennessee organization of the American Legion has removed its state publication from a union publishing house in Memphis and has placed it in a non-union plant in Nashville, and we believe and hope that this action is because of thoughtlessness rather than from deliberate intent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council does hereby call attention to the state officers of the American Legion that this central body is informed that their publication is printed under unfair and un-American conditions, and that we request them to maintain the past friendly and co-operative relations that have existed between organized labor and the American Legion; and, be it further

Resolved, That the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council hereby calls upon all members of organized labor in various American Legion posts to present suitable resolutions condemning the nonunionizing of its publication and calling for its replacement into some union plant; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the state officers of the legion, the various Typographical unions of this state, and the various trades and labor councils of the state.

T. R. CUTHBERT,
MATT GERLACH,
R. M. COOKE.

Cedar Rapids Unions Condemn Pay Slashes Of County Employes

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Cedar Rapids Federation of Labor denounced the action of the board of supervisors in reducing the pay of county employes whose salaries are not fixed by law and demanded that the wage cut order be rescinded.

The federation took the position that slashing the pay of clerks and stenographers $5 a month is a penurious method to reduce the tax burden and that the total savings when divided up among the taxpayers is an insignificant sum.

BLACKLEGS AND SCABS.

Darwen, Eng.—In connection with the controversy over wages and hours between the Weavers, Winders and Warpers' association and the mill owners, Mr. Joseph K. Bailey, editor of the official journal of the association, adds the following definitions to the terminology of the labor movement:

"A 'blackleg' is an individual who undertakes employment at less than trade union rates or under working conditions not in accordance with trade union agreements.

"A 'scab' is an individual who takes the place of a worker who is on strike."

EMPLOYES' MEALS A FACTOR IN COMPENSATION PREMIUM

Washington.—The court of appeals of the District of Columbia held that for the purpose of determining the premium due on a workmen's compensation policy the total remuneration of employes of a resaturant owner includes the value of meals furnished to the employes by the employer.

Although other elements of an employe's "keep" were not under consideration, the court pointed out that "wages," upon which benefits under the act are based, include the "reasonable value of board, rent, housing, lodging, or similar advantage received from the employer."

Of course, the man who blows his own horn always thinks the rest of the band is playing the wrong piece... There's just one consolation about both death and taxes. When you finish one you're through with the other... The most envied bride in a younger set is one who has a sufficient number of dishes to serve three meals a day for three consecutive days without washing a single dish... Man sweats in a woolen coat so milady may keep serenely cool in almost nothing.

Toronto Appoints Fair Wage Officer

James Watt Will Watch Ctiy Contractors to See That Hours and Wages Regulations Are Not Violated.

Toronto, Can.—The city council of Toronto appointed James Watt to the position of fair wage officer, an office recently authorized by the council.

Mr. Watt will exercise strict supervision over persons holding contracts for city work and see to it that regulations regarding wages, hours and conveniences are obeyed. He is given full authority to inspect the books and other records of the contractors, as well as the premises where work is performed.

As fair wage officer he will also make an annual report relative to hours and wages on contract work with recommendations as to changes. In preparing new wages and hours schedules, he is required to confer with representatives of both employes and employers.

TRADE UNIONISTS OPPOSE EMPLOYING STATE HOSPITAL PATIENTS ON PRIVATE WORK

Little Rock, Ark.—The Little Rock Central Trades and Labor council strongly opposed the policy of the superintendent of the State Hospital for Nervous Diseases of permitting inmates of the hospital to work for private profit in preference to free labor. The action was caused by information that patients of the hospital were working on the grounds of the Little Rock Baseball association.

The resolution adopted by the council declared that "we again go on record as being unalterably opposed to the use of inmates of state institutions in competition with free taxpaying citizens for private profit and call upon the public that believes in a square deal for its citizenship to assist in stopping this practice."

The man who says "I forgot" to demand union goods or service is a full brother to the one who "rocks the boat."

PHONE YOUR NEXT ORDER for
FLOWERS
... to ...
"Miss Gertrude's"
Flower Shop
(Member F. T. D.)
16 EAST SIXTH STREET
Phone 6-1153
Nite Phones .... 6-8419 - 6-9922

Warning to Taxpayers

After February 29th, unpaid taxes bear interest and in addition a penalty of one-half of one per cent a month. Taxes may be paid at my office until March 31st, whn lists will be delivered to officers for collection at the cost of the taxpayers.

ALVIN, SHIPP, County Trustee.

This refers to the 1931 Taxes and complies with Section 1573 of the new State of Tennessee Code.

To All Delinquent 1930 State and County Taxpayers

The law compels me to turn the uncollected 1930 tax over to the Delinquent Tax Attorney for suits not later than March 1, 1932.

Ordinarily I would be ready to do this about the middle of February, but in order to save as many taxpayers as possible the additional cost of the Delinquent Tax Attorney's fee and court costs, I am holding the books open for collection of this tax in my office right up to March 1st.

Respectfully,

ALVIN SHIPP, County Trustee.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Memorial Auditorium
One Night Only

WED. March 2

SEATS NOW SELLING—
(Special Attention to Out-of-Town Mail Orders)

EXTRAORDINARY FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT

The STUDENT PRINCE IN HEIDELBERG

THE GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH!

COMPANY OF 100

FAMOUS STUDENT CHORUS

ENLARGED ORCHESTRA

1932 BROADWAY CAST COMPLETE including
GEORGE HASSELL - ALLAN PRIOR - GERTRUDE LANG

PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL!

SPECIALS TO CHEVROLET OWNERS

Our FACTORY TRAINED MECHANICS will perform these operations to your Chevrolet at the following low prices:

LABOR CHARGES ONLY!

GRIND VALVES, CLEAN CARBON, TUNE MOTOR

6-Cylinder $4.40

4-Cylinder $3.15

RICE BROS. CHEVROLET CO., Inc.

"The Old Reliable Chevrolet Dealers"

1600 ROSSVILLE AVE. DIAL 7-2171

We specialize in repairing wrecks and doing all kinds of body work and fender straightening. We also specialize in refinishing. We use genuine du Pont duco only.

We Use Only Genuine Chevrolet Parts.

ANY KIND OF CAR WASHED FOR.....75c

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE OUR FRIENDS

STUDENT PRINCE TO OFFER TREAT

Outstanding Light Opera Booked for Memorial Next Wednesday Night.

Lovers of the spoken drama will be given a treat by the management of the Memorial auditorium on next Wednesday night, when "The Student Prince," one of the most successful light operas produced in recent years, will be presented with a large cast, which it is declared includes all the principals of the original New York cast, as well as other features of the production which made it the outstanding stage attraction of the past decade.

The company is declared to include more than 100 members, featured by the famous students' chorus. Tuneful melodies of "The Student Prince" have been sung and whistled throughout the world since the original performance, and Chattanooga theatergoers will unquestionably take advantage of the opportunity to enjoy this fine operetta.

Reservations from local citizens and orders for large blocks of seats from out-of-town indicate a capacity audience, according to Manager Addis, of the auditorium, and it is suggested that those who desire choice seats phone for them as early as possible.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Are airplane pilots organized as trade unionists?

A.—Yes. Many of them are members of the Air Line Pilots association, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Members of this association who are fighting wage cuts by the Century Air Lines have been given the full support of the A. F. of L.

WOULD GUARANTEE WORK FOR SUBSTITUTE POSTAL CLERKS

Washington, Feb. 24.—Several bills offering relief legislation for substitute postal employes are now before congress. These bills are designed to alleviate the great burdens now borne by substitute postal employes and if passed would guarantee the substitutes thirty hours a week, sick leave and vacation with pay.

Substitute postal clerks have in the past two years suffered severely because of the present economic conditions. Most of them are married men and have several who are dependent upon them for support from the very inadequate remuneration they receive. They do not receive sick leave or vacation privileges. In normal times substitute clerks were appointed to the regular force after a brief substitution period. Under present conditions they must "sub" indefinitely with little hope of being appointed to the regular force.

The Hogg, Kelly, Oliver and Sweeney bills would give him a guarantee of at least thirty hours a week, sick leave and vacation with pay, the justification of which can hardly be denied.

The public can help the substitute postal workers by writing to their senators and representatives, urging them to do everything possible to pass the bills just mentioned.

Medical Payment Plan Life Insurance Urged

Patients Pay Three Billion Dollars Annually for Medical Care — Committee Studying Cost of Keeping Well.

Washington.—The heavy costs of medical care in the United States might be ameliorated through a system of regular payments like life insurance payments, according to a suggestion by the committee on the costs of medical care, of which Secretary Ray Wilbur, of the department of the interior, is chairman.

The report, which was submitted to the committee by Miss Mary Dublin, points out that insurance companies estimate that $3,600,000,000 is invested annually in life insurance, which is comparable with the $3,000,000,000 spent annually for medical care, according to the estimates of the committee.

Miss Dublin claims that the insurance expenditure, "because of its orderly method of payment, is probably easier to bear than about the same amount spent annually for medical service."

The committee on the costs of medical care, Secretary Wilbur said, is nearing completion of an extensive five-year study of the problem of "the delivery of adequate, scientific medical care to all the people, rich and poor, at a cost which may be readily met by them in their respective stations of life."

Newly Rich in Texas.

A clerk in a country store in a little town in east Texas sold a lease on his 40 acres for $10,000. One of his friends asked him what he was going to do, now that he was rich, and he replied, "Well, I put the check in the bank and they won't do anything about it until it clears. If I get the money, I'm going to quit work and try to get caught up with my catfishing."

Wisconsin Commission Studies Job Insurance

New Law Gives Workers Whom Employers Refuse to Hire a Maximum of $100 a Year.

Madison, Wis.—The state industrial commission drafted plans in accordance with the unemployment insurance law recently enacted, for insuring Wisconsin workers whom employers refuse to employ.

The compulsory state insurance system becomes effective on June 1, 1933, unless employers privately insure by that date 175,000 employes. The commission determines what insurance systems employers may adopt.

An industrial study of each individual plant and a general study of unemployment insurance standards will be the first steps in getting employers to set up voluntary unemployment compensation systems.

$100 Annual Maximum.

Prof. John R. Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, told the commission that the maximum benefits should be larger and could be provided either by increasing the employers' contributions to the fund or by requiring employes to contribute a part of their wages.

Both labor and employer representatives agreed that the commission should appoint an advisory committee to aid employers in determining what type of insurance plans may be adapted to particular kinds of industry.

Henry J. Ohl and J. J. Handley, president and secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, attended the conference called by the industrial commission to plan for the administration of the law.

MICH. LABOR FEDERATION DEMANDS FIVE-DAY WEEK

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The forty-third convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor here stressed the five-day week as an economic necessity to provide work for the jobless. The general sentiment of the delegates that only by placing dollars in the hands of the workers could the depression by ended was emphasized in half a dozen resolutions. Cuts in pay scales for federal employes were severely censured.

Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make. Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKE

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

"It's Lucky We Kept our Telephone"

... Said Jim as he hung up the receiver, "or I'd still be out of a job. Just had a call to report for work in the morning."

The other side of the picture: a contractor needed men in a hurry ... "get them by telephone—it's the easiest and quickest way" ... the natural order from a modern business man with no time to hunt those out of reach.

With a telephone in your home you are always within instant reach ... The cost is small. So little, in fact, that it doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE and Telegraph Company
(Incorporated)

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Live Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic home should be without it. Safe. Sure.

The Volunteer State Life Insurance Co.

A. L. KEY, President

Home Office: Chattanooga, Tennessee

Twenty-Ninth Annual Statement, Dec. 31, 1931

...ASSETS...		...LIABILITIES...		
Real Estate	$ 3,265,194.28	*Regular Policy Reserves*		$21,070,148.00
Mortgage Loans	7,602,484.74	*Reserve for Claims Being Paid in Installments and Claims Pending Settlement*		463,136.48
Bonds and Stocks	2,902,733.24	*Reserve for Taxes*		72,919.33
Policy Loans, Premium Notes Secured by Reserve	9,431,354.00	*All Other Liabilities*		399,736.43
Cash in Banks	128,055.26	*Reserve for Dividends to Policyholders*	$ 82,836.18	
Accrued Interest, Net Unreported Premiums and Other Assets	577,685.34	*Asset Fluctuation Fund*	68,730.44	
		Capital and Surplus	1,750,000.00	
		Funds for Protection of Policyholders in Excess Legal Reserve		1,901,566.62
Admitted Assets	$23,907,506.86	*Total (Balance with Admitted Assets)*		$23,907,506.86

Insurance in Force, $145,251,356

J. W. BISHOP, Manager Home Office Agency

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 4, 1932 — Number 45

PEN MEETING SCHEDULED FOR MONDAY, MAR. 4

t-Together Session Next for Central Body.

OMMITTEE PLANS A FINE PROGRAM

rrangements for Entertainment Well in Hand, Says Chairman Perry.

Encouraged by the splendid reaction to an open meeting and "get-together" session held by Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council on Dec. 28, when the large auditorium was filled to overflowing by trades unionists to hear outstanding speakers and enjoy a program which ended with the serving of refreshments, special committee named to arrange for that affair is planning to duplicate the occasion, with added interest, on Monday, March 14, and it is promised that the guest of honor will be a labor official who will bring a brief message of vital importance to every trades unionist in the city.

George W. Perry, chairman of the special committee working with the regular standing entertainment committee, George Forbes, chairman, said Wednesday that the coming session will be long to be remembered. A program of musical numbers and "stunts" is in the making, he declared, and an abundant supply of sandwiches, soft drinks and cigars is assured, even though the attendance should overtax the large Central Body auditorium.

The plan is, committee members said, to have possibly three or four local unionists and one visitor deliver short talks, and it is promised that no lengthy or tiresome addresses will be scheduled.

George Lakey, first vice-president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was invited to attend, and a message received Thursday morning stated it would be impossible for this international official to be present. However, an equally prominent trades unionist will be on hand, committee members declared, and the entire evening will be filled with pleasures both enjoyable and profitable.

l Introduced to Make Saturdays Legal Holidays

Washington.—Representative Fred Britten, of Illinois, has introduced unemployment relief bill to make Saturdays a legal holiday. Britten stated this would add 4,000,000 workers to pay rolls.

The bill would authorize the president to initiate the Saturday holiday by advising governors of states of the action of congress if the measure is approved.

Britten said the bill was introduced at the suggestion of Max Epstein, of Chicago, who has made a study of the five-day week.

R. WILSON NAMES BOARD TO STUDY CONVICT LABOR

Montpelier, Vt.—Gov. Stanley C. Wilson announced the appointment of a commission created by the 1931 legislature to study the problem of employment of convicts in the state prison and the disposal of prison-made goods.

The commission was created because of the enactment by congress of the Hawes-Cooper law, effective in January, 1934, which will take away the rights of prison-made goods in interstate commerce and make such goods shipped from one state into another state subject to the local laws of the latter.

L. McDONALD PRODUCTS NO LONGER UNION-MADE

New York City.—The United Garment Workers of America is again calling the attention of organized labor and retail dealers to the fact that R. L. McDonald Manufacturing company, of St. Joseph, Mo., no longer uses the union label on its products, consisting of the following brands: Railroad King, King Bird, Safety Engineers and Red Seal Cadet overalls and jackets, Red Seal work pants and pants, Unicorn and McDonald dress shirts and coat blouses.

The United Garment Workers asks the public to demand the union label and points out that every purchase of goods with the label is a blow at sweat manufacturers, sweatshops and prison workhouses. "Co-operate with the United Garment Workers by demanding our union label on all your shirts, overalls, shirts and collars," the union urges.

Report Atlanta Labor To Repair Local Store

Considerable resentment was evidenced this week when a report spread through labor and other circles that restoration of the store building occupied by Schwartz Bros. ready-to-wear concern at 814 Market street, recently damaged by fire, would be done by workers secured in Atlanta.

Building trades spokesmen said that immediately when the report was heard the management of the Schwartz store was waited upon by a delegation representing these various trades and Chattanooga Trades and Labor council. It was learned, The Labor World was told, that an Atlanta contractor had been given the job, but the "consolation" was offered that some local workers would also be employed.

The Schwartz store is an old institution in Chattanooga, having prospered for many years by the patronage of local citizens, and it is the opinion of trades unionists that the management of this concern might in all fairness do everything in their power to help the local unemployment situation when the opportunity is offered.

Adjustment of Working Hours Seen As Only Relief for Jobless Millions

More Than 40,000,000 Persons Now Living Below Minimum Standards of Health, President Green Declares — February Report Shows No Improvement in the Unemployment Situation.

Washington, March 3.—The nation must look ahead to a long period of high unemployment unless hours of work are reduced, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, warned in making public the federation's February report on trade union unemployment.

"The only fundamental solution of unemployment is to shorten working hours. . . Since there is not enough work to go around, jobs must be created by sharing work," President Green declared. **More than 40,000,000 persons are now living below minimum standards of health, he said.**

A large part of the present shortage of jobs is due to the displacement of men by machines and modern efficiency methods, Mr. Green said. He estimated that 8,300,000 workers are still idle. This is identical with the federation's unemployment estimate for January.

"During the decade from 1919 to 1929, 1,000,000 jobs were lost, and in the present depression, efficiency measures have eliminated even more," Mr. Green said in his statement. "At present our conservative estimate shows that there actually are no more than thirty-five hours of work a week for each wage-earner if all who want to work are to have jobs.

"The only fundamental solution of unemployment is to shorten working hours. **From now on we must look ahead to a long period of high unemployment unless hours of work are adjusted."**

"February brought no general change in the unemployment situation. Although employment improved a little seasonally in a few industries, this was offset by layoffs on farms where several thousand lost their jobs in February. According to our estimate, the number out of work at the 1st of February was the same as in January—8,300,000. Our weighted figures show 23.0 per cent out of work in industry at the 1st of February compared to 23.1 per cent in January. Because millions of wage-earners have been unemployed for a very long time and their resources are exhausted, the number dependent on relief is increasing daily. It will keep on increasing long after the spring brings a slight increase in employment. Owing to unemployment, part time work and wage cuts, we estimate that over 40,000,000 persons are now living below the minimum standard for health.

"In certain trades, unemployment reached a new peak this month—printing, metal trades and railroads. In building 62.5 per cent are out, in metal trades 36.8 per cent, and in printing, which in normal times has less than 5 per cent unemployment, 17.8 per cent are now out of work. In several other trades unemployment is still very high; musicians, 49 per cent; water transport, 47 per cent; manufacturing, 43 per cent.

"Although a slight spring pick-up in some trades is already evident, it is not likely to improve the situation very much according to business forecasters. The largest improvement thus far is in clothing and textiles, where 26 per cent of those out in January went back to part time work at least in the first part of February. In manufacturing, water transport and street transport (teamsters and chauffeurs) there has been a very slight seasonal gain in employment.

"The report for cities this month shows unemployment slightly less in thirteen and worse in nine; no change in two.

"It is significant that in every trade group where employment has improved this month part time work has increased. This indicates that many of those who went back to their jobs found only part time work awaiting them. Since there is not enough work to go around, jobs must be created by sharing work. Apparently this is being done to a somewhat greater extent, for part time work increased in eleven of our fourteen groups, and the general average for the country rose from 19 per cent on part time in January to 20 per cent in February.

"A large part of the present shortage of work is due to the displacement of men by machines and modern efficiency measures. During the decade from 1919 to 1929, 1,000,000 jobs were lost, and in the present depression efficiency measures have eliminated even more. At present our conservative estimate shows that there actually is no more than thirty-five hours a week for each wage-earner if all who want to work are to have jobs. The only fundamental solution of unemployment is to shorten work hours. From now on we must look ahead to a long period of high unemployment unless hours of work are adjusted."

Drive for One Million Jobs Backed by President Green

All Local Unions Are Urged to Give Their Full Support to Campaign to Employ the Idle—Work Is the Real Remedy for Unemployment, American Federation of Labor Chief Declares.

Washington, March 3.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, urged all local organizations representing organized labor to give complete co-operation to the campaign for jobs for a million workers conducted by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the Association of National Advertisers and other organizations, with headquarters in New York City.

President Green said:

"The drive against unemployment, which is being made by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the Association of National Advertisers and associated organizations, is attracting widespread attention.

"Thousands of men and women are being found employment.

"The success thus far gained justifies the conclusion that within a short time more than a million unemployed workers will be placed at work.

"The nation is being given an object lesson as to what can be done through a practical, systematic drive against unemployment. Finding work for those who are idle is the real remedy for unemployment.

"The American Federation of Labor is proud to be associated with this practical, constructive work which is being carried on in such a successful way.

"All the subordinate local organizations, representing organized labor, in the states, cities and towns of the nation are being called upon to give their full co-operation and support to the movement launched by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and the organizations associated with them in the war against depression campaign.

"The officers of the American Federation of Labor are doing all that lies within their power to make a complete success of this drive to secure jobs for one million workers."

VOLUNTARY PAY CUT.

Elective public officials cannot be forced to accept reductions in their salaries, but they may do so voluntarily, according to an opinion by the attorney-general of Michigan, Paul W. Voorhies. The ruling was given to Charles C. Bechtel, of the Detroit bureau of governmental research, who inquired whether the Wayne county board of supervisors can reduce the salaries of elective officials.

'Miss Labor World'

BETTY ROBERSON

The Labor World got a break when the winsome and vivacious little lady pictured above was selected to represent this paper at the gridiron dinner Monday night. In theatrical parlance she "knocked 'em cold" when she told the 300 assembled guests, among other things, that "We won't have two-piece underwear—it's not a union suit."

NOTABLES PUT ON GRIDIRON

Press Club "Roasts" Civic Leaders at First Annual Banquet.

Approximately 300 civic, political and industrial leaders sat for some two hours with mingled dread and hilarity as the great and the near-great of local affairs were burlesqued by members of the Chattanooga Press club at its first annual gridiron dinner in the ballroom of Hotel Patten Monday night. No one of the guests was certain of immunity from the good-natured darts of the newspaper boys, and a degree of nervousness was evidenced in every corner of the big hall.

Following the dinner, Judge Nathan Bachman, "roastmaster," introduced George Morris, of Memphis, as the principal speaker, and when the more or less serious business was completed the press club members took charge, opening the program with a tuneful and entertaining specialty staged and directed by Miss Kathleen Caldwell, music by Dick Park and scoring and orchestration by "Sandy" Summers.

Then the skits, and for a matter of possibly two hours some score or more citizens were "roasted to a turn." The only consolation offered the victims was the fact that Rule No. 1 of the press club is that "no reporters are present" at the annual gridiron dinner.

The press club is composed of some forty members of the editorial and reportorial staffs of the local newspapers.

Notice, Plumbers and Steamfitters

Members of Local 43 are requested to note the change in meeting place, from 11 East Seventh street to Central Labor hall, 829½ Market street. Regular meeting Friday night and all future meetings will be held in the third floor hall adjoining the main auditorium.

FRANK WATSON, President.

O. E. COOK, Secretary.

Local Plumbers Lose Valued Supporter

Local Plumbers and Steamfitters lost a valued friend and supporter this week when W. D. Swaim, one of the best-known master plumbers in Chattanooga, ended his own life at his home. Mr. Swaim was for many years an active member of Local 43, until he retired to enter business for himself. Since he had joined the ranks of the employers, members of the union declared, he had been a consistent friend of the organization, and many friends deplored his rash act.

Suitable resolutions expressing the feelings of the membership are to be introduced at the regular session of Local 43 Friday night.

Local Unions to Have Part in Big Label Drive

Chattanooga trades unionists will have a major part in the nation-wide campaign for the union label and shop card which will begin early in April under direction of John J. Manning, secretreasurer of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

The campaign locally will be planned at a later session of Central Body, when committee will be appointed from that body to co-operate with similar committees from various local unions. Already several locals have announced their purpose to conduct an aggressive drive throughout the city in the interest of labeled goods.

All national and international unions affiliated with the department have been requested to take part in this campaign by requesting their local unions to appoint committees to conduct an active campaign.

Central bodies have also been requested to take part in the campaign.

"If this campaign receives the co-operation it deserves, it will help to relieve unemployment among trades unionists and will increase the business of fair employers," John J. Manning, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department, said in announcing the campaign. "All members of organized labor and all friends of organized labor should take an active part in the April Union Label Campaign."

T. R. Cuthbert, chairman of the standing label committee of Central Body, is assembling data and preliminary plans for the campaign to present to Central Body at its next regular meeting.

Wilkerson Condemned as Unfit For Member of U. S. Circuit Court

Senator Norris Declares That Injunctions Against Railway Shopmen and Chicago Musicians Destroyed Labor's Rights, and Established Involuntary Servitude by Imposing Compulsory Work.

Washington, March 3.—A scathing denunciation of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson's labor injunction record was made by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, in his discussion of the bill limiting the power of federal judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

President Hoover nominated Judge Wilkerson to be a member of the U. S. circuit court of appeals for the Seventh judicial circuit. Wilkerson's nomination was referred to the senate judiciary committee, of which Senator Norris is chairman, for investigation as to his fitness for the position.

"Judge Wilkerson was appointed as district judge by President Harding, under the advice and at the suggestion of Atty.-Gen. Harry M. Daugherty," Senator Norris said.

Injunction in Railway Shopmen's Strike.

"Hardly was the ink on the commission dry before the same attorney-general applied to this judge and secured of him a sweeping injunction applying to many thousands of railroad employes.

"This injunction was issued at a time when the dispute between the railroads and their employes was in a fair way of settlement, and contained many of the obnoxious provisions which are almost invariably included in labor injunctions."

Injunction Against Chicago Musicians

"Another illustration of a conscienceless injunction issued by Judge Wilkerson," Senator Norris continued, "was the injunction issued in the case against the Chicago Federation of Musicians and others.

"This injunction was issued on the first day of September, 1928, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"The then existing contracts of the musicians with motion picture houses expired the very next day, Sept. 3, which was Sunday, and new contracts had not been agreed upon.

Negotiations Pending.

"Negotiations had been pending for some time between these musicians and the theater houses, but no definite agreement had been made.

"The musicians were asking that certain conditions be included in the new contracts of employment, which the employers and receivers for some of these houses were resisting.

"At this time, while these negotiations were pending and the day before these contracts expired by their own terms, these theaters commenced this action against their employes, and without any notice to the defendants the judge issued another one of his famous restraining orders.

Union By-Laws Abolished.

"In this injunction, among other things, the defendants were restrained from enforcing certain provisions of their own by-laws.

"It seems that these musicians, in their own organizations, had various stipulations in their by-laws; and this judge, upon the filing of the complaint by the plaintiffs, and without any notice whatever that such an application was pending, issued an order restraining the defendants from in any way, directly or indirectly, enforcing the provisions of the by-laws.

Strike Call Prohibited.

"In other words, the injunction restrained the defendants from making the demands which they were making in their negotiations with their employers. In some instances, in effect, it required these musicians to amend their by-laws. It restrained them, also, 'from ordering, commanding, directing, or causing any strike.'

"It likewise enjoined the defendants from leaving or threatening to leave the employment of said receivers, either by way of strike or otherwise, unless with the consent of said receivers.'

"The injunction also restrained the defendants 'from imposing upon or levying or ordering against any member of said union any fine, penalty, suspension, erasure, expulsion, or assessment of whatever character for failure to leave the employment of said receivers, for refusal to refrain from seeking or accepting employment of said receivers, for refusal to obey any command, order, rule, by-law, provision, direction, hint, suggestion, or request of whatsoever character of said union or any officer, committee, or member thereof that he leave or refrain from seeking or accepting such employment, or for refusal to do, perform, aid, assist, counsel, command, direct, or acquiesce in any act forbidden by this order.'

"In this wonderful injunction there is just one ray of hope. The injunction did contain a provision that the defendants should have a right to appear in court and petition the court for a modification of this drastic order. What a wonderful and merciful thing that was.

Compulsory Work Imposed.

"The injunction was issued at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning.

"I presume before it was served it was probably late in the afternoon of Saturday.

"The court was not in session, of course, on Sunday.

"The contracts expired on Sunday by their own terms and, by the terms of the decree, these defendants were restrained from quitting the employment of the plaintiffs unless the plaintiffs consented.

"If they continued to negotiate on new contracts, they were restrained in such negotiations from even asking their employers to put certain things in the contract for which the defendants had been contending.

"They were compelled to remain in the employment after the expiration of their written contracts and were not even allowed, in trying to get new contracts, to ask that anything should be put in those contracts which the employers did not want put in.

Wilkerson's Decree of Human Slavery.

"I wonder if anyone will contend that such an order issued by Judge Wilkerson is not, in effect, an order of involuntary servitude?

"Can anyone claim for a moment that it is not a decree of human slavery?

"This calls to our attention not only that we should enact proper legislation on this subject but that we should likewise be careful in passing upon any nomination which the president may make in the appointment of a judge to sit in judgment upon the law we shall make.

"Not only is it necessary that the proper law be passed, but it is equally important that no person should be elected to administer the law as judge whose bias and prejudice and whose inclination might lead him to find a loophole of some kind by which such unconscionable injunction could be issued."

UNEMPLOYMENT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Philadelphia Central Labor union has arranged for a mass meeting at the new convention hall here on Saturday afternoon, March 5, to "demand adequate relief for the unemployed."

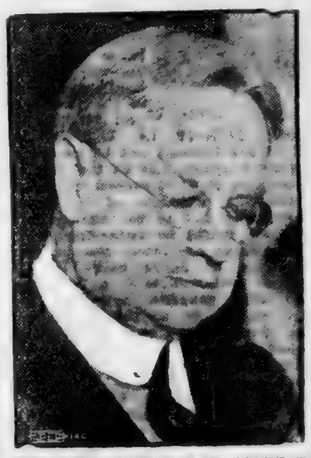
Frank Burch, secretary of the union, said the speakers would include: Gov. Pinchot, of Pennsylvania; United States Senator Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado; William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor; Dr. John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare council; Jacob Billikopf, of the Jewish Welfare Federation, and John A. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

NORRIS FLAYS "YELLOW DOG" AND INJUNCTION

Veteran Commoner Delivers Vitriolic Address.

BILL PASSES SENATE BY ONE-SIDED VOTE

Only Five New England Senators Support Un-American System.



SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS

The Norris bill to curb the power of injunction judges passed the senate on Tuesday of this week by an overwhelming vote of 75 to 5. The measure was passed following a week of hectic debate, during which time representatives of the reactionaries resorted to every known parliamentary method to defeat its purpose. A number of amendments were successively rejected, and the final ballot found only the small handful of New Englanders voting "No."

Washigton, March 3.—In his opening speech in the senate on the anti-injunction bill which bears his name, Senator Norris, of Nebraska, chairman of the senate committee on the judiciary, gave a vivid description and vitrolic condemnation of the "yellow dog" contract which the injunction bill outlaws.

He charged that by the use of the "yellow dog" contract employers set up a dictatorship which abolishes the rights of labor and makes veritable slaves of the workers.

Employer Dictatorship Established.

"In a great many of the injunctions which the courts have issued in labor disputes," Senator Norris said, "the basis for the injunction was a written contract of employment, signed by the employe when he accepted employment.

"This contract has become almost universally known as the yellow-dog contract.

"It requires the employe, as a condition of obtaining employment, to agree that he will not join a union while he is in the employment, or, that if he is then a member of a union, he will dissociate himself from it; that he recognizes the right of the employer to discharge him without notice; that he will not quit his employment without giving sufficient notice to his employer to enable him to hire some one to take his place.

"The employe in most of these contracts agrees in advance to accept such conditions of labor, hours of labor, and so forth, as may from time to time be decided upon by the employer.

Abolishes Rights of Labor.

"Not all of these contracts are the same.

"Other and similar conditions from those noted are sometimes added, but, in a general way, they all have the same effect.

"These take away from the laboring man the right to have anything to say about any of the conditions connected with his employment.

"The hours of labor, conditions under which the labor is to be performed, the right of the laborer to quit employment whenever he becomes dissatisfied, the amount of pay which he shall receive, the right of the employer to reduce the pay at any time without notice, and so forth—all these things are turned over entirely and solely to the corporation or individual owning or operating the business.

Imposes Servitude.

"The employe waives his right absolutely to free association and fair representation in connection with his wages, the hours of labor, and any other conditions of employment.

"In other words, he surrenders his actual liberty of contract and to a great extent enters into voluntary servitude.

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part VI

We must not permit ourselves to be led by what we learn of Jesus' spirit of social optimism to think of Him as an unassertive, passive teacher of men. There is a type of Christian who believes our Lord lived a life that seemed to speak, "Judge not that ye be not judged." They have never pictured Him in their minds other than as a sort of elusive, shadowy being whose occasional outbursts recorded in the four gospels (Mt. 23:13-33, Mk. 11:15-19, Lk. 11:39-44, Jn. 2:12-17 are typical) can be construed as pure exaggeration on the part of the writers or were sudden and to us inexplicable outbursts of "righteous indignation" not to be inquired into that they might be understood.

WM. L. MOSS

Then there are many who in their conception of Jesus make Him a physical unfortunate — a weakling filled with maudlin optimism and too weak to do anything else but smile blandly down on everybody and see only good in people because His predestined role called for Him to be such a spineless creature. He is supposed to have been a being who could only see the bright side of life. But the world is not all light—nor is it all shadow. Human life is made up of both suffering and happiness. The real, sincere life has a wealth of all kinds of experiences. To say that Jesus was willing to see only one side of life, the happier side, is to assert no less than that He lived a one-sided existence. The gospels themselves prove otherwise!

The Jesus who was physically able to journey on foot the length of Palestine several times in a few months, who lived and taught not indoors but out under the sky, who regarded every man and woman as worth saving for the sake of their soul, could have existed a little over nineteen hundred years ago. But a Jesus who was sickly, anemic, exceedingly passive and who continually quivered and shook from nervous irritability brought on by constantly dwelling on His inevitable suffering on Golgotha is a preposterous figment of men's imagination and could not have ever existed because these physical infirmities alone would have prevented Him from drawing men about Him as followers.

What Next!

Some new bridges are now being welded instead of bolted, a highway bridge recently finished in Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, being reported to be the largest all welded bridge in existence. No rivets or bolts whatever were used in its construction. The bridge crosses two railroad tracks, has a span of 161.4 feet and a width of 27.4 feet. The total weight is 145 metric tons, which is said to be nearly 21 per cent less than that of a riveted structure designed for the same stresses.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

E478

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Party Pledges on Labor Injunction

Trade unions have long been recognized as legitimate organizations.

But their functioning power for the mutual benefit of their members and the advancement of labor generally has been constantly and increasingly restricted by the unlimited power exercised by judges to issue injunctions prohibiting the unions from using the very rights which are necessary for efficient operation.

The Norris anti-injunction bill under consideration by the United States senate is designed to remedy the injustices imposed on labor by this abuse of the injunction process.

The senate is controlled by the republican party. The house is controlled by the democratic party. It is therefore appropriate to direct attention to the recent platform declarations of these parties on the question of injunctions in labor disputes.

The republican national convention of 1928 adopted the following plank:

> "The party favors freedom in wage contracts, the right of collective bargaining by free and responsible agents of their own choosing, which develops and maintains that purposeful co-operation which gains its chief incentive through volunteer agreement.
>
> "We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused and have given rise to a serious question for legislation.

The democratic national convention of 1928 adopted the following plank:

> "We favor the principle of collective bargaining and the democratic principle that organized labor should choose its own representatives without coercion or interference.
>
> "We recognize that legislative and other investigations have shown the existence of grave abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.
>
> "Injunctions should not be granted in labor disputes except upon proof of threatened irreparable injury and after notice and hearing; and the injunction should be confined to those which do directly threaten irreparable injury.
>
> "The expressed purpose of representatives of capital, labor and the bar to devise a plan for the elimination of the present evils with respect to injunctions must be supported and legislation designed to accomplish these ends formulated and passed."

The enactment of the Norris anti-injunction bill will redeem these pledges made four years ago.

With the republican party in control of the senate and the democratic party in control of the house the matter becomes a nonpartisan question.

There should be prompt action on the Norris bill.

Everybody's in It

The great strength of the nation-wide united action for employment campaign sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, American Legion and other organizations lies in the fact it is the campaign of a United America—it is everybody's campaign against unemployment. At last this issue is being met as the nation would go about winning a war. A war would not be the war of any single group. It would be the concern of the nation, with all playing a proper part. This is the basis upon which this great campaign against employment now is being waged.

A million employers are being asked to add one or more to their pay rolls. One will act because a million others are doing the same thing at the same time for the common good. The steady flow of reports showing jobs found, which means wage-earners going back to work and to the earning of wages, proves that the campaign is sound and that it is marching on to victory.

Organized labor can join in such a campaign as this because it is sound in principle, because labor is concerned in every movement that is genuinely helpful to workers, organized or unorganized, but principally because this campaign is succeeding.

The Six-Hour Day Works

Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber company, has given final approval of the six-hour day as a means of reducing unemployment. The six-hour day was approved after several other plans had been tested in the big Akron plant of the company. It was considered the best, Litchfield said, because it was found to provide work for some 3,000 men who otherwise would have been idle.

"I am convinced," he said, "that if the short-hour day were adopted generally and wherever possible, it would put millions of men in a position where they would be self-supporting."

A new thing has always brought the cry, "It won't work." Employers have raised this cry of the six-hour day, which is advocated by organized labor. But the six-hour day is working, as the head of the great Goodyear company testifies. Employers would do well to take note of this fact and ponder over it.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

OUR account of the history of Unionism in the United States closed last week with the year 1886, which we might properly term the year marking the end of the reign of secret societies founded exclusively for the purpose of embracing within their memberships only laboring men and women. Now, in order to carry forward the history of a new development in the national character of labor unions, we must go back from 1886 to 1881 and pick up the thread of our story there, bringing it forward along the line of the new order of development rather than along the lines we have been pursuing the last few weeks in this column.

In 1881 there existed two secret societies modeled along the pattern common to that period, the Knights of Industry and the Amalgamated Labor Union, the latter composed largely of disaffected Knights of Labor. A convention was called by these two labor secret societies to meet at Terre Haute, Ind., to be held on Aug. 2, 1881, the avowed purpose of the convention being to organize a new society to supplant the Knights of Labor.

But at this convention a new leaven was seen to be working. In the gathering at Terre Haute a nucleus of laborites who had been sufficiently fed up on the "secret society" idea in their labor organizations took on renewed life and began to make themselves heard.

Within a few hours after the convention had been called to order this "trades union element," for such it really was, had the upper hand. In private conversations and in speeches before the convention they held up the British Trade union as a model to be adapted to American conditions, and pointed to its successful annual congresses. Furthermore, the trades union element (as differentiated from the secret society element) warned the convention of the need of intensive local organization (the actual power of the present-day American Federation of Labor), they stressed the necessity of trade autonomy and made impassioned pleas for comprehensive team work. From the discussion of these needs of American laboring men in their trades unions insofar as they related to a national organization there grew a plan for a second convention. Three months later, in November, 1881, this second convention was called to order in Pittsburgh.

In common with the American Federation of Labor, as well as history itself, we will make it a part of the records of this series of articles by stating that American federated unionism was born Aug. 2, 1881, in Terre Haute, Ind. There is no other date nor city that can rightfully covet the honor.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Will the International Molders' union hold a convention in 1932?

A.—The union, by referendum vote, recently decided against holding a convention this year.

* * *

Q.—On what railroad was the first Conductors' union?

A—Organization of conductors began early in 1868, when a group of conductors on the Illinois Central formed the Conductors' union at Amboy, Ill.

BUILDING PERMITS DECREASE.

The bureau of labor statistics, United States department of labor, has received building permit reports from 345 identical cities of the United States having a population of 25,000 or over, for December, 1931, and January, 1932. The estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued in those 345 cities in January, 1932, was $50,909,971. This was 18.6 per cent less than the estimated cost of building operations for which permits were issued during December, 1931. There was a decrease of 4.9 per cent in the number of buildings for which permits were issued comparing these two periods.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

An automatic bath for locomotives has been installed in the New York Central railroad yards at Harmon, N. Y., the railroad announces. An electrical device directs a stream of hot water cleaning solution over the entire locomotive and on emerging from the bathhouse, it is resplendent and ready for public appearance again.

The new device completes the cleaning work in thirty seconds to two minutes, in addition to eliminating the labor of two or three men, the railroad says.

This is doubtless in harmony with the trend toward "efficiency," but what is to become of the men "eliminated" by the new device? On this point the railroad has nothing to say, any more than do other industries when they announce with a flourish of trumpets the inauguration of new "labor saving," men "eliminating" devices and processes.

* * *

With the heading "Dog Gets Costly Burial," the newspapers recently reported that Pell, a German police dog belonging to a wealthy Long Island man, was buried in an expensive satin-lined coffin in the exclusive dog cemetery at Scarsdale, N. Y. "Pell's master received many floral tributes from friends who had known the dog," the newspapers said.

The unemployed must love to read such news. What a thrill of joy it must give them to know that while they and their families may starve, dogs of the wealthy are assured of a costly burial! How it must make them believe that, after all, this is the best of all possible worlds!

* * *

A writer in a popular weekly has been using a lot of valuable space in an endeavor to prove that when Woodrow Wilson was desperately ill in 1919. Mrs. Wilson largely conducted the affairs of state and was in reality president.

Well, what of it? The Labor World rises to ask. The U. S. seemed to run along pretty well, even if Mrs. Wilson was at the helm. As a matter of fact, the world would not come to an end, nor the nation either, if there was no president for a week or two. The belief that the world would topple and fall into ruins if there was not a president on the job every minute of the day has been assiduously fostered, but it is without foundation. It is a hangover from the days of kingly power, when the common folks believed the world would cease to revolve if they had no king. The world wags right along, regardless of presidents, kings and other high-placed persons, which is good for these same placed persons to remember. To recall this now and then would tend to a becoming humility of mind on their part.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Customer—My dear, haven't you gained about ten pounds since the Christmas holidays?

Her Friend—Yes, it was those darn plump puddings!

* * *

Quiz—What's the difference between a husband and an ice man?

Quip—My feeble brain won't answer.

Quiz—Well, a husband has only one wife while an ice man takes his pick.

* * *

A man was stranded on an unknown island. He was afraid of cannibals, so he moved very cautiously. As he was climbing up a small hill he heard a voice: "Who in hell trumped my ace?" The man lifted his eyes to the sky above and said: "Thank heaven, there are Christians on this island."

* * *

Speaker—And where, I ask you, is Julius Caesar? Where is Attila the Hun? Where are Moses, Oliver Cromwell, Charlemagne, Hannibal?

Enthusiastic Usher—Stand up, boys, so's the gentleman can see you.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Peck—Let's see, what is the name of that place where so much was done towards promoting peace in the world?

Henry—Reno, my dear.

* * *

Clem—Why do they call a sailboat she?

Alex—Because it makes its best showing in the wind.

* * *

A little girl after Sunday school was asked by her mother, "What does your nice teacher do?" The answer was prompt and certain, "She just collects the money."

* * *

Friend—How did they treat you in Scotland?

Visitor—Reluctantly.

* * *

Grim Faced Woman—I want to know how much money my husband drew out of the bank last week.

Bank Teller—I cannot give you that information, madam.

Woman—You're the paying teller, aren't you?

Teller—Yes, but I'm not the telling payer.

* * *

Harold—Haven't I seen you somewhere some time?

Imogene—Quite likely. I've been there.

* * *

Edith—So Gertie finally got a break?

Judith—Yes, and she's suing for breach of promise.

* * *

Q.—What is the territorial jurisdiction of the International Typographical union?

A.—United States and possessions, Canada, Newfoundland and Panama.

* * *

Safety First.

When Adam, so the records state,
With clothing quite inadequate
Refused to leave the Garden Gate,
Now that was Safety First!

When Noah heard that there would be
A terrible catastrophe,
He built an ark to sail the sea,
Now that was Safety First!

When Arthur and his gallant knights
Got ready for their bloody fights
They clothed themselves in metal tights,
Now that was Safety First!

When Indian Chief stood up and said
That Captain Smith must lose his head
Then John he wooed the girl instead,
Now that was Safety First!

* * *

Rimer: Do you think I should put more fire into my poetry?

Editor: No; quite the reverse.

* * *

A lady was telling her doctor that her maid objected to going to the Isle of Wight again, as the climate "was not embracing" enough, and added, "What am I to do with such a woman?" The doctor replied: "You had better take her to the Isle of Man."

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

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The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... and wife, Nora Allen, dated ... 1923, said deed of trust having been ... of record February 16, 1932, in ... Register's Office of Hamilton County, ... reference to which is made for a full ... of its provisions, and for the purpose ... satisfying the indebtedness therein ... having been made in the payment of ... (default indebtedness) the undersigned, ... of said indebtedness under said deed of trust, ... as trustee under said deed of trust, at the request of the holder of the notes ... said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder ... cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Two (2) of W. K. ... Subdivision of Lots 16 and 19 in ... Land Company's Addition ... No. 65 East End Land Company's Addition ... No. 1 as per Plat of said Addition in Book 7, page 10, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts ... feet on West side of Avenue "G" and ... Westwardly of uniform width 140 ... Westwardly conveyed to the ... being the same property conveyed to the ... herein by Deed dated March 28rd, ... and recorded in Book "Q", Vol. 16, Page ... etc.

... will be made subject to a series of ... for $600.00, and to any unpaid taxes. ... believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.

... 19th day of February, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Clemons and L. T. Prigmore, as Tenants in Common, dated September 24, 1923, of record in book "N", Volume 17, Page 659, ... Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, at the request of the holder of the note ... said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Twelve (12), Block Number Eleven (11), Ocoee Land Company's Addition to Highland Park as shown by plat of said Addition of record in Plat Book Three (3), Page Seventy-nine (79) of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts ... (10) feet on the North line of Kirby ... and extends Northwardly, of uniform ... a distance of one hundred forty-two ... feet to a ten (10) foot public alley.

... will be made subject to any unpaid ... believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... E. Speer (single) and Jennie L. Speer (wife), dated January 30, 1922, of record in Book "O", Volume 16, Page ... sec., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to ... is made for a full recital of its provisions and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

... North Forty-seven (47) feet and Four ... inches of the South Ninety-four (94) feet ... Eight (8) inches of Lots Numbers Nine ... and Ten (10) in Block Eighteen (18) of ... Addition to Ridgedale, as shown by ... of record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots ... one lot fronting Forty-seven (47) feet ... Four (4) inches on the East line of Wattland Street and extends back eastwardly of ... with a distance of One Hundred ... feet to the West line of Lot Number ... (8) of said addition.

... will be made subject to any unpaid ... believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.

... 26th day of February, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Trust and Banking Trustee, ... June 20, 1928, of record in Book ... Volume 28, Page 171, et seq., of ... Register's Office of Hamilton County, ... reference to which is made for ... recital of its provisions, and for ... purpose of satisfying the indebtedness ... mentioned (default having been made ... payment of said indebtedness) the ... ted as trustee under said deed of trust, ... the request of the holder of the note ... said indebtedness, offer for sale ... outcry to the highest and best bid... cash and in bar of all equities of re..., homestead, dower and all other ... of exemptions of every kind, at the ... door of the Court House of Hamilton ..., Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932,

... the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., ... following described land situate in the ... Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and ... Tennessee, to-wit:

... No. 2, Block No. 8, Chamberlain Ave... Land Company's Addition to Highland ... as shown by plat of record in Flat ... Page 14 of the Register's Office of ... County, Tennessee.

... will be made subject to any unpaid ... believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.

... 26th day of February, 1932.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Treasurer.

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Big Drive Shows United Action Brings Success

With Labor to Forefront, Great Nation-Wide Work Effort Is Making Unemployment of Vital Concern of All.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

New York City, March 3.—Maps showing a new battle front are being posted on walls throughout the country. Red and black pins are being moved back and forth showing a new daily score.

The war is the organized war against depression. The attacking force is united action for employment, in which 20,000,000 Americans are massed in a movement sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion, the Association of National Advertisers and the legion auxiliary.

As the great battle forces went into the second week they looked back upon a bob-tailed first week in which 70,000 workers had been taken off the unemployed line and put on pay rolls, earning wages.

The black pins of depression are being steadily pushed back, while the bright red pins of employment and restored buying power more into new positions.

Labor in Leading Role.

Organized labor is playing a leading role in many cities and co-operating in local committees in hundreds of communities, working shoulder to shoulder with the other organized forces of community life.

The campaign is not a legion campaign or a labor campaign. It is what its name implies—a united action campaign. This war is an attack on unemployment on a war basis.

That a million workers now unemployed can be restored to employment is now certain. That much can be done. The hope is that if this spearhead of unemployment can be turned by a tremendous frontal attack, the momentum will carry armies of others back to work. But, be that as it may, those in charge of the great national campaign, which smashes all records for voluntary civilian mobilization for a purely civilian task, hold that the whole effort will have been richly worth while. Whatever problem then remains can be attacked with the knowledge that united action can get results.

Reds' Tactics Adapted.

The cold truth is that this campaign is adapting the hideous mass action of the revolutionary fanatics to the constructive purposes of American democracy.

Moreover, this campaign is making unemployment a common concern in all walks of life as nothing else has ever done.

Bankers and manufacturers and railroad executives in places of employment where men have been fired by the thousands are now enlisted in working organizations to hunt employment. If they find that they are under the necessity of finding work for the very men they have fired, regardless of the reason for the firing, they are getting a new look at the problem and a new sense of responsibility.

An example: Twenty-five railroads have assigned executive officers to assist in the campaign for employment and these have been assigned right back to their own territory, where they know the problem, but where they will now face it from a new angle.

To Rally Other Forces.

Effort is now being made to rally forces that have not thus far gone into action. The division of labor is seeking to bring the full strength of labor into the united action movement. Letters have just been sent by Chairman Matthew Woll to all A. F. of L. organizers, to all national and international unions and to all state federations and central bodies that have thus far failed to report active work under way.

It is urged that if the organized bodies in any community fail to bring about formation of a local committee that the task be assumed by some individual or by a voluntary group. It is pointed out that the entire movement is voluntary and that leadership must be secured by action.

United Action Vital.

Director of Organization Carl Byoir constantly points out the voluntary character of the movement and the fact that only through united action can the problem be met.

The number of co-operating organizations is astonishing, demonstrating an almost universal agreement with the plan of action. In these great organizations there are enough members to put up an effective committee into every American community. All of the organizations were this week called upon to demonstrate co-operation by action—the formation of local committees to carry on in each community an organized, systematic campaign for jobs for the unemployed.

TRIBUTE TO BRAMWOOD.

In a tribute to John W. Bramwood, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical union from 1896 to 1908, who died Jan. 19 in Indianapolis, the Typographical Journal says:

"His demise at the age of 75 removes another of the rapidly disappearing army of the old guard who so valiantly withstood the shocks that were the portion of the International Typographical union in earlier days. His was the privilege to live to see the organization attain its present influence and prestige which he and others of his time had set as an objective. A builder is gone, but the structure he helped to erect will ever stand as a monument to the foresight and faith of such as he."

THE BAD, BAD BOY!

I saw a pin upon the floor,
I saw a boy within the door,
I saw the boy, he saw the pin,
I saw his face, his fiendish grin;
I saw him stoop with look intent,
I saw the pin when it was bent;
I saw him put it on a chair,
I saw its point was in the air,
I saw a man all tired out,
I saw him looking all about.
I saw him take a seat, and then
I saw the man get up again.
Was this boy good as some you meet?
Don't ask the man who took a seat.

INDUSTRIAL BALANCE ONLY REMEDY FOR DEPRESSION

Nation Suffering from Effects of Two Dangerous Poisons and Cure Is Increase of Consuming Power and Decrease of Output to Meet Actual Needs.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, March 3.—Large doses of two painful and dangerous poisons have been injected into the economic structure of this country in the last three years. The result is that the patient is weak, his nerves shattered, and he is in need of rest and recuperation.

The first of the poisons was malignant inflation, which was not confined to finances and the currency system, but entered into the industrial structure, the production of goods, the prices of commodities, the output of raw materials, and caused over-expansion in every other line of business.

The other poison is that of the deflation of the last year, which is just as dangerous and devastating as the poison of inflation.

Between these two extremes is a middle ground, which economists call "normalcy," and the country is striving now to reach it.

Inflation's Evil Effects.

The poison of inflation continued its spread over a period of several years, from 1919 to 1929, and developed into rampant and unwarranted speculation, and top-heavy conditions, in investments and securities, and into over-expansion of industry as well. Its most harmful and dangerous aspects were attained in the spread to the industrial structure.

If the retreat from inflation could have been checked at the line of "normalcy," the outcome would have been more satisfactory, and the depression probably would be a thing of the past now.

But the trouble with these things is that they are not so easily controlled. The swing is always from one extreme to the other, with untold harm to the whole country.

Balance the Remedy.

How to get on the middle ground of "normalcy," and stay there, is the question. Manifestly, to accomplish that end, industrial production must be balanced with consuming power. This means bringing the machinery of production under control, and restricting its output to the power and willingness of the country to consume.

As the first step, consuming power must be raised to a normal level. This means the return to employment of the 15,000,000 or more workers who are wholly or partly idle, or working in temporary jobs that are foreign to their chosen trades and vocations.

The next step is to reduce the output of the industrial machine to the actual needs and demands of consumption. That means a reduction in the operating time of factories and industrial establishments.

Leaders and spokesmen of organized labor say that this solution is to be found in the six-hour working day and the five-day working week. There can be no question as to the soundness of this proposal and of its inevitable realization. Unquestionably it holds the quickest and shortest solution of the matter.

For ten years after the war the country was keyed up to a war-time scale of production. The war-time machine was adequate to meet the needs of the country when a great many men were engaged on the battlefronts. But with these men back home, there has been no place for them in the industrial set-up, unless it was for the first two or three years, when the excessive demand in the devastated and exhausted regions of Europe for goods and commodities gave employment to them.

The consequence is that for almost thirteen years there has been a steadily rising ratio of men displaced in industry, or in other words, a steadily rising range of unemployment. Its growth and force has been augmented by the continued introduction of labor-saving machinery, chemicals and new processes in the production of goods.

Railroads Show Trend.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of this trend is found in the railroad industry, which is nation-wide in its scope, and past the era of expansion. In 1923 the railroads were employing 2,000,000 men, but at the height of the period of inflation, in 1929, this number had been reduced to 1,700,000.

Larger engines and cars, and longer trains were taking a toll in employment, notwithstanding the constantly growing volume of traffic that was moving on the rails.

But today the number of men employed by the railroads is 1,300,000, a net loss in eight years of 700,000. Not even the most optimistic railroad official believes that more than 300,000 of these displaced men will ever again find employment on the railroads.

Output Rises, Jobs Decrease.

The trend is significant with all industry. As the rate of production has been maintained, or increased, the employment of workers, who are the buying and consuming power, has steadily declined. The result today is that the productive machinery is adequate to meet the full normal consuming power of the country, but the buying power is so greatly reduced by unemployment that this machinery is forced into little more than half-time operation.

The answer is clear: The activity of industry must be brought down to fewer hours of operation, and production stabilized and evenly distributed on that basis.

Miners' Need for Food Near Crisis, Churches Told

Federal Council Official Predicts Untold Suffering and Sickness in Coal Districts Unless Adequate Aid Is Given Quickly.

New York City, March 3.—"The desperate need of food among miners' families in the soft coal areas is rapidly approaching a crisis," declared James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, in a special emergency appeal through the religious press to the churches of the whole country.

Mr. Myers, who has recently returned from a tour of inspection of the Quaker child feeding stations, gives it as his opinion that "while the Quakers are doing an effective piece of child feeding and have distributed many tons of clothing which has been received from nearly every state in the Union, their funds and supplies are insufficient for the heavy strain of the mid-winter crisis, which is nearly upon them.

"Not only children, but thousands of mothers and fathers as well, are in need of food. Unless these needs are met and met quickly untold suffering will result, and no one need be surprised if acts of desperation and violence occur. The situation constitutes, to my mind, the most acute relief problem and the most critical social problem in the United States today."

The American Friends service committee (Quakers), which has the indorsement and co-operation of the Federal Council of Churches, is thinking not only in terms of immediate relief, but is carrying on studies and experimental projects in rehabilitation and reconstruction, including adult vocational training, placement service, farm placement, gardening projects, recreational activities, camp rehabilitation projects.

A program of education is also being attempted to inform public opinion and arouse the public conscience to the need of an adequate reorganization and intelligent planning of this industry. A committee is preparing a discussion outline on the problems of the bituminous coal industry. A play has also been written, entitled "Shoes—An American Tragedy," designed to present in simple but dramatic form the need for shoes and clothing among the children. Copies of this play and of the discussion outline may be obtained from the office of the Federal Council of Churches.

Pointing out that five cents provides one nourishing meal, the Federal council asks that money be sent quickly to Miss Olive van Horn, treasurer of coal areas relief, Federal Council of Churches, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City. All funds will be forwarded to the Quakers for relief in the field. Clothing should be sent direct, prepaid, from the east, to American Friends service committee, "For Miners," 1515 Cherry street, Philadelphia, Pa., and from the west to American Friends Service committee, Morgantown, W. Va.

Overall Workers Strike Against Wage Reduction

Employes of Big Greensboro Plant Begin Fight Against Bedaux System on Bicentennial of Washington's Birth.

Greensboro, N. C., March 3.—"I will never employ any help that belongs to a union in my plant," said Milton H. Zauber, secretary and general manager of the Blue Bell Overall company of this city.

It was in more prosperous days than these that Zauber made that statement, but he meant it. Never in the years that the wiry little man has had a big say-so in the policies of the concern that enjoys the prestige of being the south's largest manufacturer of working clothes has any trade union been able to get a foothold in the plant.

But it did not require membership in a trade union to show the nearly 1,300 employes of the big plant that inauguration of a version of the Bedaux efficiency system and a flat hourly rate of pay rather than the piece work schedule of the past that they were in for a trimming. The mill officials have assured the men and women who make overalls that they will like the new system when they once get accustomed to it. But they have checked up what they have been earning with what they are able to make under the Bedaux system and insist that their pay has been cut just about in half.

So Zauber, the man who would avoid all the evils of dealing with trade unionists organized to protect their fundamental rights, found himself with rush orders and a force that rose up in arms and observed the bicentennial of George Washington's birth by walking out in protest against wage cuts and a Bedaux efficiency regime.

Employes of the Ebroclo Shirt company, which employs between 200 and 300, mostly women, also staged a general walk-out. The shirt plant is a branch of the big overall plant.

BILL TO BAR INCORPORATION COUNTERFEIT TRADE UNIONS

Albany, N. Y.—A bill drafted by the New York State Federation of Labor to prevent the incorporation of counterfeit trade unions has been introduced in the legislature. At present the secretary of state must grant the certificates of incorporation if the application is approved by a supreme court justice. Labor's bill prohibits the use of the title words indicating a labor union except by a bona fide labor organization and provides that applications for such incorporation by societies or groups claiming to be bona fide wage-earners organized to collectively bargain with employes must be submitted to the state industrial board for approval before an incorporation certificate can be granted.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

MORE ABOUT NORRIS FLAYS

(Continued from First Page)

Workers Must Sign to Get a Job.

"I know it can be said, and always is said, that the man seeking work does not have to sign this contract; that he does not have to work under the conditions named in the contract, because he has the right to refuse to enter into any employment contrary to what he believes to be right.

"But all this, as a practical proposition, is no defense whatever.

"If the man applying for labor refuses to sign this contract, he can go on to some other corporation doing the same kind of business and apply for a job.

"But when he does he will be confronted with the same 'yellow dog' contract.

"As he goes from place to place in his attempt to get work in his chosen field he will always be presented with the same conditions.

"For instance, if the man hunting a job is a coal miner he presents himself at the office of the corporation, asks for a job, and he is at once presented with the 'yellow dog' contract and told to sign on the dotted line.

"If he declines to sign and goes to the next coal mine, he is presented with the same contract, and so on throughout the entire coal field.

Makes Slaves of Employes.

"The result is that by the combination of large corporations in a particular line of business, the laboring man must accept unconditionally the terms laid down by the employer.

"He is absolutely helpless under such contracts.

"His family cannot have food to eat or clothes to wear unless he gets a job.

"If he gets a job he must surrender his liberty.

"He must, for the time being, become a slave. He cannot associate with his fellows.

"In connection with his fellows, he cannot present a grievance to the employer.

"He has agreed to make no such demand.

"If conditions become unbearable his only remedy is to go alone and face the big combination or perhaps millions of wealth.

Sign Contract or Starve.

"He must singly present any grievance he has.

"He must abide by the decision which is thus given him. He has no appeal.

"He has no opportunity to join with his fellows and make his demands effective. In effect, if he must live and support his family and clothe his children, he must surrender his liberty.

Bill Outlaws "Yellow Dog."

"These conditions have grown up because of the combinations of great aggregations of wealth. The poor man, standing alone, is absolutely helpless. This bill declares that such contracts are 'contrary to the public policy of the United States, shall not be enforceable and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any court of the United States.'

"Many of the injunctions which have been issued in the past in labor disputes have been based wholly, or in a large part, upon such contracts, and upon the assumption that they are valid.

"As I have briefly outlined, this bill sets up a public policy.

"One of the objects of this proposed legislation is to outlaw this unconscionable and indefensible contract, and some action by congress in this respect is absolutely necessary, because, as I have said, many labor injunctions have been sustained on the theory that such contracts are legal.

"By the abolition of these unconscionable contracts, this bill sets on the mountop a beacon of human liberty," Senator Norris went on.

"It gives to those who toil, to those who are poor, to those who by the sweat of their faces contribute to the happiness of humble homes the enjoyment of that freedom and that liberty which is necessary in every free country for all of its citizens and not by one class of its people.

"It gives liberty to the downtrodden and the poor, and in this respect puts them on an equality with those who live in luxury and plenty.

"Human liberty after all . . . just as precious to the man who toils in the darkness of the bottomless mine as it is to the man who controls a nation or who owns unlimited wealth.

"It gives hope to the little children of those who have no hope. Liberty is blotted out.

"It brings joy and peace to the humble hearth, the weather beaten cottage.

"It fills the heart with pride and with love of country and of all mankind."

A local man told a story the other day which is worth repeating. Two boys were returning from Sunday school and were discussing an important subject. "Do you think there's a God?" asked one little fellow. "Naw," said the other. "It's just like Santa Claus; it's your dad."

* * *

Defendant (in loud voice): Justice! Justice! I demand justice.

Judge (rapping for order): The defendant will please remember he is in a courtroom.

* * *

Best way to improve the postal service is to stop mailing bills. . . Opportunity knocks once—the installment collector ever after. . . Many a clever child turns into a very ordinary grownup. . . Miss Cutie Funnyface, of Brushville, is now signing her love letters, "Yours Till Ice Skates." . . True charity should be more than just food for the hungry and raiment for the naked. It should provide new faith and hope for those who are helped to become the kind of charity described as the greatest of these three virtues. . . People do not marry as early as they used to, comments a local preacher. No, but they marry a good deal oftener. . . Lots of the things you laugh at in life are funny only because they happen to someone else. . . Even the people who aren't so "good" as you are may live up to their standards as well as you do. . . The man who is killing himself eating may be worried greatly about his neighbor whom he thinks is drinking too much. . . We Americans have but little trouble keeping the commandments. It's the amendments that give the main trouble.

FLOOD CONTROL WORK SHOULD BE PUSHED, HOOSIER GOVERNOR SAYS

Chief Executive Advocates Prompt Action—Strongly Opposes Pay Cuts, Praises Union Men's Efficiency —State Conservation Head Urges Taxing of Machines.

By JOSEPH A. WISE.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 3.—Gov. Harry G. Leslie, of Indiana, in an interview with International Labor News Service at the statehouse in this city, said that the federal government would do well to push flood control work throughout the Mississippi valley without further delay. He said he believed that the congress of the United States should repeal the amendment to the act of May 15, 1928, which spread an appropriation of $340,000,000 over a ten-year period. By repealing the amendment, the governor said, the whole remaining part of the appropriation could be made available immediately.

Colonel Richard Leiber, director of the department of conservation of the state of Indiana, to whom Gov. Leslie referred me for more detailed information, declared that the recurrent flood conditions in the Mississippi valley presented "an emergency as great as war," but that the people generally of the nation do not realize this fact.

Gov. Leslie discussed several other topics during the interview of an hour in length.

"I am unalterably opposed to the widespread wage slashes of 10 and 20 per cent," he said. "Great pressure is being brought to bear to have me call a special session of the legislature, at which it is proposed to enact legislation which will lead to the cutting of the salaries of school teachers and other public servants. The school teachers and many other classes of public employes are having sufficient difficulty in getting along on their present pay.

"We have more union men on the state pay roll now than at any time in history. I am not hiring these men because they are union members, but rather because of their efficiency. It is a matter of economy. These men know their business and in their selection of material with which to do their work they effect a big saving. Right here in the statehouse we are no longer littered up with a lot of old junk that no one can find use for."

Effective Relief System.

Discussing unemployment and relief, Gov. Leslie said:

"I can take care of any case of distress at any point in Indiana within two hours over the telephone sitting right here at my desk in the state capitol. I have a representative in each of the ninety-two counties of the state to take care of the needy, and each one of these county representatives has a representative in each township. It is a mere matter of organization and having the funds to carry on the work. We have the money and Indiana is one of the four states in the Union which is completely out of debt."

Col. Leiber said that he employs hand labor in preference to machines in grading and draining the great state park system and forest preserves in Indiana, and that he finds this to be of advantage to the state in many ways.

Tax Machine, He Urges.

"Some may want to call me a bolshevik or even worse," said Colonel Leiber, "but I believe that we should tax the machine rather than the man. If a machine displaces fifty men, then why not tax the machine the machine the same amount that has been assessed against the fifty men? We can't go on forever building Frankensteins."

Col. Leiber said that the building of levees, dams and reservoirs is only one phase of flood control work. Utilization of land, he said, is equally important, if not more so, and should be co-ordinated and go along with the construction work that the public mind generally associates with flood control. His discussion of the subject covers such a broad field and is of so much interest that it cannot be adequately dealt with until next week.

Relief Spending In 1931 Fourfold Figures for 1929

Russell Sage Foundation Report Shows Great Increases of Aid Expenditures of 81 Big American Cities.

New York City, March 3.—Relief expenditures in eighty-one large American cities for the full year 1931 were approximately four times as great as those for 1929. This finding is the result of a comparative study of expenditures of both public and private relief agencies in these cities made by Ralph G. Hurlin, director of the department of statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Reports from over 500 public and private relief agencies show actual relief grants to families in the eighty-one selected cities amounting to over $167,000,000 in 1931 as compared with only $42,370,000 in 1929. Public agencies spent about three-quarters of these sums, with a slight falling off in this proportion in 1931.

Real Increase Even Greater.

Dr. Hurlin points out that the proportional increase in unemployment relief is much greater than these figures indicate, since they include public aid to widowed mothers, the needy blind, and the needy aged, which has not increased so greatly as a result of unemployment. Omitting these, the amount of emergency relief for 1931 becomes $132,000,000, or nearly five and one-half times the corresponding amount for 1929.

A month by month analysis of the relief in 1931 reveals striking increases in the last three months of the year. December established a new high level of relief expenditures in almost every city. There was an increase for the total group of cities of 40 per cent over the already high total of November, and if the record of the two previous years is repeated, large further increases may be expected during the remainder of the winter, the peak being usually reached in March. In this general and pronounced increase in relief expenditures it is notable that five cities, Cleveland, Detroit, Norfolk, Memphis and Fort Worth, record a decrease for December, 1931, as compared with the preceding December.

Work Relief Idea Gains.

Comment is also made in the report upon the wide use of work relief in the present winter. This type of assistance, which consists in giving the relief applicant a nominal wage for useful work performed usually in parks or other non-profit-making enterprises, was used scarcely at all in previous depressions. It has been adopted in many cities during this emergency and in December was an important feature of the relief program in thirty-four of the eighty-one cities included in the Sage Foundation's study. The proportion of the relief budget expended for wages of this sort is reported to have risen from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in 1929 to approximately 25 per cent in 1931.

In New York City, which has supported the most extensive projects of this sort so far undertaken, public and private work relief bureaus distributed $3,108,000 in work relief wages during December alone.

COST OF FAMILY RELIEF REPORTED IN BIG JUMP

Washington, March 3.—Family relief expenditures in sixty-five cities in the United States increased 327 per cent during the past three years, according to a report just issued by the children's bureau, United States department of labor. The amount spent in these cities in 1931 was $46,200,000 as compared with $22,900,000 the year before and $10,800,000 in 1929.

Expenditures rose sharply during the last quarter of 1931, with $6,300,000 spent in December alone—an increase of 38 per cent over November and more than double the amount provided in September for the care of the needy in their own homes, the bureau reported.

General Reduction Found in Toilers' Living Standards

Welfare Council Investigators Report Need of New York City Unemployed Greater Than Ever Before.

New York City, March 3.—The present depression has resulted in a general reduction in standards of living for wage-earners, the Welfare council reports. Effects of unemployment are described in the report, which is based on investigations made by 900 experienced social workers and public health nurses who have made a total of nearly 1,000,000 visits to the homes of the poor in the last two years.

The report quotes the investigators as saying the current depression has produced greater distress than they ever have observed before.

The general conclusion of the report is that there seems to be little room for doubt that there has been a general reduction in standards of living all along the line of moderate and low income groups, except for the chronically unemployed and dependent, who may have fared somewhat better than usual.

"In general, families accustomed to living at the margin dropped below," the report says. "Families who have never before been dependent were reduced to the level of the usual run of cases under care of the agencies. Foreign-born families who had by years of industry and effort raised themselves to a much better position were obliged to drop back to the level at which they started in America, or even lower."

The comments of the investigators on conditions of families a year ago as compared with the observed standards of living during normal years are summarized as follows:

"With few exceptions those who had any basis for comparison say they saw much more distress last winter, both in extent and in degree, than they had ever seen before, and that standards of living had fallen noticeably in the last two or three years."

CO-OPERATIVE STATE URGED.

Opening the annual convention at Saskatoon of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, President A. J. Macauley called for the establishment of a new social order based on production for use and not for profit.

The traditional political parties, he declared, are bound, gagged and fettered by an alliance with the predatory and selfish aims of the vested financial interests. For this reason organized farmers, in co-operation with organized labor, should be prepared to accept the responsibility of setting up a "new social economic administration in the political arena," composed of their own representatives, which would enact legislation to bring into effect a "co-operative commonwealth."

Ed: Did you smile at your recent troubles as I advised you?

Ned: Yes, darn you, and my wife hit me over the head with a broom and told me to wipe the silly grin off my face.

Labor to Demand Keystone State Care for Jobless

Great Philadelphia Meeting Is Called to Insist Pennsylvania Do as Senator Reed Declared It Can.

Philadelphia, March 3.—"Pennsylvania can fend for her own," Senator David Reed told the United States congress. Senator Reed led in the fight which defeated the La Follette-Costigan bill to provide federal aid for the unemployed.

Organized labor in Pennsylvania now demands of the Pennsylvania republican machine, and its servant, Senator Reed, that it demonstrate that this state actually will do what the senator says it can do.

The central labor union of Philadelphia, on receipt of news that the La Follette-Costigan bill had been defeated in the senate, completed plans for a monster all-Philadelphia demonstration at convention hall on Saturday afternoon, March 5.

Convention hall will seat as many as 13,000 persons, and it is the determination of the central labor union to pack the great meeting place with citizens of Philadelphia who will demand of the political powers that be in Pennsylvania that relief be provided for the hundreds of thousands of starving victims of unemployment.

Labor Head to Speak.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and United States Senator Costigan, of Colorado, will be among the principal speakers at this gathering.

At a meeting held in the Labor Lyceum, a whole series of committees were elected, including representatives of virtually every local union in this city, all of which will work together to put over the monster protest meeting and make it the most significant event in local labor history in the past decade.

"The central labor union is pushing through plans for the monster demonstration at Convention hall to protest the action of our political rulers in kicking the La Follette-Costigan bill out of the back door of the senate on the grounds that the states could look after their own," declares Adolph Hirschberg, president of the central labor union.

States Must Make Good.

"Now it is up to the states to come through and provide an alternative proposal which will meet the urgent and overwhelming needs of the situation. Although the Talbot bill has been declared constitutional by the Dauphin county courts, the money it authorizes for distribution will not be available until after the appeal to the state supreme court is settled.

"In any case the amounts provided for in the Talbot bill will not be sufficient. It is obvious that another special session of the Pennsylvania legislature will still have to be called to raise still further funds for relief needs. Pennsylvania must fend for her own as her representatives say she can. If Pennsylvania can do this and won't, she must be made to do so. **The very existence of the commonwealth is jeopardized when little children are permitted to starve and endure horrible privation."**

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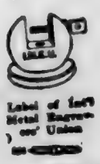
Coopers' Union Label


Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Tobacco Workers

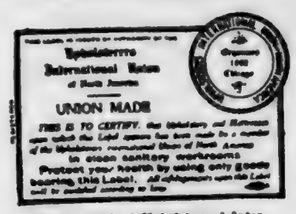
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

Pressers and Cutters Finishers' Union Label

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers

Store Card of Retail Clerks

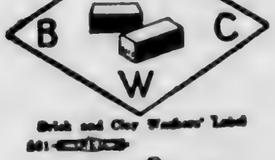
Jewelry Workers' Union Label

Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

Union Labels of Electrical Workers 101

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America



Brick and Clay Workers' Label 501

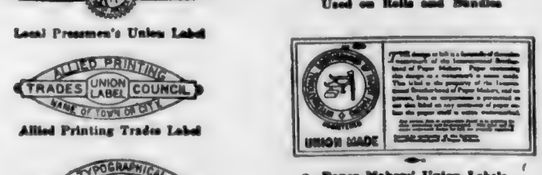
Machinists' Union Label

Photo Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label

Glove Workers' Union Label

Used on Rolls and Bundles

Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators 161



Paper Makers' Union Labels 161

Local Pressmen's Union Label

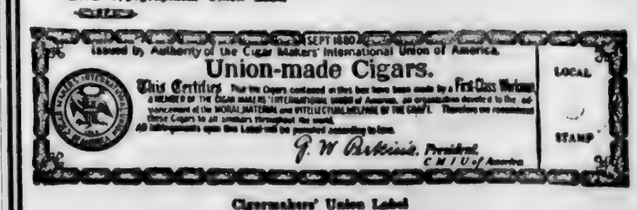
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

Allied Printing Trades Label

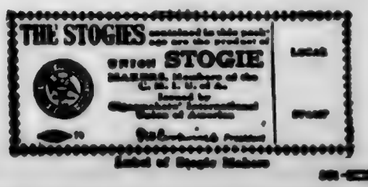
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters 561

Local Typographical Union Label



Cigarmakers' Union Label



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"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 11, 1932 — Number 46

ALL SET" FOR OPEN MEETING CENTRAL BODY

mittee Promises Interesting Program.

T-TOGETHER TO BE HELD MONDAY

, Eats, Speeches and her Features Planned for Guests.

"All set," was the announcement made jointly Thursday by ge Forbes, chairman of Central Body's entertainment committee, and George Perry, chairman of a special committee arged with the duty of arranging a program for the big open ting and get-together session be held in the auditorium of tral Body hall Monday night.

Instructed to prepare a program which would be both interesting and entertaining, the joint committees have apparently done their work well. Departing somewhat from the arrangements prior for the previous similar ting, staged Dec. 28, the committee will offer a program consisting, for the most part, of "local talent." W. E. Cheek, secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, will be the only out-of-town guest, and even Mr. Cheek's acceptance had not been received at press time.

However, that the evening's activities will contain features that should interest every taste is indicated in the announcement, which includes, besides several short talks, musical numbers and the appearance on the scene, by special arrangement, of a well-known magician, who, it is claimed, will perform feats of magic which rival those of Herrmann, Blackstone and others. Richard Aymon, well-known local pianist, is scheduled for a number or two, and further musical diversion will be furnished by equally well-known vocalists.

The speaking program includes brief addresses by the Rev. Paul Hannon, who thrilled the guests with the last "party" with a few well-chosen words; W. E. Cheek, who will have somewhat to say for the Tennessee Federation of Labor; Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, who will discuss the progress of his craft in Tennessee, and Paul J. Ayers, whose sincerity and philosophy has become well known during the past few years.

The meeting will be called to order by President Ortwein at 8 o'clock and a short business session will be held, after which President Ortwein will turn the meeting over to George Forbes, who will preside at the festivities.

During the course of the program the guests will be served with hot coffee, sandwiches, cold drinks, etc., and an abundant supply of these refreshments is expected for all trades unionists who attend.

The meeting, it is announced, is open to any member of a local union, and the committee hopes that all expects to serve a capacity crowd.

...gress Votes ...Wheat for Jobless

...ribution of 40,000,000 Bushels Authorized to Relieve ...ger and Distress.

...ington.—The house of representatives passed the senate bill authorizing the distribution of 40,000,000 bushels of federal farm board wheat to the unemployed and other needy persons in the form of bread flour. The distribution will be made through the Red Cross.

...e of the wheat may be used to feed stock in northwestern states, where the drought last year, but the bulk will go as food to destitute persons.

...Red Cross, or organization designated by it, may mill the wheat, except in cities of over 25,000, bake it into bread. No profit is allowed in the proceeding.

...B. Payne, chairman of the agriculture, told the house agricultural committee that 1,850 of its 3,000 counties are now engaged in relief work in every county of the nation during the last several months have been feeding 1,000,000 people. The wheat remains available until July 1, 1933.

...ON EMPLOYMENT OFFICE WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS

..., Mass.—Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of labor and industry, said that a new state employment office would be opened for the purpose of finding jobs for white-collar workers.

Advisory Board To Guide Prison Industries Asked

New York Committee Proposes Continuation of Prison Workshop Policies Aimed to Rehabilitate Convicts.

New York City, March 9.—Organization of representatives of industry, labor and the public into a continuing advisory body to assist in the direction of prison industries in New York, was recommended in the report of the New York state advisory committee on prison industries, submitted to the legislature by the commission to investigate prison administration and construction.

Besides helping apply to prison industries the business methods proved successful in free industries, the advisory body would help insure their continuance along lines best serving the economic and social welfare of the people of the state.

The report upholds the principle, established since 1896, that the goods produced in the prisons of the state be distributed to its own institutions and departments and those of its political subdivisions and prohibiting the sale of these goods on the open market in general competition.

The labor members of the advisory committee on prison industries, appointed by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, are:

Hugh Frayne, general organizer, American Federation of Labor; E. J. Volz, president, International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America; John Sullivan, president, New York State Federation of Labor; Rose Schneiderman, president, Women's Trade Union League.

Other members represent the manufacturers, agriculture and the public. George Gordon Battle is chairman.

Legislative Support Asked.

Mr. Battle, in asking the support of the legislature for the development of the prison industries along the lines laid down by the final report, said:

"It would seem a matter of practical business, when harassed by lack of funds for appropriation, not to hamper in any way the one government agency whose efficiency spells not only a social benefit for the prisoners but a definite economic asset for the state. The prison industries have returned to the treasury of the state millions of dollars and would have returned many millions more if it had not been for the waste motion, inadequacy and confusion which we desire to do away with."

Development of the prison industries to produce "rehabilitated men" as "the most desirable product of the prisons of New York state," constituted the fundamental principle upon which are based the individual committee reports on business administration, market and standards, production methods, maintenance activities, farm activities, industrial training and wages. The committees representing organized labor, organized industry and the public, after giving thorough consideration to the prison industries "in relation to the economic welfare of the people of the state as a whole," emphasized "the development of the industries in relation to the effect upon the economic, social and moral welfare of the 9,000 men and women in the state's penal institutions. The 2,000 of these prisoners who every year return to their home communities constitutes the product of the prisons which is of greatest concern to our social and economic system. Men cannot be buried in prison. Productive utilization of the time spent in prison will prepare them for their release."

General Electric Cuts Jobless Relief Fund

Balance of $367,000 in $960,000 Fund Makes Reduction Possible.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric company, announced that employes of the company who, since Nov. 1, have been contributing 2 per cent of their average full-time earnings toward the relief of part-time workers and the unemployed within the company, would have but 1 per cent deducted from their pay as of March 1.

During the four months the employes have contributed about 5480,000, which has been matched dollar for dollar by the General Electric company, making a total of $960,000. In the same period $593,000 has been paid out to employes, leaving a balance in the fund of $367,000.

"While the estimates of the monthly amounts to be paid out for March and April, the last two months under the six-months plan adopted last fall to assist employes during the winter, are greater than for the preceding four months, the indications are that with the surplus on hand contributions of 1 per cent during these two months will be sufficient to meet the employment guarantee," Mr. Swope said.

The $960,000 contributed to this fund does not include about $1,000,000 collected and distributed among employes in the ten months preceding Nov. 1, under the Swope unemployment insurance plan adopted Dec. 1, 1930. Half of this million dollars was contributed by employes and the other half by the company.

'Yellow Dog' Outlawed, Injunction Judges Hit By Nation's Congress

Climaxing a fight which has continued over a period of many years, the house of representatives on Tuesday followed action by the United States senate in overwhelmingly approving an anti-injunction bill which, though far from perfect, constitutes the greatest step toward curbing the activities of equity judges who have without "let or hindrance," and at the behest of labor-hating industrial despots, issued court orders which deprived American workers of almost every right guaranteed under the constitution of the United States.

The senate vote, announced last week, was 75 to 5, and the house members approved the bill by a score of 363 to 13, the only spokesmen remaining against the proposal being Beck, of Pennsylvania, and (of course) "blatant, bleating Blanton," the gentleman from Texas who, if memory serves correctly, was severely censured a few years ago for publishing obscene remarks in the Congressional Record.

Provisions of the bill as finally passed are not known locally in detail, but Chattanooga trades unionists are jubilant over the announcement that the law will:

Outlaw the iniquitous "yellow-dog" contract, the championing of which cost at least one gentleman the honor of serving as a judge of the supreme court of the United States;

Declare the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively with employers;

Prohibit the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes without a hearing, barring a situation where established criminal courts cannot or will not function;

Grant jury trials to those charged with contempt, and the right to demand a new trial judge.

Local trades unionists take the position that if the above features are so framed as to stand the test of the courts and the whims of trial judges, the greatest victory in decades has been gained for the masses of American labor.

"Passed Out"

"Lame Duck" Bill Sent to States For Ratification

Final Passage by Senate of Norris Proposal to Abolish Short Sessions of Congress Ends Long Fight.

Washington, March 10.—With the approval by the senate of the conference report on the Norris "lame duck" amendment will be put before the states for ratification. The amendment is supported by organized labor.

The proposal to abolish the "lame duck" session of congress, introduced by Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, received the senate's final approval on March 2 by a vote of 73 to 3 and was sent to the state department for submission to the states. It must be ratified by the required thirty-six states within seven years.

Action on the amendment marked victory in a nine-year struggle during which it passed the senate six times previously. It was blocked regularly, however, by the insistence of the house upon a definite adjournment date for congress.

The measure eliminates the "short session" of congress extending from the first Monday in December until March 4, and establishes sessions of indeterminate length to begin each Jan. 3.

At present "lame ducks"—members of congress defeated for re-election in November—may continue to legislate throughout the short session.

Under the amendment members would take up their duties on Jan. 3—two months after their election—instead of waiting thirteen months until the following December.

Terms of the president and vice-president would begin on Jan. 20 instead of March 4.

N. Y. Printing Pressmen Pay $1 a Day for Jobless

New York.—James Conway, president of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, announced that every member of the union was assessed $1 for every day he works to swell the fund for the relief of unemployed members.

The increase from the present assessment of about $2 a week was made necessary by the rise in unemployment among the pressmen. Mr. Conway said that 885 out of the 3,600 members of the union, all of whom work in job and book printing plants, are on the unemployed benefit list.

More than $1,120,000 has already been distributed through this union since the beginning of the depression, Mr. Conway said, and he commended the action of the 2,200 members who approved the increased assessment.

Mr. Conway also declared that the union labor campaign fostered by the eighteen units of the allied printing trades in the city was meeting with great success and that hundreds of small job printing plants were being organized because the people of the city were becoming "union labor conscious."

GERMAN LIVING COST.

The cost of living in Germany at the close of 1931 was relatively higher than in any other European country, according to a report from United States Consul John H. Bruins, Hamburg.

LABOR BALKS AT NEW PLAN FOR PAY CUTS

Uphold Salaries of City Employes.

POLICE, FIREMEN HAVE A CHAMPION

Central Body's Board Calls Proposal for "Voluntary Cut" Subterfuge.

Proposal that members of the Chattanooga fire and police departments "voluntarily" accept reductions in pay below the scale as set by legislative act has brought comment and criticism from various sources, and executive board of Central Body has prepared a resolution for introduction at Monday night's session protesting against the suggestion as a matter of principle. It is held that, aside from the futility of wage cuts as an aid to the present depression, the scale for city employes mentioned was set by the legislature for the very purpose of forestalling the rise or fall of these salaries at the whim of anyone who happens to hold a city office.

It is thought that the question will put an extra amount of "pep" into Central Body meeting Monday night, as the resolution adopted by the executive board will be placed before the delegates for their approval or disapproval at a short session prior to the open meeting and get-together scheduled for that date.

The executive committee's opinion, released for publication this week, was expressed as follows:

Whereas, there has been some publicity given to the suggestion made by certain interests that the city firemen and policemen accept a "volunteer" cut in wages, and,

Whereas, their wages are fixed by legislative enactment at $160 per month and cannot be legally changed except by the legislature, and,

Whereas, we feel that these men should not be asked to buy presentable uniforms and other equipment and support a family on anything less than their present salary, and,

Whereas, these men are required to face more dangers during these trying times and are now doing their bit to aid during the depression by operating the soup kitchens, investigating the appeals for charity, distributing and collecting the coin boxes for relief, directing traffic at the schools to safeguard the lives of our children and many other added duties, most of this work being done after their regular hours of duty, therefore, be it

Resolved, their record for efficiency, their loyalty to duty, their great responsibility together with the sacrifice now being made should be considered by the city commissioners and taxpayers and that we, the Chattanooga Trades and Labor council, condemn, in principle, this so-called voluntary cut in wages as a subterfuge to evade the law and an injustice to loyal, efficient and underpaid public servants.

Work Campaign Finds Jobs For Nearly 140,000

Labor Bending Every Effort to Aid Great Drive, Which Has Spread to All Sections of Nation.

New York, March 10.—The swing of the campaign to find jobs for a million men moves on upward, reports to the headquarters of the united action for employment campaign at the Biltmore hotel reveal. Tabulations show that jobs have been found for 137,715 persons since the big drive started, up to noon of March 2. The campaign is under the direction of the American Legion, American Federation of Labor, Association of National Advertisers and the legion auxiliary.

With activities grouped around local labor unions and American Legion posts, the campaign has rapidly spread until it encompasses the whole country. Reports have been received from forty-two states of the Union telling of job-finding activities. Central labor unions from hundreds of industrial centers in reports to Matthew Woll, chairman of the labor division, show that organized labor is bending every effort in its co-operation to help break the depression which has so long gripped the nation.

Industrial Plants Reopen.

The Ford Motor company is reported as having put 1,700 men to work in Minneapolis, 400 in St. Louis and 400 in Hamilton, O. The Laughlin China company, of East Liverpool, O., will reopen and place 425 men to work. A Birmingham (Ala.) iron company has reopened and placed 2,020 men on the pay rolls. In Buffalo and Erie county, New York, 2,940 men have been put to work, the majority of which are being paid from a fund contributed to pay for "made" work.

In Chicago, many employers of labor are using the "stagger" system in work hours in order to keep their full forces at work. Even the lowly but popular broccoli is helping, as the demand for this vegetable is such throughout the country that the truck growers at Morehead City, N. C., have put 600 men to work harvesting the crop.

Drive Booms Public Work.

The drive, also, has brought about an increase in public work, especially road building, which has taken on new importance in from seventeen to twenty states. In agricultural sections, as spring work approaches, hiring of farm labor has helped to take the slack out of employment in many sections.

In seventeen communities reporting to headquarters almost $11,000,000 has been pledged to pay wages of labor for "made" work.

Chairman Woll, of the labor division, said he was gratified at the showing made by organized labor and believed that the million mark in jobs found for the unemployed will be exceeded before the drive is over.

Tax Rich More, Canadian Lower House Demands

Commons Passes Resolution in Protest Against Government's Wage Cutting Policy, Denounced as Bad Example.

Ottawa, March 9.—After increasing interest rates on Dominion loans and incidentally forcing the provinces to pay as high as 6 per cent on new loans, the Bennett government has cut by 10 per cent the pay of all federal employes except judges and the Royal Canadian Mountel police. The credit and integrity of Canada must be protected at all costs, Premier Bennett declares.

Even the farmers' representatives in parliament denounced the government's new policy of wage cutting as stting a bad example and curtailing purchasing power while the crying need is an increase of purchasing power.

By way of protest against the government's concern for the welfare of the monied interests, the United Farmers sponsored a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the house of commons the government should at once increase taxes on the bigger incomes. It is probably significant of the feeling aroused that the house adopted the resolution. Whether the government will take heed remains to be seen when the budget is brought down.

Wealth Badly Distributed.

Simultaneously with the government's revelation of its policy of rigid economy, the Dominion bureau of statistics, a government body, announced that the national wealth was 30 billions and the national income six billions. The population being ten millions, the per capita national income is $600, or $3,000 per family of five.

But the national income is so badly distributed that despite the expenditure of $150,000,000 on public relief works during the last two winters, it is estimated that there are over 500,000 out of work, and many more only partially employed.

Now Bennett repudiates his promise to end unemployment, declaring that Canadian prosperity must await world recovery. There are signs of impatience with this attitude.

Higher Wages Would Help.

Why, it is being asked, should hundreds of thousands suffer because the farmers cannot sell wheat at a profitable price in foreign markets? If there had been anything like an equitable distribution of the national income, there would have been such a demand for quality foodstuffs in the home market that many farmers would have turned from wheat production for foreign markets to the production of quality foods for the home markets; and the present dislocation of the national economy would have been avoided. If the Canadian urban workers received higher wages they would be able to buy better quality farm products and the farmers could curtail grain growing and produce better food for the home market.

$132,000,000 Bill Makes 55,400 Jobs

House of Representatives Authorizes Federal Loans to States for Road Work.

Washington.—The house of representatives authorized the appropriation of $132,000,000 for emergency highway construction to relieve unemployment.

Of the total amount, $10,000,000 will be allocated to the states in the form of loans to be deducted from future authorizations for appropriations in the federal-aid system, and $12,500,000 will be used for road construction in national forests, national parks, Indian reservations, etc.

The house accepted the amendments offered by Representative La Guardia, of New York, restricting the use of the fund to projects on which prevailing wage rates are paid and prohibiting their use for projects employing convict labor. Another amendment restricted the use of the fund to projects employing American citizens exclusively.

It was estimated during the discussion of the bill that the $132,000,000 would give employment to all the way from 18,000 to 1,000,000 jobless workers.

One tabulation, said to be official, said the enactment of the measure would give direct employment to about 37,000 persons, and indirect employment to about 18,400. This estimate was made on the basis of one-half a person employed in the manufacture of road materials and machinery to each person directly employed on the highways or in their maintenance.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde denounced the bill as an unwarranted extravagance, and administration leaders predicted that the president would veto it if it should pass the senate.

OPPOSITION TO LEWIS RE-AFFIRMED.

Opposition to International President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, was reaffirmed on Feb. 27 by the Illinois district of the organization in voting to continue enforcement of an injunction restraining him from interfering in Illinois union activities.

BEN WILLIAMS MAKES PLEA FOR UNION MINERS

Asks Workers to Demand Tennessee Coal.

SAYS HIGH-GRADE PRODUCT IS OFFERED

Will Start Local Campaign in Interest of Industry in State.

"If all the trades unionists in Tennessee would demand and accept only union-mined coal, the organized mines of this state would be forced to operate at capacity, and the result would be a great factor in the organizing of every coal mine in Tennessee," said Ben Williams, representative of the United Mine Workers of America, upon his return from Nashville, where he has been conducting a campaign in support of the Tennessee product.

"Furthermore," Mr. Williams continued, "a demand by the general public for coal mined in this state would not only insure full-time operation of all mines, but would require more than it is possible for all the mines to produce, and would put an end to the depression so far as it affects Tennessee mine workers and operators. If the people in the various communities could see conditions under which our own miners work, I believe such a sentiment would immediately become widespread, and the consequent reaction would be a boon to business of all kinds.

"Chattanooga, for instance, is a natural market for Tennessee mines, and the quality offered is on a par with coal mined in distant states, but indifference and short-sightedness of local citizens results in the dealer being forced to offer a product produced in many cases miles beyond our borders."

Coal mines along the Tennessee Central railroad, he said, are all 100 per cent union, with the exception of one small works, which discharged thirty-two men for expressing their belief in the principles of collective bargaining. Mines working under agreement with the workers include the Briar Hill collieries, operating the mines at Crawford and Twinton, in Overton county; the Davidson Coal company, at Davidson, Fentress county; Fentress Coal company, at Wilder, Fentress county.

Mr. Williams declared that in some Tennessee mines, although operating only part time, miners are being paid as low as $2 per day, and a job which will bring as much as $3 is an exceptional case.

The miners' official declared he will endeavor to start a campaign locally among members of organized labor and their friends for a demand for union-mined coal. He added that he was delighted with the results of his recent work in Nashville along this line, stating that he is receiving much encouragement in the state capital.

Senate Refuses Aid For Convict Roads

Votes, 45 to 24, to Deny U. S. Funds for Highways If Built by Prisoners.

Washington.—The senate voted to retain in the agricultural appropriation bill the provision against the use of federal-aid highway funds on projects involving convict labor.

The convict labor limitation was inserted in the bill in the house of representatives by an amendment offered by Representative La Guardia, of New York. The senate appropriations committee struck out the amendment in the bill as reported to the senate. The senate overturned the recommendation of the committee and put the anti-convict labor proviso back by a vote of 45 to 24.

The restriction affects four states.

Lamont's Son to Rule Soviet Cattle Industry

Denver, Colo.—Robert P. Lamont Jr., son of the secretary of commerce left here for Moscow, Russia, to consider a scheme of the union of soviet social republics for the development of the cattle industry. He owns a 15,000-acre ranch near here.

The soviet union, Mr. Lamont said, wants its cattle breeding problem handled in a scientific way to increase the number of cattle so as to raise the per capita consumption of live stock to 100 pounds a year, which would place it on a parity with the United States.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter III
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part VII

When we consider the mental and political conditions of the people among whom Jesus grew to manhood, their thwarted hopes, their traditions trampled underfoot by foreign conquerors and their own incapacity to disengage their politics from their religion it is amazing how clear to His mind was the supreme truth that that is the Father's world and that life is a means and not the end. Ordinarily, we of today also refuse to look at life as did Jesus. The thought that the social questions men's relations with each other are apparently hopeless of solution fills the average person's mind with a pessimistic social outlook. But any such view of the social question resolves itself into one of opinion. For our minds grasp what Jesus' real viewpoint was.

WM. L. MOSS

Jesus was the first teacher of humankind to contribute a new point of view to man's opinion upon life—the view from above. He refused to accept the belief common then and just as prevalent today that men are chained to life as an animal is chained to a stake. The chained animal's horizon is fixed and is never more than what he sees day after day as he walks around and around the stake tugging at the chain. Many people look upon life as nothing more than this for themselves as well as for their fellowmen. Any such view of Life is the direct antithesis of Jesus' viewpoint. He knew life's conflicts and confusions are a part of the purposes of the Father and that He has made them a part of life not to pull us down but that we might conquer them and be truly fitted for the best in life. The average life is impulsive, teeming with motives, fickle, with fragmentary interests and characterized by short-lived and specialized enthusiasms. On the other hand, Jesus looked upon life with perspective and hope. Merely the question of a difference in viewpoints between life as Jesus found it and the way we find it? The world in which Jesus moved and had His being was no different than the world in which we live—men may cross a little differently, the style of architecture may have changed since then, but life's problems, life's meaning and life's experiences are the same. So today, as He looked upon life we need, that is to say, to look upon it from above. As Prof. [illegible], of Harvard university, has said: "The landscape is more truly viewed from the hilltop than from the gutter-ditch below."

What Next!

Now coal is being canned. A Pennsylvania coal company is packing its product in galvanized iron containers of various sizes, with a seal placed on to guarantee its contents.

BILIOUS

"I have used Black-Draught . . . and have not found anything that could take its place. I take Black-Draught for biliousness. When I get bilious, I have a nervous headache and a nervous, trembling feeling that unfits me for my work. After I take a few doses of Black-Draught, I get all right. When I begin to get bilious, I feel tired and run-down, and then the headache and trembling. But Black-Draught relieves all this."—*H. C. Hendrix, Homerville, Ga.*

For indigestion, constipation, biliousness, take

Thedford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

WOMEN who need a tonic should take CARDUI. Used over 50 years.

The Labor Injunction at Work

Conservatives afflicted with respect for the brutality of certain types of employers and belief in the infallibility of the judicial wisdom of injunction judges frequently express surprise at Labor's unqualified condemnation of the injunction system for its destruction of the fundamental rights of American workers.

A sample picture of the use of one injunction recently issued will at least give the conservatives something to think about.

On January 28, 1932, the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Kentucky granted an injunction, asked for by a coal concern called Straight Creek Coal, Inc., against William Garland and others, coal miners and tenants of the company.

Referring to Garland and the others, the injunction said:

> "And each of them is here and now and hereby enjoined and restrained until the further orders of this court are made known herein from remaining on the property of the complainant or in any houses thereon. And each of them is now enjoined to remove from said premises with all his or her effects within 10 days from and after the 26th day of January, 1932."

This is a plain case of a Kentucky mining company desiring to evict some of the miners occupying company houses. The law gives tenants certain rights and outlines certain procedure by which owners can secure possession of their houses. But instead of using this procedure the coal company and the judge threw out an injunction.

Senator Blaine, of Wisconsin, recently discussed this injunction in the U. S. Senate. He said:

> "This is a sample of injunctions issued in labor disputes.
>
> "The laws of the State of Kentucky provide for evictions, unlawful detainer actions may there be entertained, civil actions may be prosecuted to enforce the rights of employers, and yet those employers resorted to this unusual measure of coercion.
>
> "They set at naught the laws of the State of Kentucky.
>
> "Indeed, the employers who are engaged in obtaining some of these injunctions have no hesitation in asking a court to set aside the Constitution of the United States.
>
> "Here there is a horrible situation.
>
> "These men and women are Americans through whose veins courses the blood of their ancient ancestors.
>
> "They are driven out in the very midst of the chill of winter, not according to law, not according to the remedies provided for the employers, but driven out notwithstanding the law and notwithstanding the constitutional guaranties of those citizens.
>
> "This is but a single instance showing the character and degree of abuse that has been exercised in obtaining relief through the injunction process."

There are many injunctions in labor disputes on record in which the anti-union employers and judges have outraged Labor's constitutional rights even more seriously than in the one cited by Senator Blaine.

With the record available, it is tragic that there are still American citizens who stand by the labor injunction and protest against Congress exercising its authority to curb the power of judges to issue them.

It is doubly tragic that five members of the Senate and thirteen in the House, perfectly familiar with the atrocious use to which these injunctions are put in outraging Labor's rights, voted against the Norris injunction bill and thus favored the perpetuation of the labor-injunction system.

"Lame Duck" Congresses

The agreement by the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives on the phraseology of the Norris "lame duck" resolution to amend the Federal Constitution by changing the dates when the terms of the President, Vice-President, and members of Congress shall end, and when the Congress shall meet, constitutes next to the last step to end the so-called "lame duck" sessions of Congress.

Under the Norris amendment the terms of members of Congress will begin on January 3, the Congress will convene on that date annually, instead of thirteen months after the November elections, as at present, and the President and Vice-President will be inaugurated on January 20.

According to the present Constitution, the terms of members of Congress, the President and the Vice-President begin on March 4.

The term "lame duck" is used to describe the short session of Congress which at present meets in December following the November election and lasts until March 4 of the next year. Many of its members are often not elected to the new Congress, but enact laws for three months after they have been retired and their successors chosen.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, began his fight to bring about the abolition of lame duck sessions of Congress fourteen years ago. The resolution was passed by the Senate six times and twice by the House of Representatives, but always with irreconcilable differences of sufficient importance to nullify its purpose.

The amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures. It is generally admitted that the legislatures will approve it. It will not be possible for the legislatures to ratify it in time to affect the Congress elected next fall. But the Congress elected in November, 1934 will take office on January, 1935, and the President and Vice-President, also elected in November, will be inaugurated on January 20, 1935.

Senator Norris is to be congratulated on his victory for this important change in our system of representative government. The wonder is that our statesmen and citizens have permitted "lame duck" Congresses to legislate for the Nation for over 140 years.

Mine Explosion Kills 32 Miners

An explosion in the Bossevain mine of the Pocohontas Fuel Company at Pocohontas, Va., killed thirty-eight miners.

Their untimely death was a tragedy in itself. It was a double tragedy because it was probably a needless one.

Officials of the United States Bureau of Mines and other mining experts have definite information that rock dusting will prevent coal mine explosions.

Many mining companies, however, think it will be less costly to run the risks of explosions than to install the rock dusting system.

It is evident that measures of a compelling character are necessary to bring the recalcitrant mine owners and operators into line with the most approved systems for preventing mine explosions.

The lives of the coal miners and the welfare of their families are too valuable to permit individualistic mine owners to duplicate the risk which resulted in the Bossevain tragedy in order to save for the stockholders the cost of explosion preventing systems.

The Big Sinners!

Chickens may be away from home a long time, but that doesn't change their habit of eventually coming home to roost. Look back at the figures for the 1920 depression. They show that the BIG BULK of unemployment was among the BIG, basic industries.

It is exactly that way today. Big, mechanized industry, that takes fullest advantage of new machinery, new processes and new materials, has been the worst sinner in firing men.

If big industry were to take back half the men it has fired in the depression years, THERE WOULD BE NO BIG DEPRESSION. Yet, it is the so-called BIG fellows who go around preaching as if in them reposed all knowledge. Big business, big bankers, big book-writing economists — THEY KNOW WHAT'S WRONG. They ought to. They MADE the wrong.

SPEED THE DAY

By JOHN J. MANNING

Trades unionists who are Union Label boosters are those who are endowed with intelligence. Intelligence that foresees that labor's greatest weapon is the Union Label.

Those opposed to us realize the power of the Union Label to a greater extent than most of the members of organized labor realize this power.

To test this just say "Union Label" to the proprietor of any non-union shop and watch his face. He may try to cover his fear and hatred with clever talk but—watch his face.

Watch the face of the unfriendly merchant, who despises organized labor, the next time you ask for union-labeled merchandise. Watch his face when you inquire if his employes belong to a labor union.

His glib tongue will give you arguments galore but his face will reveal to you what his tongue is trying so hard to conceal.

After this test any trade unionist with an ounce of spunk or intelligence will join the Union Label boosters.

Union Label boosters are forever on the job for your label and for mine. It is their self-imposed mission to increase the union shops and to decrease the non-union shops.

When this mission, and its bearing on the welfare of the wage-earners of the family, is explained to the women who do the most of the purchasing for the family, they will not buy anything without the Union Label. No shop will be patronized that does not display a Union Card, and the Working Button will be demanded.

These loyal women will teach the little children to walk in their footsteps, and all will be Union Label boosters from the youngest to the oldest in the family.

Speed the day!

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

By a vote of 75 to 5, the United States senate has voted against any more injunctions against labor unions, except on the same terms as injunctions are granted to other petitioners; and against the "yellow dog" contract. In the house the majority was similarly impressive.

Only five senators voted to continue the old conditions. Even Reed, of Pennsylvania, was carried along with the tremendous force of the tide now setting in a new direction.

But the five senators—they were from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut. Massachusetts and Rhode Island were the only New England states not represented in that unhappy minority.

One of these five is the author of a famous reference to certain other senators as being the "sons of the wild jackasses"—from the "backward states."

* * *

Are we needing another definition of "backward states?"

An industrial state, whose politicians do battle to keep the shackles of an industrial feudalism riveted on the limbs of its workers, ought to qualify in a sisterhood of backward states.

Passing strange—that the union men of the nation find their chief political friends among the men from the farming states! But it fits in with the new economics, in the light of which the farmers now see in the highly paid trade union members the best customers of their products.

* * *

Announcing that a nation-wide campaign for the union label, shop card and working button will be conducted during April, Secretary John J. Manning, of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, says:

"If this campaign receives the co-operation it deserves, it will help to relieve unemployment among trade unionists and will increase the business of fair employers."

The co-operation that Mr. Manning advocates is easy to give. Every trade unionist can help. By simply insisting on union made goods, trade unionists provide work for other union members and strengthen the labor movement as a whole. Of course this support should be given not only during the April campaign, but during every month of the year.

Gentlemen, Now What?

Congress defeated the La Follette-Costigan bill. It offers nothing else. In times like these a lot of wishes go overboard on the chance of getting any kind of help. That was the best bill congress seemed likely to enact. It killed that—and does neither anything better, nor anything worse.

Organize New Unions!

From all sides the word comes that "THIS IS THE TIME TO ORGANIZE." To which the logical answer is: "WELL THEN, GO AND ORGANIZE!" If anything is needed today, it is MORE UNIONS!

United Action for Employment

Endorsement of the movement by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., President Green's active participation, officially, and Vice-President Matthew Woll's active part as chairman of the Division of Labor, should send every trade unionist into the UNITED ACTION FOR EMPLOYMENT Campaign. Any movement that can find jobs at the rate of 10,000 a day is worth getting into. GET IN AND HELP!

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or there is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the other fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an injustice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be represented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for this to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your organization, and non-attendance of union meetings on your part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opinion after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you to concur in what has been done and work in harmony with the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce others to do the same, because one important thing to remember is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
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SELF SERVICE GROCERY
417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

LARD PURE or COMPOUND, Very Best Grades — 4 Pounds 25c
GRAPE JUICE "Veribest." Quart 22c; Pint for 13c; 4-oz. bottle 5c
SWEET CORN "Scott Co.," Tall No. 1 Sibe — Can 5c
MAZOLA Quart Can for 37c; 15c O. Label Karo FREE
PINEAPPLE "Del Monte," Sli. or Cru. Large 2½ Size Can 15c
COFFEE Chase & Sanborn "Dated Coffee — Pound Can 29c

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"Just a Little Better"

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Country Back Bones, lb.	15
Merry Widow Roast, lb.	15
Chuck Roast, lb.	10
Lamb Roast, lb.	14½
Round or Loin Steak, lb.	17½
BOILING Meat lb	5c
Cheese Pound	15
Tenderloin of Trout, has no bones, lb.	30
Dressed Fat Hens, lb.	22
Infertile White Eggs, dozen	15

COAL
Red Ash Nut . . . $5.0
Furnace Nut $4.2
Honest Weight — Prompt Ser
CITY COAL CO
718 E. Main 6-316

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

"PUT YOUR LIFE IN THE BISHOP'S HANDS"
Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
W. Bishop, Mgr. Home Office Agcy
ASSOCIATES
A. PARK — J. H. JARVIS
BROOKING — M. M. JUDD
BRADLEY — WM. D. GILES
L. O. GRIFFIN
MISS MAGGIE LYNN PEEPLES
E. W. RAY, Winchester, Tenn.
E. E. HECHT, Gadsden, Ala.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] and wife, Nora Allen, dated [illegible] 6th, 1923, said deed of trust having been of record February 16, 1932, in Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, at the request of the holder of the notes evidencing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Hamilton County, Tennessee, toward:

Lot Number Two (2) of W. K. [illegible] Subdivision of Lots 16 and 19 in [illegible] No 65 East End Land Company's Addition to [illegible] as per Plat of said Addition in Book 7, page 10, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts [illegible] on the East side of Avenue "F" and [illegible] on West Westwardly of uniform width 140 feet to the same property conveyed to the [illegible] herein by Deed dated March 28rd, 1925 and recorded in Book "Q", Vol. 16, Page [illegible]

The sale will be made subject to a series of [illegible] and a $600.00, and to any unpaid taxes, [illegible] believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 26th day of February, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] Clemons and L. T. Prigmore, as Tenants in Common, dated September 24, 1928, of record in book "N", Volume 17, Page 650, in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, at the request of the holder of the notes evidencing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the [illegible] Civil District, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Number Twelve (12), Block Number [illegible] Genee Land Company's Addition to [illegible] Park as shown by plat of said Addition of record in Plat Book Three (3), Page [illegible] (239) of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts [illegible] (50) feet on the North line of Kirby [illegible] and extends Northwardly, of uniform [illegible] a distance of one hundred forty-two [illegible] feet to a ten (10) foot public alley.

The sale will be made subject to any unpaid [illegible]

[illegible] believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by [illegible] B. Speer (single) and Jennie L. Speer [illegible], dated January 30, 1922, of record in Book "O", Volume 16, Page [illegible] et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the [illegible] Civil District, County of Hamilton, State of Tennessee, to-wit:

North Forty-seven (47) feet and Four [illegible] of the South Ninety-four (94) feet Nine [illegible] (8) inches of Lots Numbers Nine [illegible] Ten (10) in Block Eighteen (18) of [illegible] Addition to Ridgedale, as shown by [illegible] record in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parts of lots [illegible] lot frontage Forty-seven (47) feet [illegible] four (4) inches on the East line of Wat[illegible] Street and extends back eastwardly of [illegible] width a distance of One Hundred [illegible] feet to the West line of Lot Number [illegible] (8) of said addition.

The sale will be made subject to any unpaid [illegible]

[illegible] be believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 26th day of February, 1932.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Treasurer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46719

In the Circuit Court of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mae Ponds vs. William Ponds

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Ponds is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next May rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of March, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

Cooper & Weatherford, Attys. 4-1

COAL MINE FATALITIES.

Accidents in the coal mines of the United States during January caused the death of ninety men, according to reports received from state mine inspectors by the United States bureau of mines, department of commerce. This was a 50 per cent reduction from the number reported for January last year.

Mooney Lauds Spirit Of Alfred Hoffmann

Famous Prisoner Expresses Hope Hosiery Workers' Organizer Will Soon Be Free—Labor Pushes Pardon Petition.

Stroudsburg, Pa., March 3.—Organizer Alfred Hoffmann, of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, under a two-year sentence in the county jail here, has received a letter from the San Quentin penitentiary in California written by Thomas Mooney.

Hoffmann's organization has been particularly active in recent years in the movement to win a pardon for Mooney. The full fashioned hosiery workers in conjunction with the labor movement of Pennsylvania are now conducting a drive to win Hoffmann's release from the Monroe county jail, where he is confined on charges that he conspired to attack certain strikebreakers at the Mammoth Hosiery mills here last May.

In his letter to Hoffmann, Mooney said:

"I glory in your militancy and spirit and hope that you will soon be free to resume your activity on behalf of the toiling masses who certainly need men of your caliber at this critical time in the history of the working class."

Petitions are now being circulated throughout Pennsylvania by the State Federation of Labor appealing for clemency for the imprisoned labor leader. Citizens in Monroe county are actively securing signatures to a petition to Judge Samuel Shull on behalf of Hoffmann.

Through his secretary, State Senator Thomas Duncan, Gov. Phillip La Follette, of Wisconsin, recently appealed to Gov. Pinchot to pardon Hoffmann, whose home is in Milwaukee. Gov. Pinchot indicated in his reply to Senator Duncan that he will act favorably on any recommendation that comes to him from the state pardon board in this case. Before the pardon board can act on an appeal for a pardon for Hoffmann, a petition for parole must be presented to the judge who sentenced Hoffmann.

While in jail, Hoffmann writes a weekly column for The Hosiery Worker, organ of his union, under the heading, "From the Inside Looking Out."

Government "Gypped," Labor Head Charges

Work on New Cedar Rapids Postoffice Not Up to Specifications, President Lewis, of Iowa Federation, Says.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., March 3.—In letters sent to the department of labor, the treasury department and Iowa's senators and representatives in congress, President J. C. Lewis, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, charges that union workers are being discriminated against on the new postoffice being built here and that the job is not up to government specifications. Affidavits filed with the letters charge that the required amount of cement is not being put in each batch mixed for the postoffice job.

The affidavits are from Thomas Bigg, Donald Hadsell and Don Doyle, employed on the postoffice job as laborers. Biggs alleges that he was directed by his foreman, Harvey Buesch, to keep "mum" about the amount of cement which was being used and to keep the empty sacks under cover. The other affidavits are along similar lines.

In his letter President Lewis reviews the attempt of the contractors, J. P. Cullen & Co., to reduce the pay of building laborers from 65 cents per hour, the prevailing scale, to 50 cents an hour. He also alleges that union workers have been discriminated against because the company was compelled by the government to pay the regular scale of 65 cents an hour.

COLLECTS PHOTOS.

Eugene Miller, of Petersburg, Ind., is said to possess one of the finest collections of locomotive pictures in existence. Miller's collection contains 2,000 pictures, many of them photographed by himself. He traveled more than 10,000 miles to gather them.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

"Say it with Flowers"
Joy's
Joy Phone 6-7168
817 Market Street

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

The aviator's wife was taking her first trip with her husband in his airship.

Wife—Wait a moment, George, I'm afraid we will have to go down again.

Husband—What's wrong?

Wife—I believe I dropped one of the buttons off my jacket. I think I can see it glistening on the ground.

Husband—Keep your seat, my dear. That's a lake.

* * *

Homely Relative—Ah, my dear, you will find that Time is a great healer.

The Girl—True, auntie, but he's certainly a mighty poor beauty doctor.

* * *

Man—Why do you weep over the sorrows of people in whom you have no interest when you go to the theater?

Woman—I don't know. Why do you cheer wildly when a man with whom you are not acquainted slides into second base?

* * *

There's a story going 'round about the Scotchman who wanted to smoke monogramed cigarettes, so he changed his name to Chesterfield. . . Housewives who knead the dough usually need the dough. . . The man who makes a show of himself seldom gets rich from the gate receipts. . . Proof of a man's thrift used to be a bank account—now it's an extra shirt. . . There are a few fortunate, or unfortunate, souls who know just where they stand on every issue. But they are few. The rest of the thinking citizens, if they are honest with themselves, will admit that they are groping and wondering. . . The shirt industry ought to pick up because so many were lost during the optimistic days. . . Hard times—a period when people quit feeding the cow and wonder why she gives less milk.

* * *

We suspect, too, that the average politician wouldn't recognize a moral issue if he met it face to face. . . An' then again maybe gentlemen prefer blonds because o' the light overhead. . . A lot of these amateur bank robbers, hold-ups and hijackers get away only with a pen sentence, which is perfectly satisfactory, only they do not get it quick enough after arrest to be a warning to other would-be terrors. . . It is every man's divine right to think himself dangerous to women, no matter what his mirror, his photograph or his wife may tell him. . . If the physicists can't split the atom they might let some of our theological hair-splitters have a try at it.

* * *

An Irishman was seated in a train beside a pompous individual, who was accompanied by a dog.

Irishman—Foine dog ye have. What kind is it?

Man—A cross between an Irishman and an ape.

Irishman—Sure, an' it's related to both of us.

* * *

Little Milton came home from Sunday school with a mite box.

Milton—Why do you call it a mite box, mother?

Mother—Because you might put something in it and you might not.

* * *

Daughter—Ma, when people go in mourning do they wear black underclothes?

Mother—No, dear.

Daughter—Why, do they only feel sad on the outside?

Harriet—What makes Jerry so worried looking lately?

Juliette—He's trying to figure out a way to marry me without getting mama for a mother-in-law.

* * *

Instalment Buying.

The sweetest of words
From this phrase divine—
"I've paid the last cent,
Now the darn thing's mine!"

* * *

He was a bit shy, and after she had thrown her arms around him and kissed him for bringing her a bouquet of flowers, he arose and started to leave.

She—I am sorry I offended you.

He—Oh, I'm not offended. I'm going for more flowers.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

As we saw last week the federation of American labor unions was first suggested at Terre Haute, Ind., during a convention held in that city Aug. 2, 1881, and that this convention was followed by another and similar gathering at Pittsburgh in November of the same year. At the Pittsburgh convention the actual work of the new-born federation began under the name of "The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States of America and Canada." Thus, not only was the new organization a federation, but it was international in character as well.

A call sent out by independent trade unions for a convention to be held in Columbus, O., in December, 1886, came to the attention of the officials of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions mentioned above. They prevailed on their Federation to alter its arrangements for an annual convention in order that it might meet at the same time and place as the independent trade unions. As a result the Federation and independent officials effected at Pittsburgh a union between their national bodies, the enlarged group representing twenty-five organizations.

At last the American Federation of Labor was an actuality in name and organization, and was no longer an undeveloped idea in the minds of a few progressive laborites. (Until 1889 the "1886 convention" was considered the first annual meeting of the A. F. L., but in that year, in support of the facts and history, the Federation resolved that its "continuity * * * be recognized from the year 1881." Why this was done—in fact, why it could be done at all—will be revealed in later articles.)

This great Federation which had been born at Terre Haute, Ind., in 1881, but which was not to receive its official and permanent title until the joint convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions and certain independent labor unions at Pittsburgh in 1886, was destined to become the sovereign organization in the trades union world. We must, therefore, add to our chronicle of the development and growth of American labor unionism a brief but comprehensive study of the American Federation of Labor. Accordingly, with next week's issue of The Labor World we will begin to devote space to a consideration of the principles on which the American Federation of Labor is based.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—What well-known woman trade unionist has recently been appointed to an official position in Massachusetts?

A.—Miss Mary E. Meehan, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and president of the Bindery Women's Union of Boston and Cambridge, who was appointed associate commissioner of labor and industry.

* * *

Q.—What brand of men's full fashioned socks bear the union label?

A.—The Esquire brand.

LABORERS FORM UNION.

A local union to be known as the Building Laborers and Hod Carriers' local has been chartered at Dubuque, Ia., with Scott Persfield as president. The organization was perfected through efforts of the Dubuque Trades and Labor congress.

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Editor Labor World:

I see by the papers that the government has generously allowed the farm board to devote a lot of that surplus wheat to us poor, starving devils and they are sending it up to North Dakota, where the cattle are starving, so we won't have to do without beef and meat later. The Red Cross will distribute it. How does a Red Cross worker know when a cow is hungrier than I am?

There are forty million bushels in this lot—that would be just one-third of a bushel for me, if I could get it—I mean if I was a hungry cow up in North Dakota! If I should happen to be so fortunate as to be able to secure, say even one peck of wheat, I would not give a miller any of it to make into flour. No, indeed! I would use it to make "furmity." In that way I wouldn't waste any of it, but get all the substinance, vitamines, and things. Furmity is a Virginia and eastern North Carolina dish, and is made simply by cleaning and washing whole wheat and then boiling, for three hours or more, in slightly salted water, and no picnic or barbecue up there is complete without a wash pot full of it, cooked all night the night before. Kindly tell me the modus operandi for obtaining some of this wheat, and oblige.

* * *

Will you be so kind as to inform me where I may be able to buy one shoestring at a time? I have been all over the city this week trying to buy one. It is true that I really need two, but you know how it is since this drastic cut in wages has been inaugurated (125% in my case!) a fellow has got to economize! Possibly you may have a second-hand one in some of your last winter's shoes. If you have such things, and are not wearing them this winter, possibly you might let me have them cheap. If so, kindly let me know and bring it down for me to see what sort of condition it is in.

* * *

Wouldn't it be funny if, when President Hoover and other folks full of good intentions succeed in persuading all us working people and others to dig up our "hoards" out of our old socks and things and put it in the banks, the banks would say, "We're much obliged. We needed that extra money to lend to Gov. Horton's good friends, or, in any case, to render us safe from any run on our hard-earned wealth!" and then turn a cold and fishy eye on the would-be borrower and tell him to put up gilt-edged security to 200% of his loan, or they couldn't see their way to accommodate him? This is not a hypothetical question.

Toronto City Council Opposes Pay Cuts

Toronto, Can.—On the proposal for a 10 per cent reduction in all remunuerations paid by the city of Toronto, introduced by Alderman H. L. Rogers, the city council voted overwhelmingly against reductions.

Mayor Stewart avowed his unwillingness to give leadership to a backward step by supporting Alderman Rogers. He said the city was proud of its clean, honest and efficient civic service and he believed that such conditions could not be maintained if a feeling of insecurity was engendered.

He briefly outlined several policies inaugurated by the board of control whereby beneficial economies had been introduced, and cited these as examples of how their efforts to provide a strictly business administration were of more enduring value than the easy expedient of a wage cut.

What is needed most in the city today is a loosening up of congested capital, he said.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

BIG PHILADELPHIA MEETING DEMANDS RELIEF FOR IDLE

Congress and Legislature Called Upon to Act—Pinchot Denounces Defeat of Costigan-La Follette Federal Aid Bill.

Philadelphia, March 9.—At a great meeting held under the direction of the Central Labor union in Convention hall here, congress and the Pennsylvania legislature were called upon to aid the jobless without delay. The meeting demanded that the legislature appropriate $50,000,000 for the direct assistance of the unemployed.

Speakers included President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor; Gov. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado.

Pinchot bitterly attacked the democratic-republican coalition in the senate, holding it responsible for the defeat of the Costigan-La Follette direct federal relief bill. He described the Reconstruction Finance corporation as "the most powerful political machine ever devised, with $2,000,000,000 of public money with which to tie up the big fellows to the present administration." He declared there were no party lines in Washington any more and charged that "concentrated wealth owns and operates a combination or coalition of republicans and democrats" there.

No Labor Representative.

"Is there any representative of labor in the Reconstruction Finance corporation?" he asked. "Is there any representative of the farmers? Is there any representative of the plain people on the list? There is not."

Declaring that underfed school children in Pennsylvania had increased 30 per cent in a year, he said:

"Why do the people stand for it? Why do they stand for the selfish and short-sighted control of government by the millionaires—by a handful of the over-rich—by concentrated wealth.

"In the present situation what is needed most of all is co-operation between the workers whether in town or country, whether wage-earners or farmers—co-operation for the things that both must have. I stand for co-operation of all workers to put an end to the present control of the government by concentrated wealth.

"Challenge from Over-Rich."

"The refusal to grant relief to suffering Americans is a slap in the face of the American people. It is a challenge from the over-rich, drunk with their political power. If you are the men I think you are, you will use your votes to take that power from them—for your own sakes and for the everlasting good of the nation."

Senator Costigan, co-author of the Costigan-La Follette measure, referred to "self-satisfied 'rugged individualism,'" which, he said, "our industrial leaders are fond of preaching but unhesitatingly abandon in practice when the federal government is needed to bolster up their own activities through banking bills and reconstruction finance corporations."

Other Speakers Heard.

Other speakers included the Rev. John A. Ryan, of the National Catholic Welfare council; John A. Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Dr. Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the Philadelphia Federation of Jewish Charities, and Adolph Hirschberg, president of the Central Labor union.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tenn., contemplate amending Ordinance No. 1843, known as the Zoning Ordinance, so as to rezone and change the property on the [illegible] corner of 38th street and Chandler avenue, fronting two hundred feet on 38th street and running back one hundred and twenty feet more on Chandler avenue from a "B" Multiple Dwelling District to a "G" Commercial District.

The Board of Commissioners of said City will have a public hearing in the office of the mayor on Tuesday, April 12, 1932, at 3 o'clock p.m., to hear protest from any person whose property will be affected by said amendment.

By order of the Boar dof Commissioners of the City of Chattanooga, Tennessee, this 5th day of March, 1932.

JOHN C. HIBBETTS,
Attorney.

Burrell A. Blanton Answers Last Call

Father of Well-Known Local Trades Unionists Passes Away at Advanced Age.

Local 259, Moving Picture Machine Operators, at the regular monthly meeting Saturday night, named a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the death of B. A. Blanton, father of John B. Blanton, well-known member and official of the organization.

Mr. Blanton passed away at his home, 1801 Long street, after a residence in Chattanooga of fifty-five years. He was one of the city's oldest blacksmiths, having joined the local union in July, 1903, later taking a retiring card when he entered business for himself. A large number of the local union's members attended the last rites of the deceased.

Survivors are John B. Blanton, a son; Mrs. H. A. Wingers, of St. Louis, and Mrs. Nell Scott, of this city, daughters. Clifford Blanton, a son, killed in the World war, was a member of the automobile mechanics' union, and Chris Blanton, another son, was a charter member and for many years active in the councils of Local 147, Stage Employes.

The Labor World joins with the Picture Operators and hundreds of other friends in extending sincerest sympathy to the bereaved relatives of the deceased.

TYPOS NOTE WORTH OF EDWIN R. AMES

Tribute to the life and memory of Edwin R. Ames, member of the International Typographical union for more than a half-century, and who passed away at his home in Avondale last month, was paid by Chattanooga union, No. 89, at its regular monthly meeting Sunday, as follows:

E. R. Ames, a member of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 for more than half a century, died at his home on Arlington avenue, East Chattanooga, Jan. 19, 1932. The history of No. 89 was well known to him, and he was always interested in the welfare of the organization. Bro. Ames had been a printer for many years, having worked on the Louisville Courier-Journal in the days of the editorship of the late Henry Watterson, and many were the reminiscences of his in those days.

Brother Ames was a Christian gentleman, a regular attendant at church services, a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Avondale, and for many years he was a member of the board of stewards of that organization.

As a union man he was always loyal and true. As a neighbor he was kind and generous, and always ready to do a friendly act for his fellowmen, and always ready to do his part in the good of the community. He was in the News chapel on the anniversary of his 91st birthday and was cheerful in the expectation of the celebration of his 100th birthday. But "30" came to him in the way he had lived and he stated to his friends "he was ready to go." He will be missed by the members of No. 89 and all his associates. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89 deplores the loss of our member and good man and point to an all-wise Creator, who doeth all things well, and we realize that in his going it will be our loss and His gain.

Resolved further, That we urge our younger members to point with pride to his life and character and strive to emulate his cheerful acts of love and kindness.

Resolved further, That the secretary of our organization place a suitable inscription on our records, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother, to The Labor World and to the Journal of the International Typographical union.

JOHN TINKER,
H. C. TIMMONS,
M. M. MORRIS,
Committee.

$167,000,000 for Relief In 81 Cities in 1931

New York.—Relief expenditures in eighty-one large American cities for 1931 were about four times as great as those for 1929, according to a study of public and private relief expenditures made by Ralph G. Hurlin, director of the department of statistics of the Russell Sage Foundation.

Reports from more than 500 public and private relief agencies show actual relief grants to families in the eighty-one selected cities amounting to more than $167,000,000 in 1931, as compared with only $42,370,000 in 1929. Public agencies spent about three-quarters of the total, with a slight falling off in this proportion in 1931.

ELEVEN GOVERNORS URGE AID FOR GREAT EMPLOYMENT DRIVE

New York City, March 9.—With three weeks of the war against depression, united action for employment campaign, now a matter of history, the drive is well on its way to the 200,000 mark of workers placed, compilations at headquarters show. The campaign is under the direction of the American Legion, American Federation of Labor, Association of National Advertisers and the legion auxiliary.

The drive has been given new impetus by the action of eleven governors in issuing proclamations calling upon mayors of all cities in their states, where local organizations have not been effected in co-operating in the campaign, immediately to call a meeting of the civic leaders of their communities in an effort to bring about action in the drive to obtain employment for a million unemployed wage-earners.

Governors who have issued such proclamations are: Harvey Powell, Arkansas; C. Douglas Buck, Delaware; Louis L. Emmerson, Illinois; William T. Gardiner, Maine; Albert C. Ritchie, Maryland; Floyd B. Olson, Minnesota; Max Gardner, North Carolina; Arthur Seligman, New Mexico; George White, Ohio; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; George H. Dern, Utah.

1,000 Communities Respond.

According to reports at headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore, more than 1,000 communities has responded to date, making, however, only 20 per cent of the 5,600 cities and towns of comparatively fair size regarded as key places.

Campaign leaders have pointed out that the success of the drive is dependent on local organizations. Activities centered around local labor unions and American Legion posts have resulted in putting thousands of wage-earners on pay rolls.

The proclamation of the governors is expected to speed up organization work in lagging communities and thus place more workers in wage-earning capacities, the urgency of the unemployed crisis being sharply stressed.

Gas Industry Co-operates.

Headquarters has been advised that the American Gas association, representing the gas industry of the nation, will co-operate in every way to put additional men back to work. On the basis of each affiliated company putting only one additional worker on the pay roll, 60,000 additional workers will be put on a wage-earning status.

The expansion of industry or the resumption of normal work-time presages better times, campaign leaders believe.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

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REX LUNCH
Rex Richey, Prop.
Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service
Eighth and Cherry Sts.

B L & K R
Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver & Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. No home should be without it. Quick. Safe. Sure.

PHONE YOUR NEXT ORDER TO
FLOWERS
. . . to . . .
"Miss Gertrude's"
Flower Shop
(Member F. T. D.)
16 EAST SIXTH STREET
Phone 6-1153
Nite Phones . . . . 6-8419 . 6-99[illegible]

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Speaking of Cakes—
Why Bother with Baking when your Grocer has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties of the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make. Of course they're
ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES
In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

America's Best-Known
SHOE FOR MEN

W.L.DOUGLAS
UNION-MADE
$4 $5 and $7
Sold Exclusively in Chattanooga by
Henderson & Coleman
1004 Market Street

Charter Member Local 140, Stage Employes

W. H. "Bill" BROWN

CANDIDATE FOR

Constable

THIRD CIVIL DISTRICT

Subject to Action of Hamilton County Republican Convention March 12

Twenty-five Years' Active Service in Organized Labor

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Store Workers International Union
Union Label of Store Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOLDERS UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Union Label of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
I C.I.U. No. 1.
Coopers' Union Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A.
314
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
UNION LABEL
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
UNION MADE
1893
Wrappers and Which Makers' Union Label
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
No A 1225
Union Labels of Electrical Workers
161
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
NAME OF TOWN OR CITY
Allied Printing Trades Label
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL
NAME OF TOWN OR CITY
Local Typographical Union Label
UNION MADE
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
Upholsterers International Union of North America
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
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CUSTOM TAILORS
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161
Upholsterers' International Union AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
UNION STORE
Store Card of Retail Clerks
B U C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
161
INTERNATIONAL GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
B.T.C.S.T.&H.A.
A.F. of L.
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
UNION MADE
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
UNITED LEATHER WORKERS
UNION MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
UNION MADE
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
AFFILIATED WITH THE A.F. OF L.
UNION MADE
Machinists' Union Label
UNION OPERATOR
Emblem of Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators
161
Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman
LOCAL
STAMP
Cigarmakers' Union Label
THE STOGIES contained in this package are the product of
UNION STOGIE MAKERS, Members of the C.M.I.U. of A.
Issued by
LOCAL
STAMP
Label of Stogie Makers
A. F. of L. Label
ISSUED BY UNITED
AUTHORITY OF GARMENT
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
8944230
REGISTERED
UNION HOUSE
Card of Union Waiters
161

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI — CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 18, 1932 — Number 47

...LL IS ISSUED ...R CONVENTION ...F FEDERATION

...e Officials Urge Large Attendance.

...LARE SESSION MOST IMPORTANT

...blems of Workers to Be ...sidered at State Meet in May.

...y perplexing problems" con-...g the workers of Tennessee ...necessary a full quota of dele-...to the coming annual conven-...of the Tennessee Federation of ..., which meets at Nashville for ...days beginning Monday, May 2, ...ng to the official call for the ... meeting sent out from Nash-...this week by President Paul J. ... and Secretary W. E. Cheek.

... unemployment situation, the ...clares, is becoming more acute ..., day, and employers continue ... efforts to reduce wages below ...r levels. "The coming conven-... the labor officials point out, ... our opinion be the most im-...t one that the federation has ...e many years."

...ction is also called to the fact ...ring the present year officials ...te and national governments ...o chosen, and the organized ...rs should be in position to pre-... solid front on the political ... Central bodies and local unions ...hout the state are therefore ...o send their full quota of dele-...

...call follows:

...s are hereby notified that ... thirty-sixth annual conven-...of the Tennessee Federation ...bor will convene at Nash-..., Tenn., Monday, May 2, ... at 10:30 a.m., Labor Tem-... The sessions will last about ... days. Complete list of ho-...and rates for the convention ... supplemental part of this ... It is the hope of the con-...on committee that all dele-... will use the regular hotel ...quarters.

...icle III, Section 3. The Ten-...e Federation of Labor shall ...composed of one delegate from ... trade union and labor or-...ation in the state. Trades ...labor councils and district ... shall be entitled to three ...tes. All bodies must be ...ated with the American Fed-...n of Labor.

...ction 6. No delegate shall be ...tled to a seat in the conven-...whose organization is in ar-... for dues or assessments to ...body or who is not a quali-...oter.

...ction 7. No proxy shall be ...ed in the convention.

...icle X, Section 8. No dele-... shall be seated in the an-... convention of the Tennes-...Federation of Labor unless ...rganization is affiliated with ...entral body in his city, if ...ists, and said central body ...ated with the American Fed-...n of Labor; this shall not ..., however, to fraternal dele-... from farmers' unions. Nor ... any delegate be seated who ...not wear union-made clothes ...me can be obtained in the ...unity in which he lives; nor ...elegate who is in charge of ... that can be done with union ... who does not use same, ... charges to this effect are ...ned.

...dentials are enclosed here-...in duplicate. The original ... be filled out and given to ...legates to be presented at ...nvention. The duplicate ... be filled out and mailed at ...to W. E. Cheek, Secretary-...urer, 207 Polk Avenue, ...ville, Tenn.

...s very essential that each ...l Body and local union in ...ould be represented, due to ...many perplexing problems ...confront the workers and ...need the careful consider-... of the delegates to this ...ntion. The unemployment ...ion is growing more acute ...y day, the employers of la-...making every effort possible ...ease the wages of the work-...below what the average was ... this nation entered the ... war. The coming conven-...will in our opinion be the ...important one that the fed-...n has held for many years. ...ring the year 1932 officials ...e state and national gov-...ents are to be elected. The ...rs will be called upon to ...or men to administer the ... of our government and we ... be in a position to say ...the members of organized ...and their friends will sup-...the candidate that is favor-...to the cause of the work-...

...e and many other prob-...will be called to the atten-... of the delegates. Therefore, ...ain urge upon each central ... and local union to have ... full quota of delegates at ...ming convention.

UNION BARBERS SLASH PRICES

Employers and Employes Recognize Burdens of Depression and Readjust

Master and journeymen barbers of Chattanooga on Wednesday of this week announced a readjustment of prices on haircutting and other items to conform with present conditions.

George Perry, president of Local 415, in discussing the new departure, said both employers and employes recognized that hundreds of unemployed, together with many others who are working only part time, are burdened with expenses beyond their ability to meet, and in order to "do their bit" to assist their customers, the joint agreement was reached.

Mr. Perry wished it stressed that the same high quality of service and sanitation offered by the union shops will be maintained under the new price schedule, and he appealed particularly to mothers and fathers to take advantage of the new price set for children's haircutting, which is the lowest scale offered in a high-class union shop in Chattanooga in many years.

The price of haircuts for adults is also lowered, as is that for massaging and other similar items.

Union shops are located at various points throughout the city, and master and journeymen barbers point out that the union shop card displayed in all of these is the public's guarantee of skilled work and sanitary surroundings.

Great Interest Shown in Union Label Campaign

Central Bodies and Local Unions Active in Appointing Committees to Act in Big Nation-wide Drive During April.

Washington, March 16.—That great interest in the approaching nation-wide union label campaign is being displayed by the central bodies and local unions throughout the country is manifested by the number of committees that have been appointed and whose names have been received at the headquarters of the Union Label Trades department, American Federation of Labor. The campaign will be conducted during April.

The plan of the campaign is to impress on the organized workers the great need of spending union earned money for the products and services of fellow workers. The plan is also to visit merchants and urge them to stock up with union labeled merchandise; to advertise these in the newspapers, by hand bills and by attractive window displays. Local unions will be called on and urged to patronize these merchants.

To District Cities.

Discussing the campaign, Secretary John J. Manning, of the Union Label Trades Department, said:

"As in former years, the different cities will be divided into districts so that all merchants and employers of all kinds of labor can be visited by committee members in an effort to secure their co-operation.

"With the proper co-operation of employers with the members of organized labor during this campaign, work of all kinds will be stimulated and jobs will be found for many now unemployed.

"Some local unions advise that their unemployed members will be employed during the campaign in making house-to-house and store-to-store canvasses, making reports of their work. In this way, valuable data can be secured and made available to those interested.

Group Action Effective.

"Any community or any organization not benefited by the campaign will have only themselves to blame for lack of activity.

"Group action will accomplish in a period of curtailed purchasing power more than ever was accomplished in times of plenty when too often no thought was given by many to spending it with the friends of organized labor."

N. Y. Relief Fund Jobs Provided for 33,000

New York.—The emergency unemployment relief committee, headed by Harvey D. Wilson, reported that during the five months of the committee's operation a total of 1,134,083 days of work have been performed for public and non-profit agencies in Greater New York by about 33,000 unemployed men on the pay roll of the committee's emergency work and relief bureau.

During this period the bureau has expended a total of $5,214,966 for emergency work relief. Of this amount, $2,546,792 has been paid to laborers, $1,193,256 to men engaged in "white collar" occupations, and $1,468,598 to women workers.

Local Trades Unionists Enjoy Interesting 'Get-Together' Meet

SCORES BRAVE BITTER WINDS FOR BIG RALLY

Second Social Session Is Great Success.

ENTERTAINMENT COVERS WIDE RANGE

Music, Magic, Speeches and "Eats" Provide Enjoyable Evening.

Exactly one hundred and sixty-four local trades unionists braved one of the bitterest cold spells of the winter to attend the open meeting and rally staged by Chattanooga Trades and Labor council at Central Labor hall Monday night. And right well were the "faithful" repaid for their inconvenience, if expressions heard generally following the meeting are to be taken as an indication of the success of the gathering.

From the time Prof. Shelley Sands and his "saxophone steppers" opened the program until the honor guest, W. E. Cheek, concluded his address close to the hour of midnight, the assembled workers were entertained to such a satisfactory extent that not one "deserted." Prof. Sands' contribution to the evening's pleasure included a number of his own composition which stamped him as an artist in his own line, and the manner in which his charges interpreted the piece spoke well of his ability at imparting the fundamentals of his artistry to his pupils.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President McDaniels, who opened in the absence of President Ortwein, reported ill. After a short business session, the gavel was turned over to George Forbes, chairman of the standing entertainment committee, and the festivities began. Following a few remarks by R. M. Cooke and George W. Perry, chairman of a special committee which co-operated with the regular committee in arranging the program, the chairman announced that a special guest, a "Col. Roastem," from Washington, would give his impressions of Chattanooga, and particularly of labor officials and their methods.

The "colonel" proved to be a bewhiskered gent of dignified appearance and address, and his impressions included some pretty hard raps at local unionists. He had gone well into his stunt before his hearers realized that his feature was a burlesque, and the Chattanooga Times' whiskers contest was recalled, as about 10 per cent of the guests present finally concluded that the "colonel" was Matt J. Robinson, formerly active in the local labor movement. At a later period in the proceedings Mr. Robinson delivered a brief address of a serious nature which was enjoyed by all.

An outstanding feature of the program was an address by the Rev. Paul Buchanon, a member of the Iron Molders' local union and a sincere and capable supporter of organized labor. Mr. Buchanon's remarks were greeted with bursts of applause, and he thrilled his hearers repeatedly with remarks which displayed an unusual knowledge of the history and purposes of the labor movement, together with his intelligent grasp of its program for the future.

At 10:30 a recess was taken to enjoy a feast prepared under the direction of that old master of the banquet, Zeke Witt, assisted by Charles Leonard, W. D. Canada, C. R. Ruggles, W. L. Lusk and others.

The menu was "topped off" by a large pot of steaming American Ace coffee, prepared by J. F. Shaw, local representative of the Nashville product, which has become so popular locally during the past few months. Many of the guests remarked upon the delicious aroma of the coffee, and made inquiries as to where it might be obtained, and Chairman Forbes later stated from the rostrum that among a number of local merchants who handle American Ace is the Easy Way Grocery company, where most local trades unionists purchase their table needs.

Paul J. Aymon, president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, delivered a characteristic address, and was given his usual close attention as he discussed various problems facing the American worker today.

The affair was regarded by Central Body officers and delegates as highly successful, as was a similar meeting held Dec. 28 of last year, and many of those who attended Monday night urged that similar gatherings be staged at intervals, in order that large numbers of members of the individual unions might be brought together for social contact and together hear discussions of labor problems by men who are devoting their lives to the cause.

Provided Thrills

"MYSTERIOUS HOWARD"

An interesting diversion was provided at the get-together meeting at Central Body Monday night by the gentleman pictured above. Mr. Howard did everything from swallowing a paper of needles and a spool of thread and pulling the needles from his lips threaded, to removing various articles of feminine apparel from the pockets of George Perry, much to the embarrassment of the tonsorial artist and the delight of the crowd. "Are you a married man?" he asked. "I am now," said George, "but I don't know how long I will be after this."

The magician is a local product, and, according to a scrapbook which he possesses, is gaining a widespread reputation for his skillful feats of mystery. He is now assembling paraphernalia for a season in vaudeville, when he will carry a company of several people and offer a two-hour show. In the meantime, he is filling local engagements.

PAY-CUT PROTEST GIVEN APPROVAL

Central Body Also Commends "Good Samaritan Inn" at Short Session.

At a short business session preceding the open meeting and get-together at Central Body Monday night, a resolution adopted and given publicity by the executive board placing the workers on record as being opposed to pay slashes for local police and firemen, was read and unanimously approved by vote of those present. The resolution, published in The Labor World last week, called attention to the fact that policemen and firemen's salaries are set by the legislature, and condemned a proposal to ask them to "accept" a cut in pay, as "subterfuge," and as unfair and unreasonable. The resolution, read by George Forbes on behalf of the executive board, was unanimously adopted without debate.

Another high light of the business meeting was a commendation of City Judge Martin Fleming and his associates for the work being done by the "Good Samaritan Inn," otherwise known as the "flophouse." It was brought out that hundreds of jobless are being fed and sheltered daily at the institution, and that the city judge is devoting a large part of his time and effort in soliciting funds and supplies and otherwise providing for the comfort of the growing army of unfortunates in the city. Secretary Gerlach was instructed to write Judge Fleming, stating the formal action taken by the body in appreciation of the generosity and splendid work of the "landlord of the Good Samaritan Inn."

NOTICE Electrical Workers

Special meeting of Local 175 will be held Wednesday, March 23, at Central Labor hall, beginning promptly at 7 o'clock. All members are urged to be present, as important business is to be transacted.

E. E. CROSBY, Pres.

CHEEK RECALLS SIDELIGHTS ON LABOR HISTORY

State Official Presents Interesting Facts.

GUEST OF HONOR AT GET-TOGETHER

Finds Industrial Organizations Ante-Date Formation of American Colonies.

W. E. Cheek, of Nashville, secretary-treasurer of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, was a guest of honor at the get-together meeting of Chattanooga trades unionists Monday night, and delivered the principal address of the gathering.

Mr. Cheek took advantage of the occasion to trace the history of workingmen's organizations from their inception up to the present time, and his address was given closest attention by the assembled unionists.

The following interesting data was included in the remarks of the state labor official:

Industrial organizations were operating successfully before the American colonies were declared free and independent. They were known as societies and associations.

The colonial records of Massachusetts furnish the evidence that in 1630 the wages of carpenters and other mechanics were fixed by law.

The archives of Connecticut show that in 1677 the price of mending shoes was fixed by law.

In 1724 the carpenters of Philadelphia were organized. This was about forty years after the landing of William Penn and fifty years before the Declaration of the American Independence, and this organization is still in existence and bids fair to outlive another century.

On Feb. 3, 1768, the carpenters of Philadelphia bought the land on which now stands the Carpenters hall.

The American colonies elected delegates to attend a convention to be held in Philadelphia, the seat of the colonial government of Pennsylvania. It was generally understood that this convention would assemble at the state capitol, but this was refused. It was at this time the carpenters of Philadelphia tendered the use of Carpenters hall, and on the 5th day of September, 1774, the first meeting of the Continental congress was held, and on July 4th, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed.

The committee appointed by the first convention met in this same hall in May, 1787, to draft a constitution for the United States. On Sept. 27, 1787, the constitution of the United States was agreed upon.

The first strike on record in the state of New York was called borers employed by Robert Livingston. These men were improving land along the Hudson in 1771 by German immigrant lariver.

On July 4, 1788, forty-five trade organizations participated in the celebration of American independence and the signing of the federal constitution. The members of the organizations taking part in this celebration wore bright colored uniforms and carried silken banners. The painters displayed the motto, "Virtue Alone is True Nobility;" the tailors, "By Union Our Strength Increases;" the carpenters, "Justice and Benevolence."

In 1789 George Washington, the first president of the United States, visited the city of Boston, Mass., and twenty-four trade organizations took part in this celebration.

In the early part of 1844 in New York City the Franklin Typographical association was founded. These men organized for the purpose of putting into effect a wage scale of $11 per week. On the 15th day of April, 1844, a strike was called to enforce this wage scale. A salute of one hundred guns was fired in Franklin square in honor of the large number of employers who had agreed to pay this increase. The first national convention of journeymen printers met in the city of New York on the 2nd day of December, 1850.

During the Civil war period the labor movement was very quiet due to the fact that the war had taken many of their members and those that stayed at home were like many of the members of organized labor today—when the fighters are gone the organization is gone.

The national organization began to take form soon after the close of the Civil war and activity in the labor movement began to take on new life. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Knights of St. Crispin (Shoemakers), the Sons of Vulcan (Iron Workers) and other organizations were brought into existence.

In the city of Philadelphia in 1869 the garment cutters organized and Uriah H. Stephens was the first general master workman. The Hon. T. V. Powderly, who was mayor of Scranton, Pa., at the time this organization was formed, succeeded Mr. Stephens as general master workman in 1879. During these ten years this organization was kept a secret, and on Jan. 1, 1882, the existence of this organization was made public. The purpose was, "Agitate, organize, educate." When the banner of this organization was unfurled it displayed the motto, "That is the most perfect government in which an injury to one is the concern of all."

Between the time the Civil war closed and 1880 the Knights of Labor was the leading organization of workers in this country and much progress had been made, but due to some changes in the constitution such men as Samuel Gompers, of the Cigarmakers; John McBride, of the Coal Miners; P. J. McGuire, of the Carpenters, and other prominent leaders withdrew from the Knights of Labor and issued a call for a convention of real trade unionists. This convention met in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., in November, 1881, and organized what is now known as the American Federation of Labor.

CARHARTT JOINS UNION-HATERS

Overall Company Casts Lot With Low-Wagers and Ousts Old Employes.

The Hamilton Carhartt company, formerly known as producers of union-labeled overalls and work clothing, has joined the union-busters and wage slashers, and the product is now strictly nonunion, according to advice sent out by the United Garment Workers.

Notice from the garment workers is as follows:

The Hamilton Carhartt company of Detroit, Mich.; Dallas, Texas; Atlanta, Ga.; and Irvine, Ky., manufacturers of overalls, trousers and other workingmen's clothing, on March 1st, 1932, decided to reduce wages and run their shops nonunion. Hence we were compelled to withdraw the use of the union label from all of their factories. Therefore, the Carhartt brand of overalls, trousers and other workingmen's clothing are no longer union made.

Remember, success for one helps for success of all! Co-operate with the United Garment Workers of America by demanding our union label on all your clothing, overalls, shirts and collars.

Every time you buy goods with the label, you strike a blow at unfair manufacturers, sweatshops and prison workshops. You help wipe out the products made by nonunion people—people who are working against you.

Attention of local trades unionists is called to the fact that the product of W. M. Finck & Co. and the H. D. Lee company still bears the union label, and may be bought on the local market.

PRINTERS AID UNEMPLOYED

Local Typos Guarantee 'Pay Day' for Members Unable to Secure Steady Work.

By an almost unanimous vote members of Chattanooga Typographical union Wednesday approved a plan submitted by a special committee which will guarantee a substantial "pay day" to those members who are unable to secure sustaining employment.

The union has for many months maintained an out-of-work fund, paid from its treasury and augmented from time to time by special assessments of a small sum upon earnings. Under the system inaugurated by the vote of Wednesday, however, a heavier assessment, to be collected upon the earnings of every member for the next ninety days, is expected to prove of more substantial relief to the unemployed—in fact, it makes a flat guarantee to all of sufficient funds to keep the wolf from the door.

REJECT FIVE-DAY WEEK.

Boston Typographical Union No. 13 has rejected the five-day week plan as a means of relieving unemployment. The adverse vote was on recommendation of a special committee which studied the situation. The committee recommended that no increase be voted for unemployment relief and that the assessment of 2 per cent which has been in effect many months and from which relief of about $1,800 a week is paid be retained, and the union so voted.

UNIONS SEEK PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION

Building Trades Petition U. S. Congress.

SEE CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM LAGGING

Carpenters, Bricklayers and Electrical Workers Present Data to Lawmakers.

Washington, March 17.—Business can only resume by the strengthening of purchasing power of the masses of the people and purchasing power can only be strengthened by providing jobs for the unemployed, representatives of 700,000 building trades workers told congress in asking that congress vote funds for $155,000,000 of public construction, which has been authorized but for which the money has not been appropriated.

Addressing letters to the senate and house appropriations committee, Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Indianapolis; John J. Gleeson, secretary of the International Union of Bricklayers, Washington, and G. M. Bugniazet, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, declared that "expectations on the part of business men and members of this government that business will resume automatically as a result of merely strengthening the reserves of banks, or as a result of underwriting bondholders, has reached a stage of absurdity."

Want and need has reached alarming proportions, the statement says.

Need for Action Plain.

The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. Senator:

"The need of keeping an uninterrupted flow of public works is apparent, when it is realized that there is a lag of eight or ten months between appropriation and actual construction. Public works authorized and financed now will come to useful accomplishment next fall and winter, **when, unless all signs fail, there will be additional need for relief unemployment.**

"We are informed by the interdepartmental committee relating to public buildings' construction that about $155,000,000 of construction, already authorized and allocated—but for which no funds have been provided—await action of your committee. This list is for construction outside the District of Columbia, and is well divided between the states as follows:

Alabama	$ 1,070,000
Arizona	920,000
California	19,815,000
Colorado	835,000
Connecticut	1,515,000
Delaware	1,780,000
Florida	1,995,000
Georgia	960,000
Idaho	464,000
Illinois	7,140,000
Indiana	2,590,000
Iowa	1,535,000
Kansas	1,505,000
Kentucky	980,000
Louisiana	2,145,000
Maine	899,000
Maryland	690,000
Massachusetts	6,795,000
Michigan	5,500,000
Minnesota	2,765,000
Mississippi	285,000
Missouri	8,605,000
Montana	325,000
Nebraska	1,125,000
Nevada	150,000
New Hampshire	545,000
New Jersey	7,455,000
New Mexico	520,000
New York	21,275,000
North Carolina	2,355,000
North Dakota	315,000
Ohio	9,110,000
Oklahoma	1,760,000
Oregon	920,000
Pennsylvania	12,890,000
Rhode Island	1,155,000
South Carolina	1,930,000
South Dakota	220,000
Tennessee	430,000
Texas	9,075,000
Utah	120,000
Vermont	686,000
Virginia	1,150,000
Washington	2,836,000
West Virginia	2,615,000
Wisconsin	3,145,000
Wyoming	170,000
Alaska	800,000
Hawaii	350,000
Porto Rico	100,000
Virgin Islands	30,000
Total	$154,345,000

"As heads of labor organizations numbering between 600,000 and 700,000 skilled building trades workers we strongly urge your committee not to interrupt this needed public work. We emphatically request that money be found at once to release this volume of building so that the weakening volume of private construction may be supplemented, and employment for hungry men be found.

Jobs Only Solution.

"We respectfully point out that expectations on the part of business men and members of this government that business will resume automatically as a result of merely strengthening the reserve of banks, as a result of un-

(Continued on Last Page)

THE LABOR WORLD

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FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter IV
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part VIII

II. Jesus' Social Opportunism

We will now study Jesus' spirit of social opportunism, which was His inward assurance that men are God's chosen instruments to do His will on earth. As we look at Jesus' ministry we discover with little effort that He saw clearly the two different aspects of social opportunism—for in truth it has two and only two aspects. The first He saw was that there is a vast amount of suffering and inequality in this world. Jesus saw this all about Him: political oppression, leprosy, social ostracism for one cause or another, crime, vice, indigency, sin, incapacity, etc. The second aspect of social opportunism Jesus saw grows directly out of the presence of so much human frailty and misfortunes: He saw what ought to be men's attitude toward people into whose lives have come ills and misfortune.

WM. L. MOSS

As for the first aspect, Jesus taught we are not to shut our eyes to its existence. True, it might be repulsive, we might wish that such conditions were not so but nevertheless here they are in this world and we must face them. Jesus' frank acknowledgment that these ills afflict mankind is one of the most beautiful sides of His life, ministry and teaching.

In regard to the second aspect Jesus epitomizes our attitude toward such human misfortunes in the moving story of the Good Samaritan. But there are other and, in their nature, quite different misfortunes that afflict men of which we shall hear more later on.

"What characteristics," someone asks, "are we to look for in the life and teaching of Jesus that will really prove to us He had an extremely fine developed sense of social opportunism?"

I would answer this by saying that we must look to His broadness of view as He lived His life and saw the ills that afflicted men if we are to see His sense of social opportunism. We can see it better, though, if we make a personal comparison between His life and our own. Accordingly, with such inadequate powers and ability as I possess I shall in next week's article make this comparison in brief outline, trusting each individual reader to check up on what I set forth as the comparison, using his own life as the means whereby this checking up is done, and see if what I judge to be the facts are really the ones applicable, and if applicable, are they under or overdrawn.

The New York Central railroad has a new car that is the latest in track inspection. A Sperry detector apparatus charges the rail as the car runs, moves a paper tape across an observation table, records the condition of the rails, reveals flaws in the steel and marks them with a spray of paint.

At The Change

A Critical Time In Every Woman's Life.

"During a critical time in my life I took Cardui for several months. I had hot flashes. I would suddenly get dizzy and seem blind. I would get faint and have no strength.

My nerves were on edge. I would not sleep at night.

"Cardui did wonders for me. I recommend it to all women who are passing through the critical period of change. I have found it a fine medicine."—*Mrs. Hattie Murphy, Poplar Bluff, Mo.*

Cardui is a purely vegetable medicine and contains no dangerous drugs.

E-176

CARDUI
Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Clinics for Injured Workers

Over a year ago Governor Roosevelt of New York appointed a committee to review medical and hospital problems in connection with workmen's compensation insurance.

The committee, which is headed by Howard S. Cullman, an expert on the subject, has filed with the Governor a preliminary report condemning the system under which insurance companies carrying workmen's compensation insurance maintain and operate private clinics for the treatment of injured workmen covered by their policies.

The personnel of the committee included Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner, and George Van Schaick, superintendent of insurance.

A subcommittee, headed by Dr. Adrian S. Lambert, made a detailed study of the company clinics and expressed general disapproval of them on many grounds. The disapproval is in effect a number of charges that the companies use the clinics to victimize the injured workers.

The report claims:

That insurance companies "lift" cases from responsible hospitals and the care of responsible medical practitioners to clinics maintained by companies carrying the risks;

That the clinic system results in the medical records concerning controversial cases emanating from doctors employed by the insurance carriers;

That the remoteness and inaccessibility of the clinics caused annoyance to patients;

And, finally, that the system has given insurance companies a pretext for refusing to continue compensation payments unless the patient continues to attend the clinics.

The subcommittee's report included the statement that the private clinic system "has fostered the conviction among hospitals, physicians, and those injured in labor that the prime object of the insurance companies is pecuniary gain and not the welfare of the patient, and in this respect is against the spirit in which the compensation law was enacted."

The Cullman committee recommended that the practice of "lifting" cases be prohibited by law and penalized by fines of from $50 to $150, and that a fundamental change be made in the law which would create a series of clinics under the supervision and direction of the state. It also declared it was very unsatisfactory for the medical records in a case to be supplied by the agents of the insurance companies and recommended that these records come from a disinterested party.

Governor Roosevelt announced that he heartily concurred with the findings of the Committee and would transmit the report to the State Legislature in the hope that the recommendations would be enacted into law.

It goes without saying that our workmen's compensation laws were designed to protect injured workers. It is regrettable that insurance companies, for their private profit, have developed methods of victimizing the injured to such an extent that legislation is necessary to stop the unjust practices.

Where workmen's compensation insurance is carried in funds owned and operated by the State, the abuses condemned by the Cullman committee do not develop.

Now Is Organizing Time

What a time to organize unions! Now as never before workers need the protection of trade unionism. Employers, sometimes stricken with greed, sometimes palsied with fear, seize upon any pretext to join the fight to cut wages.

Cutting wages increases the intensity of despair among the masses. The employing world has gone foolish with the idea that wage-cutting helps. It helps only the pocketbook of employers.

Organize unions as the one way to drive sanity into the industrial order.

The Lame Ducks in Flight

We have come a long way since the first effort to secure legislation to abolish the so-called lame duck Congress. A constitutional amendment now is before the States. Virginia was first to ratify. Probably the States will hurry action as rapidly as possible.

With ratification of this amendment, Congress will become a more responsive instrument. The old lame-duck sessions, between election time and March 4, will be no more. Presidents will not hold over until the March following their election.

Labor has from the first supported this democratic proposal. Labor is for every measure that brings government closer to the people.

Labor will naturally work for ratification of this measure in every State.

A Growing Conviction

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee of the U. S. Steel Corporation, has joined in approval of the shorter work week to stabilize employment. The curtailed work week is the remedy advocated by the American Federation of Labor and suggested at the early stages of the depression.

Statisticians of the Federation showed the country that 35 hours of work a week was the maximum of labor to be had if all formerly employed workers were to have jobs.

The steel official, in voicing his views, takes the position that the shortened week, rather than the shortened day, be the base of operation, "if it be true that industrial plants are not destined to work at capacity." The plant will function best, he says, if it be operated continuously, and the work-week, and not the work-day of the man be shortened. It may be that in this direction leisure will be found, he adds.

The average worker is not concerned with leisure, beyond that normally expected, so much as he is with time occupied in work. In other words, the main consideration now should be putting the unemployed to work on a work-time whereby all who wish to work can have a job and be reasonably secure in it.

This, it would appear, is fundamental in bringing about a return to approximately normal conditions. When eight million workers are earning saving wages, thus completing the buying-power circle, the country will enjoy at least mildly prosperous times. When such concerns as U. S. Steel, Goodyear Tire & Rubber and other corporations see virtue in the shorter work-time, there is some hope that the country's industrial overlords are beginning to see light.

War Policies Board Asks 95% Tax on War Profits

Washington.—A majority of the war policies commission proposed an amendment to the constitution of the United States by which congress would take 95 per cent of the profits out of war.

The report of the majority of the commission contained the following major recommendations:

1. A constitutional amendment eliminating all doubt that congress has the power to take the profits out of war.

2. Until that amendment is adopted by the states, a bill conferring upon the president various detailed duties of price fixing and the regulation of industry.

3. The expropriation of no private property without compensation.

Taxing of all individuals 95 per cent of their income above the previous three-year average is included among the war-time powers given the president under the commission's recommendations.

The report was signed by twelve of the fourteen members of the commission, including P. J. Hurley, secretary of war, chairman, and Senator Joe Robinson, of Arkansas, vice-chairman.

COOKS AND WAITERS' UNION TO MEET BEGINNING AUG. 8

Cincinnati, O.—The annual convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance will be held in Boston beginning Aug. 8. The date was recently mistakenly announced Aug. 10.

NEW YORK PRINTERS' UNION ASKS PARDON FOR MOONEY

New York.—New York Typographical Union No. 6 adopted a resolution calling upon Gov. James Rolph, Jr., of California, to pardon Mooney. The union based its action on evidence accumulated over a period of fifteen years showing that Mooney was illegally convicted and unjustly imprisoned.

The Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Relief Measure

By WILLIAM GREEN,
President American Federation of Labor.

Organized labor and its friends regard the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia injunction relief measure by the congress of the United States with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction.

Its passage represents the culmination of years of effort and persistent appeal for the enactment of this character of legislative relief.

As a result of the enactment of this legislation the word freedom will take on new meaning and the bill of rights will have added significance for all classes of labor.

No longer will it be possible for corporations to take advantage of the economic necessity of working people by requiring them to sign the "yellow dog" contract in order to secure an opportunity to earn a living.

This form of contract, always regarded as un-American by organized labor, is rendered null and void and is legally declared to be contrary to public policy.

While it has always been assumed that working people had the right to join a labor union the "yellow dog" contract has served as a weapon in the hands of corporations opposed to union labor to force many workers, against their will, to sign away this right.

This made the "yellow dog" contract highly objectionable to labor and deeply offensive to sound public opinion.

This injunction relief bill gives legal recognition to the right to organize into trade unions and the freedom of association on the part of working people.

This section of the bill will prohibit equity courts from issuing injunctions restraining labor from exercising the right to unite for mutual helpfulness, self-protection and collective bargaining.

It reiterates and reaffirms the right of labor to enjoy free assemblage, freedom of the press and to unite for the purpose of securing redress from economic oppression and injustice.

Labor regards the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia bill as a great achievement.

It believes that through the protection which this measure will afford labor can mobilize its economic strength so that it may be privileged to deal with powerful corporations and large employers of labor upon more equitable terms.

The one outstanding legal right which this bill clearly and definitely establishes is the right of labor to organize and to function in a normal, logical way.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

America's propensity for law-making as a remedy for all evils is shown in the hysterical cry for new and drastic anti-kidnaping legislation, arising out of the Lindbergh baby kidnaping. There is plenty of law to punish kidnapers now. More important than new law is the detection of kidnapers. That means more efficient police forces and more public determination to suppress kidnaping and similar heinous crime.

* * *

Into the unthinking demands for imposing the death penalty for kidnaping has come a note of sanity from Clarence Darrow. Says Darrow, who surely ought to know as much about crime and criminals as any other man:

"Those who would make death the punishment for kidnaping are damned idiots. Suppose a kidnaper were unable to get the ransom money. If his crime were a capital offense, his next step would be to kill his victim to remove him as a possible witness if he (the kidnaper) were ever brought to trial."

* * *

"I could not enjoy a vacation in your state as long as this injustice continues," Prof. Ralph E. Winger, of Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., wrote to a California travel bureau, declining to visit California as long as Tom Mooney remains in prison. "I have long wanted to revisit California," says Prof. Winger. "Unfortunately some of the officials of your fair state have found it possible to keep a man in prison for years after it has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of an unprejudiced observer that he was convicted solely on perjured testimony."

Millions of Americans believe in Tom Mooney's innocence. If they would act as Prof. Winger has done, it is probable that Tom Mooney would soon be free.

* * *

Praise continues to come to President Hoover for the excellent appointment he made in naming Benjamin N. Cardozo to fill the vacancy on the supreme court caused by the resignation of the beloved Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

It is encouraging to know that strong pressure of the right sort can help to bring about an appointment as wise and sound as this selection of a man with such a good record as Judge Cardozo.

The advance criticism that New York should not have further representation was overridden on the broad and correct grounds that this was not a geographical matter, but rather was seeking a man most eminently fitted for the high position. That Mr. Hoover chose this most desirable course will greatly redound to his credit and bring him gratitude from millions. This will mean confusion for some of the president's critics and enthusiasm to his champions.

Congratulations are as much due to the people of this country as they are to the new justice and to the president.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

L. L. Lowe has finished his courting. It took him about three weeks. Some speed for L. L., eh, boys?

* * *

The sick at Brother Williams' home are much improved, and we hope will soon be entirely well.

* * *

One Ira Patten has a tooth that is giving him a great deal of trouble, and he will not have it pulled. W. B. Dyche offered to "jump it" for him, and—well, it nearly wound up in some hard words. But "it's springtime in the Rockies" now.

* * *

Fred Simon was seen at the city hall the other day and said he was still getting three meals a day. I wonder where?

* * *

J. H. Lofty is still like the boy on the burning deck—eating peanuts by the peck.

* * *

It used to be said Jack Frost was as busy as a switch engine. He now seems to be as busy as two switch engines. Doing what, I wonder?

* * *

R. H. Duncan was missing several days last week, and I find he was moving. Moved in the city and closer to where he was sure of something to eat.

* * *

W. P. Howard and children have been under the weather with bad colds. Perry knows what to do for his cold, but is undecided about the children.

* * *

I see Dyche is gathering in chicken literature, and it looks like he will be adding on a new side line. You know, spring and baseball are upon us, and his main sideline comes in then. "Play ball!"

Additional Notes by Bill Dyche, Pinch Hitting for Crosby:

While driving on the Dayton pike the other day, I happened to see a man running around about frozen. I thought I would stop and give him a lift and found out it was none other than good friend Crosby, with a blowtorch in his hand. I asked what the trouble was, and this is the reply: "Every single water pipe at my house is frozen, and one burst, and I have no gas for my torch to thaw them out with." I supplied the gas (from my car) and now everything seems to be lovely at the Crosby ranch.

* * *

I happened to see Fred Adamson and a crowd of helpers taking down a sign on Seventh street Saturday morning, about the size of our old-fashioned cardboard shoe boxes. At least, I thought Fred was helping take the sign down—he was on a big, big ladder.

* * *

Bill Cooper was seen on Market street with his fishing pole over his shoulder. Bill surely does not expect to catch fish on Market street these cold, dry days. Now, if it had been about three weeks ago, it might work out all right.

* * *

Where, O where, can Grady McArthur's switchbox be?

* * *

Crosby says that every chicken on his place is laying except the rooster, and if he can only get the head man to laying he will be sitting pretty.

* * *

There has been a great deal said about my being interested in the Chattanooga baseball club. Well, I certainly am interested in it and its welfare. I think Joe Engel is the greatest showman Chattanooga has ever had. E. T. Bales, with the News, writes a great deal lately about there being no news about the baseball world. Well, he just does not go where the news is. Every member of Local 175 knows that such news as there is pertaining to baseball can always be obtained at Kelly's, on East Seventh street, so it might pay Bales to go there once in a while. I claim the distinction of being the only one hundred per cent baseball fan in the city, as that is the only sport I am interested in.

* * *

Say, fellows, have you noticed that the Lofty and Patton smiles are catching? Brother W. L. Williams has caught it, and it spreads all over his face. Let's see if a few more can't catch it also.

AGAIN HEADS A. P. T. A.

At a meeting in Birmingham, Ala., the International Allied Printing Trades association re-elected John B. Haggerty, president of the International Brotherhood of Boodbinkers, as president of the board of governors of the association. The other officers elected were: Winfield J. Keegan, of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers, first vice-president, and Woodruff Randolph, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical union, secretary-treasurer of this board.

PAPER STRIKE EXPECTED.

The department of commerce reports that following the failure of the mediation commission to settle the dispute over wages which has been in progress for some time in the Swedish paper mill industry, the employers have decided to reduce the wage rate on time and piece work by 8 per cent, to be effective beginning March 21, according to a radiogram from Trade Commissioner Basil Dahl, Stockholm. It is expected in trade circles that the employes will call a strike, the report stated.

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CORN FLAKES	"Kellogg's," Regular 10c Size—2 Packages	13c
COMET RICE	Cooks White and Flakey, Regular 10c Size—Pkg.	6c
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BUTTER	"Golden Leaf" or "Golden Bud," Very Best, Fresh Cream'y.—Lb.	24c

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Buy—
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Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

We find the best definition of what the American Federation of Labor actually is in its Constitution: "We * * * declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough federation, embracing every trade and labor organization in America under the Trade Union System of organization." Thus we see that the very foundation of the Federation is nothing but the principle of trade homogenity; that is, each particular trade looks after its own special interest in those general matters affecting laboring men as a class.

This is the direct opposite of the ideal in such matters advocated by the Knights of Labor. That organization attempted to secretly subordinate the parts to the whole. The A. F. of L. openly endeavors to bend the whole to meet the needs of the unit.

But how is this trade homogenity made workable without the whole structure of the Federation becoming so loosely knit together it becomes impotent when facing opposition? And how is trade homogenity feasible without the Federation sacrificing many of its essentials as a parent governing body?

The answer to both questions lies in the effectual manner in which the Federation stresses home rule in purely local affairs but retains federal supervision in all general matters. In this way the humblest toiler in a trades union has at his personal disposal the tremendous power and influence of this vast national organization. (This phase of the subject will be gone into more fully later on in this series.)

The Federation, in a very happy manner, combines its unswerving singleness of purpose—the advancement of the conditions and protection of the rights of the laboring masses—with the ability to touch every trade at every point of its existence. Although centralized to the last degree and unyielding in its demands when the interests of the laboring people are at stake, it is extremely democratic in operation, its use of the referendum in questions affecting the many is proverbial. The unshakable loyalty of the individual unionists to the Federation and the cheerful readiness and promptitude with which both national unions and their locals obey the slightest wish of or undertake any work assigned them by either the convention or officials of the Federation, as well as its wide scope of authority in general, has caused it to be referred to as labor's "general headquarters" and the local unions as its fighting units along the battlefront.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—Is the walkout of the Century Airline pilots the first aviation strike?

A.—No. Pilots of the Aerolot company, a Polish commercial air service, went on strike July 3, 1928. Pilots of the Royal Dutch Airline called a strike on Aug. 29, 1930.

* * *

Q.—What has the general strike been called?

A.—"Labor's tragic weapon."

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Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Son: Father, to what do you attribute your success?
Dad: Hod wolk, me lad; hod wolk.

* * *

Sam: Well, if her face is her fortune, her husband didn't marry for money.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... R. Spear (single) and Jennie L. Spear ... dated January 20, 1922, of record ... Book "O", Volume 16, Page ... et seq., of the Register's Office of ... County, Tennessee, reference to ... for a full recital of its provisions, ... made for the purpose of satisfying the ... and for the purpose of satisfying the ... mentioned (default having been made ... payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, ... at the request of the holder of the note ... representing said indebtedness, offer for sale ... outcry to the highest and best bidder ... cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other ... of exemptions of every kind, at the ... door of the Court House of Hamilton ... Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932,

... the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., ... following described land situate in the ... Civil District, County of Hamilton ... State of Tennessee, to-wit:

... North Forty-seven (47) feet and Four ... of the South Ninety-four (94) feet ... Eight (8) inches of Lots Numbers Nine ... Ten (10) in Block Eighteen (18) of ... Addition to Ridgedale, as shown by ... record in the Register's office of Hamilton ... Tennessee. Said parts of lots ... lot fronting Forty-seven (47) feet ... (4) inches on the East line of Water ... Street and extends back eastwardly of ... width a distance of One Hundred ... feet to the West line of Lot Number ... (8) of said addition.

... will be made subject to any unpaid ...

... believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.

... 28th day of February, 1932.

... AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

... virtue of a deed of trust executed by ... Trust and Banking Trustee, ... June 20, 1928, of record in Book ... Volume 28, Page 171, et seq., of ... Register's Office of Hamilton County, ... reference to which is made for ... full recital of its provisions, and for ... purpose of satisfying the indebtedness ... mentioned (default having been made ... payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, ... at the request of the holder of the note ... representing said indebtedness, offer for sale ... outcry to the highest and best bidder ... cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other ... of exemptions of every kind, at the ... door of the Court House of Hamilton ... Tennessee, on

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1932,

... the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., ... following described land situate in the ... of Chattanooga, County of Hamilton, and ... of Tennessee, to-wit:

... No. 9, Block No. 8, Chamberlain Avenue ... Land Company's Addition to Highland ... as shown by plat of record in Plat ... 3, Page 14 of the Register's Office of ... Hamilton County, Tennessee.

... will be made subject to any unpaid ...

... believed to be good, but will sell and ... as Trustee only.

... 28th day of February, 1932.

... ADMINISTRATION AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Treasurer.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE

No. 46719

... of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County

Mae Ponds vs. William Ponds

... appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William ... is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law ... be served upon him, it is ordered that ... notice be made for four successive weeks ... the Labor World, a newspaper published ... Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident ... to appear at the next May rules of said ..., to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, ... same being a Rule day of said Court, and ... defense to said bill or the same will ... taken for confessed, and the casuse set for ... ex parte as to him.

... 8th day of March, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

... & Weatherford, Attys. 4-1

SEZ WHICH

By H. F. B.

Editor The Labor World:

Now, Mr. Editor, laying aside all persiflage, whatever that is, and getting right down to the need of the hour. I own a one-eighth acre lot out at Jones Station, in the middle of the block, just beyond the station. I know it raises some fine weeds. So, in order to help some poor fellow out that way to eat, this summer, I am offering that lot to any of the residents out that way who can get to it and has the energy left to use it to make himself a garden on and raise vegetables, free of any rent charges. Of course, if he sees fit to make me a present of a mess of beans, or turnip greens, that's all right, and I will appreciate them. There must be some fellow out there who has the will to do that, and I feel sure the place would prove profitable to him. If he will communicate with me, at 612 Pine street, I'll take great pleasure in giving him a written permit to cultivate the lot for a garden or chicken range, free of charge. I'd do it myself if I was close enough to it.

What this country needs more than it does a good five-cent cigar is a thorough investigation and re-organization of the U. S. weather department! And a complete adjustment of the national calendar so us poor mortal citizens may know when springtime has come, gentlemen! The whole darned department has been crazy all the winter, and caused the spring to spring entirely too soon, and then got rattled and ordered, not a mere "cold wave," but a "frigid flood" that was fierce! Somebody ought to do something about it. We have discussed the subject entirely too long now.

Maybe when the Lindbergh baby is taken off the front page of every newspaper in this country, it may be possible for the poor, distracted parents to be able to find him. I seriously doubt their finding him before this is done. I only hope it will be done before the poor baby is smothered to death by the obscurity piled upon him to keep him hidden by abductors who are scared to death at the consequences of this foolish and insane act!

NEW TAX PROPOSALS HIT EVERY PERSON IN NATION

Virtually Everything in Range of Human Need or Consumption Comes Included in Provisions of Pending House Bill, Which Promises to Make Furore Throughout Country.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, March 17.—Few measuures presented in the American congress have aroused such intense interest, and promise to bring forth such an upheaval of protest and division of opinion, as the new federal tax bill of the ways and means committee in the lower house.

A sum of $1,096,000,000 would be raised through a general manufacturers' tax, described as a sales tax, of 2¼% on goods and commodities. Only the barest necessities of life—raw meat, raw fish, bread and milk, and seed and fertilizer for crops—would escape taxation. Virtually everything within the range of human use or consumption comes within its provisions.

In its entire aspect, the bill is a departure from federal taxation policy since the world war, and goes back to the days of the civil war for a precedent. It would virtually restore the wartime scope of commodity taxation for federal purposes.

Every Person Taxed.

Every person, wealthy and poor alike, is made equally subject to its provisions, and taxed at the rate of 2¼% in proportion to the volume of goods and commodities that each person may consume.

Prospects of a bankrupt government and nation is the specter which the ways and means committee is holding before congress to push the bill through to passage.

Lively efforts are being made by the ways and means committee to show that the greater part of the tax will be absorbed by manufacturers instead of falling on the public. Opponents of the measure assert, however, that at least three per cent, and possibly more, in additional costs will fall on the public.

Fails to Balance Budget.

The bill falls short by almost $200,000,000 of providing for the sum needed to balance the federal budget on June 30, 1933. It is proposed, however, to raise this additional sum by cuts in appropriations for governmental departments and generally interpreted as foreshadowing an effort to reduce the salaries and wages of governmental employes.

Special excise taxes are left to the house to decide. The proposal is that such taxes shall be placed on gasoline in a sum of one cent a gallon, and on oil, telephone and telegraph messages and industrial alcohol.

A tax of 50 cents to one dollar a barrel on crude oil imported from other countries is suggested.

Protests in large volume are coming from the country against nearly every item in the bill. One phase of the protests is that the way is opened for the states to divert gasoline taxes from road purposes, and to use them for operating and maintenance expenses of state governments.

The house will decide whether changes will be made in the income taxes on capital gains and losses. If changes are made, it will be to prevent undue portions of recent losses in values of stocks and bonds, and of real estate, being charged against taxable income.

Without additional restrictions, it is declared, a material part of such losses can be recouped by the owners at the expense of the federal treasury through deductions from taxable income. The bill makes increases also in the tax rates on personal incomes and on inheritances.

Sales Tax Exemptions Few.

Exemptions from sales taxes have been held down to the lowest possible minimum in the bill to avoid difficulty in getting it passed. Only those articles which can be described as dire necessities are left out of its provisions.

Increases are made in personal and corporation income taxes. Under its terms American corporations would pay their full tax in this country, without regard for taxes paid in other countries, too.

The aggregate tax levy of the federal government, and of the states, counties, towns and cities and other sub-divisions this year will run between fourteen and fifteen billion dollars.

This levy will mean, on the average, about $115 for each inhabitant, or more than $500 for the average American family. Much of the sum will be derived from corporate property, but a substantial part will be drawn from individuals in the form of income and sales taxes.

State Expenses Soar.

An increase of $1,772,000,000 in expenditures of state governments from 1917 to 1930 is shown in recent figures of the census bureau. This increase in 13 years is more than 342 per cent, or almost four and a half times the 1917 costs.

Total costs of the 48 state governments in 1930 were $2,290,000,000, as compared with a total of $517,000,000 in 1917.

Taxes for county and municipal purposes have increased in even larger sums. No statistics are available as to the total or average costs of county governments.

Labor Supports Bill for Issue Of Relief Bonds

La Follette $5,500,000,000 Public Works Proposal Demanded by A. F. of L. as Less Than "Cost of Unemployment."

Washington, March 17.—The cost of unemployment will eventually far exceed the cost of creating employment for the idle, Edward F. McGrady, legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor, told a senate labor subcommittee in urging on behalf of organized labor a great program of publicity works.

The American Federation of Labor, in Mr. McGrady's statement, indorsed in general Senator La Follette's bill for nation-wide public construction to be financed by a $5,500,000,000 issue of "prosperity bonds." The public works program was advocated to save the nation from the "serious human consequences" of widespread unemployment.

"The principal criticism we have heard of this bill is its cost," Mr. McGrady said. "Our answer to that is that the cost of unemployment will far exceed, eventually, the cost of creating employment."

Family Life Affected.

"We have notified the leaders in our government that already the serious human consequences of unemployment are apparent in American families. There is loss of courage, bitterness, disrespect for law, desperation. These will last long after the depression.

"We do not see any improvement in employment up to the first of this month, despite the program adopted by the present congress.

"We do not look for auy marked increase in employment for 1932 or 1933. We predict that we will have just as much suffering next winter as we have had the past winter unless the federal government will take the initiative to create work for the people.

Work Is Paramount Issue.

"We have little patience with the propaganda in the press and in congress that the outstanding thing for the present congress to do is to balance the budget. We maintain that the outstanding thing is to provide work for human beings in order that they may live in decency and health and comfort."

"BLOCK-AID" PLAN TO RELIEVE JOBLESS STARTED IN NEW YORK

New York—A number of men and women here inaugurated the "block-aid" plan to relieve the distress of the jobless.

The plan, it was explained by William Lloyd-Smith, chairman of the organization, is to set up a group covering every city block, which will deal with destitution whenever it becomes too great for charity and welfare organizations to handle.

The scheme relies on voluntary contributions not to exceed $1 a week.

Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith indorsed the plan.

Holds Predicament of Nation Due to People's Mechanization

Cincinnati, O, March 9.—The nation's predicament, despite untouched wealth in raw materials, is traceable to the fact that the people "have become mechanized, a group of automatons, a race of robots," in the opinion of Clarence Dykstra, city manager of Cincinnati, who presented his views on the depression before the city's largest group of professional men and liberals in political thought.

In 1893, said Dykstra, more than 60 per cent of the people lived on farms and were able to help themselves in times of worst stress, comparable in every way with present conditions. At the same time their relatives in cities journeyed back to the farms and found adequate relief from unemployment. Today less than 20 per cent live on farms while millions of families in cities are virtually riveted to their places, doomed to slow starvation until the depression ends.

Dykstra has been in the forefront of citizens in Ohio asking the governor to summon the legislature in special session to cope with economic problems. He has contended consistently that without federal aid almost all large cities in America are threatened with virtual bankruptcy because they are consuming ever larger portions of tax revenues caring for workless millions with resources shrinking almost daily because of failure to collect adequate taxes.

Daughter—Did you have many love affairs, daddy dear?

Soldier Daddy—No, child; I fell in the first engagement.

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

Our Advertisers are our friends.

Let's Get Together And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

Chattanooga Union Barber Shops

Announce

HAIR CUT FORMERLY 50c, NOW 35c

The Same Clean, Sanitary Shops—
The Same High-Class Efficient Work—
The Same Courteous Efficient Barbers—
The Same Quality Materials and Linens—

CHILDREN'S Hair Cutting Formerly 50c, Now 25c

Special Attention and Painstaking Care Given to Ladies and Children's Bobbing and Haircutting

LOOK FOR THIS CARD

YOU'LL FIND IT ON DISPLAY AT ALL

Union Shops

It's Your Guarantee of Satisfactory Service, High-Class, Experienced Barbers and Clean Sanitary Shops.

Chattanooga Union Barbers gladly make this announcement in an earnest effort of co-operation and service to their friends and patrons. For many years the Union Barber Shops of Chattanooga have maintained a strict high standard of personnel and workmanship, and they are known throughout the city as clean, modern, sanitary, reliable shops. Although the prices have been reduced the Union Barber Shops of Chattanooga pledge you a continuation of their past excellent service.

Chattanooga Union Barbers

TRADE STILL AT LOW EBB BUT SENTIMENT IS BETTER

Improved Feeling Hopeful Sign, But Unemployment, Wage Cutting, Tight Credit, Poor Purchasing Power and Hoarding by Rich Continue and Threaten to Prolong Depression.

By B. C. CLARKE

Washington, March 9.—People are feeling better.

That single thing in a careful study of the reports on business conditions over the country as they stand at the beginning of this month indicates a definite change for the better.

People are not quite so gloomy as they were, and have not quite the same forlorn feeling that gripped them around the first of the year. Otherwise, there is little to show a definite change one way or the other.

Business and industry are in the same rut, with very little change in unemployment, and with indications that wages and salaries, unless fixed and maintained by union scales, have been cut from 15 to 25 per cent across the country.

Unorganized Hard Hit.

Union wages have not been cut in any outstanding instance except through the voluntary consent of the workers themselves. But the unorganized wage workers and salaried people appear to have lost from one-sixth to one-fourth of their monthly incomes through slashes of wages and salaries.

Business men, to every appearance, are feeling better, but few of them seem to anticipate that material and definite recovery from the effects of the depression will be manifest before next fall.

However, there is nothing to indicate that business and industry will sink lower down the scale than it was in January and February. Those months probably will mark the low turn of the cycle of depression.

Credit Still "Tight."

While bank failures are decreasing, credit conditions are not materially easier than they were, and unemployment continues to stand at a serious and staggeringly high level. Most of the large banks have plenty of money, but they are not making other than what might be described as "necessitous" loans.

Two or three reasons appear to dictate this policy. One is that they are definitely committed to deflation of credit, business and industry. Another is that they believe credit conditions have been too easy, and credit wastefully used. A third reason is that they still fear the possibility of neighboring banks closing their doors, which might precipitate "runs" on their own deposits, and they are keeping plenty of cash on hand.

The worst of the effects of the depression are falling on those industries and factories which, during the era of inflated prosperity, went in for large programs of expansion and increased productive capacity, especially with labor-displacing machinery.

Rich Could Spend, But Won't.

Many of these have sought to continue in operation by cutting consumer prices on their outputs. In doing so, resources in a great many cases have been dissipated to the vanishing point, and they are closing their doors by the bankruptcy route.

The hoarding of money seems to be confined to the wealthier classes. **They could spend, but are not doing so in any marked degree, and their funds are piling up, usually in larger bank balances.**

Wage earners and people of modest means are manifestly in the tightest straits of many years. The payment of current bills by personal checks is at the lowest ebb since the armistice, and due apparently to many bank accounts having been closed out entirely.

Instalment collectors are taking in larger quantities of cash rather than checks in their weekly and monthly collections than at any time since the end of the war. Purchasing power is at a low ebb.

No Quick Recovery.

Even the most optimistic business men do not appear to expect a full return to a normal level for another year or two. The belief is expressed in some quarters that the full effects of the depression — **including the slashes in wages and salaries**—cannot be fully dissipated and liquidated within two or three years, and that three or four years may be necessary to recover in every way from the devastation and losses of the last two years.

Farmers appear to be the heaviest sufferers from the effects of depression, and their losses are relatively greater than those of any other class or group. However, they are less in want, and more of them are subsisting entirely on the products of their farms and their own home-grown foodstuffs than at any time in recent years.

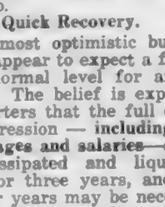
The most difficult time in relieving suffering and distress among the unemployed would seem to be yet to come in the middle or late spring. While some factories are reopening, and employment is showing some gains, there is still abnormally large numbers of people out of work in every large city.

Relief Funds Near Exhaustion.

Relief funds collected early in the winter are still in some measure available, but will be largely exhausted in the spring. This unquestionably will result in greater distress among idle people.

America's Best-Known

SHOE FOR MEN



W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION-MADE

$4 $5 and $7

Sold Exclusively in Chattanooga by

Henderson & Coleman

1004 Market Street

On the Trail of a Sale

A concern in Casey, Illinois, called the Phoenix Fuel Company at Louisville, Kentucky, by long distance telephone, and ordered a carload of coal.

This sale did not happen by chance. The order was given because the invoices of the Louisville firm carried small printed invitations to use the convenient long distance telephone service for speed and satisfaction. S. D. McLaren, vice-president of the Phoenix Company, wrote: "You realize that it is difficult to note direct results from advertising, but in this case we know the sale by telephone was a result of the printed statement on our invoice."

The search for new methods to increase sales and widen the sales territory often overlooks the obvious means of overcoming time and distance—the telephone.

Modern long distance telephone service is not only a quick, convenient and satisfactory way to make voice-to-voice contacts with present and prospective customers—it is low in cost. You can make a voice-trip of 100 miles for about 60 cents by using day Station-to-Station service, and other distances for correspondingly small cost.

Many southern concerns are using the service to increase sales and gain good will. Perhaps we can help you make your telephone service more profitable. Call or write the telephone Business Office.

SOUTHERN BELL

Telephone and Telegraph Company

(Incorporated)

Green Favors Five-Billion-Dollar Federal Public Works Measure

A. F. of L. Support Given to Senator La Follette's Bill Authorizing $5,500,000,000 Bond Issue to Finance Large Public Works Construction Program to Provide Jobs for the Unemployed.

Washington, March 16.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, stated that the full strength of the federation would be given to the five and one-half billion dollar federal public works construction bill sponsored by Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, to relieve unemployment.

The cost of the public works would be met by the flotation of a federal bond issue.

Hearings on the bill were begun by a subcommittee of the senate committee on education.

The measure was approved by Sanford E. Thompson, Boston, president of the Thompson and Lichtner company, Inc.; Willard L. Thorp, professor of economics, Amherst college; John P. Hogan, engineer, New York City, member of the administrative board of the American Engineering council, and William N. Loucks, assistant professor of economics at the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

Work for Jobless Imperative.

Mr. Thompson said the measure was imperatively needed to "employ men who are idle, utilize capital, and from the income derived by the workers to bring back consumer purchasing and thus increase employment in industry."

"The federal government," Mr. Thorp said, "has accepted the responsibility for returning confidence to our financial structure. A vigorous public works policy would further assist in recovery by injecting life into the producing mechanism. Once recovery has begun, we can count upon the cumulative forces of increasing employment and advancing prices to carry us out of the depression.

Million Public Works Employes Lose Jobs.

Mr. Hogan estimated that public works by municipal, county and state governments, normally $2,500,000,000 a year, have been cut 35 per cent and that this loss in construction would bring unemployment to about 1,000,000 persons.

Mr. Loucks expressed the belief that the bill would stiffen the general price level and increase consumer purchasing.

Mooney's Mother Urges President To Free Her Son

Plea Left at White House Denounces Case of Famous Prisoner as "Dirty Shame."

Washington, March 9.—Mrs. Mary Mooney, 84-year-old mother of Tom Mooney, union molder, serving a life sentence in California as a result of conviction on perjured evidence of complicity in the bombing of the San Francisco Preparedness day parade of 1916, called at the White House on March 5 to ask President Hoover's help in freeing her son. She was unable to see the president and handed her appeal to Theodore Joslin, one of Hoover's secretaries. He promised to bring it to the attention of Hoover.

The appeal, which called the imprisonment of Mooney a "dirty shame" on the United States and California, was as follows:

"Mr. President—A lot of people tell me you can do nothing for my boy Tom, who has been in San Quentin prison fifteen years for a crime he did not do. They talk about the federal government not having the right to step into affairs of a state. That's just an idea. I know nothing about it. But I do know that one of the presidents before you in the White House kept Tom from the gallows. If President Wilson had not investigated the case in 1917 my boy surely would have been hung. The men President Wilson had look into the case found such clear evidence of a frame-up that the president told Gov. Stevens not to hang my son.

"Then Secretary of Labor Wilson made a further investigation and found even more sure evidence of the frame-up. What they found in this investigation is printed as a government document, the Densmore report. Maybe you have seen it. It shows how your college mate, Fiekert, made up lies to convict my son. It is a disgrace to our country and to the courts.

"And now two respected lawyers of New York City, legal experts for your Wickersham commission, have made another investigation with taxpayers' money. Of course, they found the case against Tom a mass of lies. The senate has not yet allowed that Wickersham report to be published. And you who appointed the commission have said nothing.

"Mr. President, I have come across the country to the White House as my last hope of getting Tom out of prison before I die. I am 84. I won't live much longer. You can free my boy if you want to, just as President Wilson stopped his hanging. Everybody now knows he is innocent. I don't see why you want to keep this dirty shame on your country and your state of California.

"If you are not moved by that kind of talk will you not, at least, Mr. President, listen to my plea as an old mother soon to die. The White House has been my chief hope ever since Tom was convicted, because, as I told you, the White House kept him from being killed. Now won't you please give him back to me, out of prison?"

36,000 Idle in Arkansas; Public Works Bond Issue Favored to Make Jobs

Little Rock, Ark.—The Engineers Club of Little Rock adopted a resolution favoring a $100,000 municipal bond improvement issue to provide work for the unemployed.

W. A. Rooksbery, state labor commissioner, approved the bond issue. "All the plans that have been put into effect so far," he said, "have been to help the credit situation. There have been no plans initiated that will actually put men to work."

In addition to the local bond issue, Commissioner Rooksbery favored federal funds large enough to put five million idle to work. He said that the system of individual contributions for charity relief has proven unfair, for the reason that many of the rich but selfish will not contribute their share, and the relief work is now left to those who cannot afford to give.

Mr. Rooksbery said that there are 36,000 unemployed in Arkansas, with an annual wage loss of $61,000,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC INCREASES WORK TIME ONE DAY A MONTH

Montreal, Can.—Executives of the Canadian Pacific railway announced the reduction in working time without pay among general employes of the railway had been changed to two days a month from three days a month.

MORE ABOUT

APPROPRIATION

(Continued from First Page)

derwriting bondholders, has reached a stage of absurdity. **Business can only resume by the strengthening of the purchasing power of the underlying population, and purchasing power can be strengthened only by the arrival of jobs.** In times such as these, it is an accepted practice that government agencies can best lead in the supplying of jobs.

"Please bear in mind that this is needed construction; that all preliminary barriers to its accomplishment have been brushed aside; that responsibility for its needed fulfillment lies not with the treasury department, or with the executive branch of the government, but with congress—that is, with the representatives of the people, whom, it would seem, if we may point the fact out, should be anxious to remedy want and need which reaches alarming proportions."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The city council of Niagara Falls, Ontario, has adopted a resolution approving the principle of unemployment insurance and urging immediate consideration of the scheme of the Canadian federal and provincial authorities. Copies will be forwarded to Premier Bennett and the premiers of the various provinces. Copies will also be forwarded to all municipalities throughout Canada requesting their indorsement.

EAT at . . .

REX LUNCH

Rex Richey, Prop.

Reasonable Prices
Delicious Foods
Quick Service

Eighth and Cherry Sts.

The UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD are the guide posts that tell us how we can advance the cause of labor.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

B L & K R

Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver & Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic. home should be without it. Qu Safe. Sure.

PHONE YOUR NEXT ORDER

FLOWERS

. . . to . . .

"Miss Gertrude's" Flower Shop

(Member F. T. D.)

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Speaking of Cakes—

Why Bother with Baking when your Groce has a fresh supply Daily in 15 varieties o the tastiest Cakes it's possible to make— Of course they're

ERSKINE'S ROYAL CAKES

In Sizes to Suit Every Occasion

Do you know Your Union Label

Union Label of Stove Mounters

Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen

Union Label of American Federation of Musicians

Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union

Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance

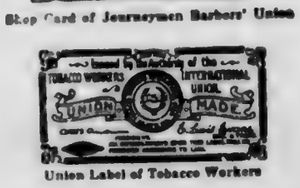
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America

Coopers' Union Label

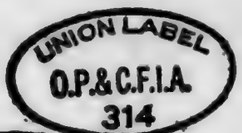
Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

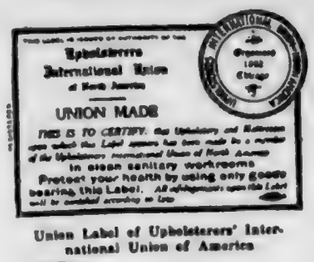
United Leather Workers Union Label



Union Label of Tobacco Workers



Eastern and General Publishers' Union Label



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

Store Card of Retail Clerks

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

Whisk Broom and Whisk Makers' Union Label

Jewelry Workers' Union Label

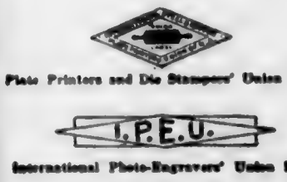
Bookbinders' Union Label

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label

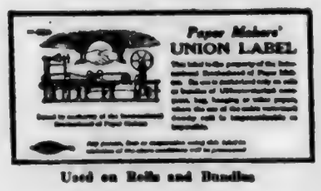
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

Brick and Clay Workers' Label

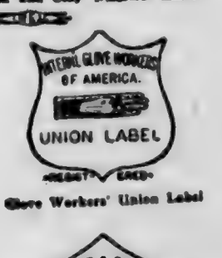
Machinists' Union Label



International Photo-Engravers' Union Label

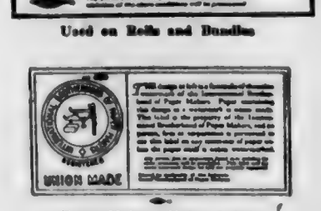


Used on Rolls and Bundles



Glove Workers' Union Label

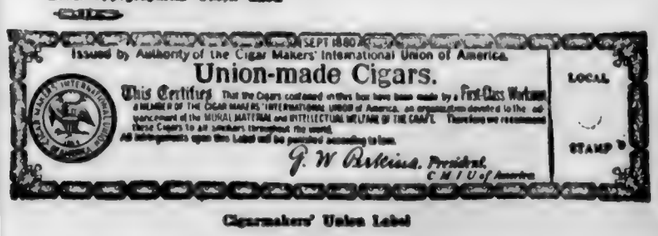
Allied Printing Trades Label



Paper Makers' Union Labels

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp

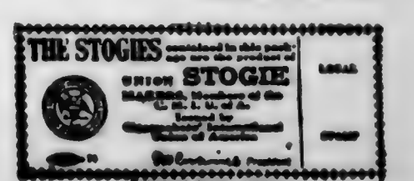
Local Typographical Union Label



Cigarmakers' Union Label

Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

Card of Union Waiters



Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, MARCH 25, 1932 | Number 48

INJUNCTION BILL DEADLY BLOW TO 'YELLOW DOG'

...asure to Kill Over Million "Slave Contracts."

...ILL FREE WORKERS FROM JUDICIAL YOKE

...ndreds of Writs Now in Effect to Be Rendered Inoperative.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

...New York City, March 23.—One ...a quarter million yellow dog con...cts will be knocked out for the ...e if and when labor's anti-in...ction bill becomes law.

...is probably will rate as the great...slaughter of contracts ever known ...human history. It will free more ...n and women from bondage than ...e were freed at one stroke in all ...rld history.

...s a matter of fact the number ...obably will be greater than a mil...n and a quarter. It may run a mil...n and a half or even two millions. ...n P. Frey's careful computation ...1928 put the number of yellow dog ...ntracts at a million and a quarter ...Frey believes the number has in...ased materially since then.

Injunctions Made Toothless.

...More than that, the new measure ...ll upset and up-end the whole legal ...ucture built up by employers ...ough the courts.

...Injunctions by the hundreds will go ...o the ash can, as far as their ef...veness is concerned. Little has ...n said about the sweeping destruc...n of these measures of restraint ...enslavement, but the destruction ...ll be enormous. The nation will, ...h one stroke of a pen, reverse its ...ole structure relating to the legal ...ations of employers and workers ...d to the legal relations between the ...er and workers.

To Continue on Books.

...Lawyers who have been consulted ...r this explanation of the future ...ail of the hordes of existing per...ent injunctions:

...The courts will regard them as ...aving in existence and as a mat...r of legal record they will continue ...the books.

...But alleged violations will be tried ...der the new law and the new law ...ll nullify the penalties, so there ...ll be no offense and the injunctions ...ll be mere dead letters to clutter ...e records. The life of these an...ent pests, remnants of an outworn ...ndition, will be shells without life, ...ws without force. They will be, ...rtunet, dead, gone to some dark and ...ty Valhalla of relics of man's ...dulity to man.

Bill Goes to Hoover.

...Washington, March 23.—Following ...conference report on labor's anti...unction bill, congress on March 18 ...the measure to President Hoover. ...hen Senator Norris, of Nebraska, ...or of the bill and chairman of ...e conferees, called the report be...e the senate, Senator Bingham, of ...nnecticut, inquired whether the con...ss had yielded to the house in ex...pting prohibition cases from con...pt cases designated in the bill as ...ed by the senate.

...Senator Norris explained that pro...ition cases are not affected by the ...nguage in the bill, though origi...ly all contempt cases had been in...ded.

...Organized labor is rejoicing over ...s victory for the bill, which came ...the end of a 14-year fight for leg...tion to curb the injunction.

...It is the general view that victory ...the bill ranks ahead of anything ...at has been gained since Woodrow ...lson signed the La Follette sen...tion act, although some incline to ...ld it, in point of importance, from ...e signing of the Clayton act.

...The Clayton act brought relief for ...a time years, until the supreme ...urt began to pull its teeth," said ...ank Morrison, secretary of the A. ...of L.

...Will not this new freedom give ...new impetus to organizing work?" ...Secretary Morrison was asked.

...In my opinion it will," he said. ...I think this will be particularly true, I ...ink, in the case of the miners, ...ere organization work in some ...ields has been absolutely forbidden ...by court decree."

W. C. BIRTHRIGHT GUEST OF CENTRAL BODY MONDAY EVE

Letter from W. C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Barbers' International union, contains the information that he will arrive in Chattanooga Monday morning, and he will, of course, be invited to address Central Body Monday night.

Mr. Birthright will attend the four-states labor conference which meets at Meridian, Miss., April 4, 5 and 6.

Paul J. Aymon and W. E. Cheek, president and secretary, respectively, of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, will also attend the Meridian conference.

Close to 300,000 Put Back on Job By Work Drive

Business Shows Slight Improvement as Nation-Wide Campaign to Re-employ Million Workers Enters Sixth Week.

Washington, March 23.—Verging on the 300,000 mark of workers placed since the drive opened, the war against depression, united action for employment campaign, entered its sixth week with a slight betterment in business shown in several parts of the country. The campaign is under the direction of the Amerigan Legion, American Federation of National Advertisers and the legion auxiliary.

Railroads, the textile industry and some other manufacturing industries have shown a slight increase in business. Manufacturing in San Francisco showed an employment gain of 3.8 per cent and a gain in pay rolls of 3.2, according to reports from that city.

The Big Four railroad has added men to its shop force at Anderson, Ind., and the New York Central lines has added to its workers at its shops in Malone, N. Y. The Rutland railroad and the Missouri Pacific have also increased their forces.

In Connecticut a state-wide organization s being perfected to be the fifth of a series of regional and state offices of the campaign to be opened throughout the country to handle the job-getting problems of the drive. Albert E. Lavery, of Fairfield, vice-president of the Bridgeport Hydraulic company, has accepted the chairmanship of the Connecticut campaign. He will hold a meeting or leading citizens. Arthur J. Wallace, of Greenwich, president of the State Federation of Labor, is a member of the committee.

Reports to Matthew Woll, chairman of the labor division, show that organized labor over the country has joined whole-heartedly in the campaign to help find a million jobs for a million workers. In some parts of the south central trade unions have to battle against a horde of transients who work at any job and for any wage, disorganizing scales and working conditions.

New York City, March 23.—With the battle cry, "Back to the pay rolls," in the war against depression being conducted by the American Legion, American Federation of Labor, Association of National Advertisers and legion auxiliary, workers are beginning to "get a break," statistics at the headquarters of the campaign, Hotel Biltmore, show.

When the campaign entered its fifth week of the colossal drive, approximately 240,000 jobless had been placed on a wage-earning basis, representing 1,329 communities in forty-four states.

Organized labor over the country has been heart and soul in the work of finding a million jobs for a million workers, and local unions and central bodies are strongly represented on various committees and in many instances are taking the lead in the work. In San Francisco, the Central Labor union and the legion organized the city and the first day collected $39,000 as part of a fund to pay wages for "made" work for the unemployed.

According to "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic newsletter, published by the Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, "not a single increase and almost 300 cuts were listed by employers, unions and municipal governments for the month ending Dec. 16, 1931. Preliminary estimates for January indicated an even more accelerating trend."

BUILDING TRADES OFFICERS ASKED TO CONFER SUNDAY WITH CENTRAL BODY BOARD

Paul J. Aymon, representative of the American Federation of Labor, Thursday asked The Labor World to issue a call for a qualified representative of each and every building trades organization in the city to meet with the executive board of Chattanooga Trades and Labor council Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Central Labor hall.

Mr. Aymon requests that the secretary or president of each building trades union, or both, attend the meeting without fail, as important matters in connection with the new postoffice building are to be discussed and acted upon.

Food For Thought

The following excerpts from two public addresses delivered recently by prominent citizens of Chattanooga are calculated to challenge the thoughtful consideration of every citizen, high or low.

Dr. Alexander Guerry, president of the University of Chattanooga and a leader in civic and cummunity life, is speaking on "College and Freedom of Thought," and the quotations are incidental to a discussion of the relation of freedom of thought and speech in the college to our social and politicial order.

The quotations from an address by City Judge Martin A. Fleming are taken from a more or less general discussion of political and economic conditions, nationally and locally.

They are here reprinted as indicating the trend of thought among students of economics, and the growing conviction among fair-minded citizens of all groups that the present state of affairs is unsound and is leading toward destruction of our American institutions.

In a radio address delivered over station WDOD last Wednesday night, Dr. Guerry said:

"* * * Tenement houses, slums and shacks not fit for human habitation, disfigure our cities or countryside. Unemployment, hunger and suffering are around him (the average citizen). These have been more apparent and more widespread since the severe depression, but they were all too present before the blow of business adversity struck the world. Misery, crime, ignorance and serious economic adjustments are evident in the social order. Lives broken instead of given a fair chance by economic pressure or by their own mistakes to a sort of bonded peasantry, impress him with irony and cruelty of life. He views unhappiness where there could be happiness, discontent where there could be peace, chaos where there could be orderly progress.

"Such conditions seem unnecessary to the intelligent citizen. Surely a sensible people can work out a better social order. Surely civilization is not obliged to be scarred with crime, misery, poverty, disease, unemployment and cruelty. It is not an impossible task to make changes even though gradually, yet definitely, for a happier and finer civilization. As a matter of fact, it is the only sensible thing to do and he will attempt it. * * *"

Speaking, last Sunday morning, at the open forum being conducted at the Ochs Memorial temple, Judge M. A. Fleming said:

"* * * I find that there are only two cheap articles in American life—wages and human life. Several of Chattanooga's leading industries are now paying their help at the rate of 8 cents an hour. A man working at a salary rate of 8 cents an hour can, if he works twelve hours a day and doesn't take off any time for lunch, earn the paltry sum of 96 cents a day. If the policemen and firemen will be scared and intimidated by this unseen force trying to reduce their salaries, it will not be long before they will be working for 8 cents an hour.

"I have made a fairly thorough investigation and I do not find that there has been any reduction in interest on bank notes, real estate notes, on medicine, doctors' bills and most all of the necessities of life.

"A reduction of the laborer's wages would be denying him the right to live and supply his family with food and clothing, denying him a right to give them a simple education. I can't figure out why he should have a wage cut. Labor is prior to and independent of capital; capital is the fruit of labor. Labor and the poor have taken every knock on the chin and are still taking it, but the chin and the heart of the American citizen have gone the limit. Labor made capital possible and has taken its burdens so capital will have to exert itself and pay for its ride.* * *"

Green Sends McGrady and Tracy To Represent A. F. of L. at Murder Trial of Kentucky Miners

Washington, March 23.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, delegated Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor, and Edward J. Tracy, a Washington attorney, to be his special representatives at the trial in Harlan, Ky., of William Turnblazer and other miners on the charge of murder in connection with the labor controversy last year between the coal miners and the coal operators.

They will confer with and assist Senator Robison, of Kentucky, counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, who is in charge of the defense.

Mr. Turnblazer is president of District No. 19 of the United Mine Workers of America, with headquarters at Jellico, Ky.

The trial opened on March 21.

President Green was informed that the coal operators of Harlan county had placed an assessment of 2 cents per ton on all coal mined in that county, the fund to be used to convict the coal miners on murder charges which organized labor and other well informed citizens believe to have no foundation of fact.

The coal operators and the prosecuting authorities have endeavored to create the impression that the coal miners under indictment are communists and engaged in efforts to overthrow fundamental American institutions. This propaganda is designed to prejudice possible jurors against the defendants and thus secure convictions unwarranted by the facts.

It was pointed out that those familiar with the Kentucky coal miners and the membership of the United Mine Workers of America know this charge of communism and radicalism to be absolutely false.

McGrady and Tracy will remain in Harlan and will keep President Green fully informed of the proceedings.

New Hotel Picketed At Formal Opening

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Union pickets patroled the sidewalks around the new $4,000,000 26-story Oklahoma Biltmore hotel when it was formally opened with a dinner-dance attended by 500 persons.

The pickets carried signs proclaiming the hotel unfair to organized labor. The Biltmore was built entirely on the "open shop" plan and the hotel service is non-union.

AMERICANS ORDERED TO LEAVE RUSSIA, UNITED PRESS SAYS

Moscow—Several hundred Americans who came to the Union of Soviet Social Republics looking for jobs and other benefits of the communist state were informed that they must leave the country without delay, according to information given out by the United Press headquarters here.

The government, it was stated, has decided suddenly on tightening its regulations affecting foreigners.

Inadequate Pay, Idleness, Called Big Crime Causes

National Probation Association Reports Lack of Job Security Largely Responsible for Criminal Record in 1931.

Washington, March 23.—Unemployment, low wages, haphazard work, "blind-alley" jobs, lack of vocational guidance and lack of proper recreational facilities are cited as important factors contributing to crime in 1931, by the National Probation Association's Year Book.

The National Probation association is an association made up of juvenile court judges, probation officers, psychiatrists, criminologists, and others interested in the treatment and prevention of crime in the United States.

"Economic stability and security," states the year book, "are two of the greatest safeguards to orderly life. The experiences encountered in 1931 have not only made social workers, business men an deconomists conscious of the havoc which lack of security can bring to all classes but have made them realize that something must be done to eliminate widespread unemployment in the future. Unemployment and inadequate wages are paid for by each community in terms of dependency, delinquency, disease and related social problems."

Lack of sufficient regular family income to insure health and at least a minimum of decency and comfort are cited first in a list of causes contributing largely to crime and delinquency last year.

Pity the lot of woman. All she can do is marry you, nag you, divorce you, and then set you in the coop for not paying her a pension the rest of her life.

FORBES TO SPEAK AT OPEN FORUM SUNDAY MORNING

George Forbes, vice-president of the Tennessee Federation of Post Office Clerks, and otherwise active in local and state labor circles, will be the speaker at the open forum at Ochs Memorial temple Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Leaders in all walks of life have been on the forum programs, and the discussions have become increasingly interesting, with a corresponding increase in attendance.

Mr. Forbes' subject will be "Labor's Part in American Civilization." Trades unionists, it is announced, are especially invited to attend.

Drastic Pay Cut Forces Walkout Of 5,000 Miners

Southern Ohio Operators Declare They Will Have No Dealings With Union and Wil Stand by "Open Shop."

Nelsonville, O., March 23.—Forced to act by a 25 per cent reduction in wages, more than 5,000 miners in the Hocking Valley, Sunday Creek and other coal fields in southern Ohio are on strike and are making a courageous and determined fight. The attitude of the coal operators, who hide behind the time-worn argument of unfair competition from Kentucky and West Virginia, has caused much suffering throughout the district and appeals have been made to Gov. George White to intercede and compel the operators to meet in conference with the miners to discuss a decent wage agreement.

The miners were almost a unit in striking against the wage cut. The men walked out when the operators in the Hocking Valley field attempted to put into effect a uniform wage scale of $3 a day and 38 cents a ton for loaders. Gov. White, upon the refusal of the coal operators to take part in a conference, sent representatives into the coal fields to investigate the situation and to report to him, with a view to mapping out a program for relief for some of the destitute families of the miners.

Coal operators of the district have adopted a bull-headed attitude founded upon the tactics of non-union operators in West Virginia and Kentucky. Officials of the Sunday Creek Coal company, the New York Coal company and the Stalter-Essex Coal company, after refusing to meet with the miners, issued a statement in which they said:

"We will have no dealings with the United Mine Workers of America and we positively will not meet representatives of this group. Continuation of the strike will mean total abandonment of several properties in the district. We are making this statement so our employes will understand that our position is unchanged and that no deviation from the open-shop policy will be considered."

The district officials of the United Mine Workers have issued an official circular, setting forth the facts in the strike situation and expressing the entire willingness of the miners to meet the operators in joint conference to work out a wage scale and working conditions that will be fair to both sides.

Illinois Coal Opeators Reject Union Demands

Chicago.—At a joint conference of operators and coal miners here, the operators refused the renewed demands of the Illinois Miners' union for an increase in the basic wage scale. A subcommittee of nine operators and nine union representatives was delegated to negotiate a contract to replace the present one, expiring March 31.

At the first meeting of the subcommittee, it was agreed that William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor and joint arbitrator for Illinois miners and operators, should sit in the conference without a vote.

Lady Harrison—You're the fifth beggar today that has asked me for something to eat. There are too many of you walking the streets these days.

Dusty Dan—I agrees wid you, ma'am. Since we've had unemployment everyone thinks they can do our kind of work and dey joins our profession.

BIG INTERESTS BACKING FIGHT FOR WILKERSON

Labor Heads Charge Misrepresentation.

"GANGLAND" TALK IS "SMOKE SCREEN"

Friends of Injunction Judge Declared to Be Concealing Facts.

Washington, March 23.—Branding as "false and misleading propaganda" the charge made by supporters of Judge James H. Wilkerson that "Gangdom" is back of the fight which is being made in the senate to prevent the confirmation of the judge as a member of the U. S. circuit court, the entire American labor movement presented its side of the story in a statement addressed to Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate subcommittee considering the Wilkerson case.

Wilkerson's nomination is being fought by labor on the ground that he has been guilty of outrageous abuses of judicial power and has shown extreme bias against organized labor, notably in the drastic injunction issued against the striking railroad shopmen in 1922 and in injunctions issued against the Chicago Musicians' union.

The principal statement was drafted and signed by the chief executives of twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations, representing more than a million transportation workers in this country and Canada. President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, gave a brief, but most emphatic indorsement of the position of the railroad men.

False Propaganda Charged.

"It is clear," said Mr. Green, "that the interests which are backing Judge Wilkerson are endeavoring to throw out a smoke screen to conceal the real issue.

"Charges of the gravest character have been presented against Judge Wilkerson. Those charges have not been met. Instead, the charge is made that opposition to Judge Wilkerson is prompted by the denizens of 'gangland,' but not a scintilla of evidence is produced to sustain that allegation.

"In the circumstances, it is inconceivable that the subcommittees or the senate itself will be influenced by this false and misleading propaganda."

Tribune Charges Scored.

The letter which the twenty-one chiefs of the railroad labor organizations forwarded to Senator Borah said in part:

"We are addressing you as the authorized spokesman of more than a million American railroad workers. We regret that it was impossible for you to arrange for a meeting of the subcommittee so we might appear in person, present the statement which we are embodying in this communication, and subject ourselves to such cross-examination as the members of the committee might see fit to make.

"We are willing to resent, and do hope to thoroughly expose, libelous propaganda inspired by the Chicago 'Tribune' in connection with the nomination of Judge James H. Wilkerson for a place on the U. S. Circuit court, a matter which is now pending before your committee.

"While this false and misleading propaganda originated with the 'Tribune,' it has been vigorously spread by other supporters of Judge Wilkerson, through newspaper interviews and, perhaps, to a more limited extent, by testimony presented to this committee.

Coercion of Senate Sought.

"The object of the propaganda is to coerce the senate into confirming Judge Wilkerson regardless of the fact that up to this moment the grave charges presented against him have not been refuted. In fact, so far as we know, no attempt has been made to answer some of the most serious of those charges.

"So far as these railroad labor organizations are concerned, some weeks ago they presented through their chief counsel, Donald R. Richberg, of Chicago, their reasons for opposing the confirmation of Judge Wilkerson. We unreservedly affirm

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter IV
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part IX

II. Jesus' Social Opportunism

Everywhere about us life is carried on along the lines of organizations, schemes, majorities, by and through agencies, etc. Every phase of our life has its "official representatives," its chosen and inspired spokesmen—our religion, fraternal orders, political parties, educational institutions, yes, even the social circles in which we move has its "leaders." An individual under our system of life represents nothing—seldom anybody, not even himself. He speaks for nobody—if he dares do so there are "official" spokesmen who can repudiate him if needs be. Thus individual thinking, one of the most vital things in life, is to a degree frowned upon.

WM. L. MOSS

We have forced life into certain grooves or channels, made of it in impersonal piece of social machinery and compelled the individual to become little more than a well-oiled cog in this vast complex machine. Individual initiative must always be along certain lines for the average human being, and always our lives must be in harmony at all times with the general trend of life as lived by the majority.

Character, on which Jesus laid so much stress in the Sermon on the Mount as the cornerstone of the individual Christian life, is almost entirely wanting in this "progressive" day. One need only be honest enough to keep out of jail. Once one goes to jail it is really no disgrace nor does it prove his lack of character.

We are heartily in favor of charity only so long as the other fellow is being made to foot the bill. We believe in reform only so long as someone else is being reformed—not us. We believe in right triumphing only so long as we are the beneficiaries or when it does not interfere with our lives if the other fellow is the party who will benefit. Our interpretation of life is from the narrowest view possible—we do not cultivate the capacity, which Jesus possessed in such abundance, of looking beyond the limits of our own special interests and perceiving our life's relations to the great world over which hovers the spirit of the Father nor do we see our lives as a part of the movement which He directs and which we call the Divine plan.

RUN-DOWN and WEAK

"I began taking Cardui when in a weakened, run-down condition," writes Mrs. F. S. Perrit, of Wesson, Miss. "I took one bottle, and I seemed to improve so much that I sent for six bottles. After I had taken the six bottles, I seemed entirely well.

"Before I took Cardui, I was nervous, restless, blue and out of heart. I felt depressed all the time. After I took Cardui, all this disappeared.

"I gave my daughter Cardui and it helped to relieve irregular . . ."

This medicine has been used by women for over 50 years. E-170

Take **CARDUI** Helps Women to Health

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

Industrial "Benevolence" Unmasked

The following editorial from Labor, Washington organ of the standard rail organizations, is reprinted by request of a local rail union official, who expressed the desire that members of all craft unions should read and digest its significance:

Industrial despotism lost its "benevolent" mask at the Ford plant in Dearborn recently, and the mass production which makes a few men billionaires and leaves the mass of producers on the edge of starvation was shown in all its cruel stupidity.

Some 3,000 jobless men marched out of Detroit to the Ford plant to ask for work. The Detroit police had no trouble with them; a newspaper photographer describes them as a "jolly crowd."

They came to the Kingdom of Dearborn where Henry Ford holds sway. The Dearborn police greeted them with gas bombs, turned the fire hose on them in some of the bitterest weather seen this winter. The chief of Ford's private army of detectives tried to run the marchers down in an automobile, and then the police fired. Four of the marchers were killed, and 20 or more injured.

The crowd was unarmed—the casualty list proves that. The marchers were hit by bullets; the police received in return only hand-thrown stones and chunks of frozen mud.

Henry Ford has made one of the greatest fortunes of all time, largely by the aid of just such men as he met with gas bombs and bullets when they asked for work. He held his workers in the grip of a despotism which he called benevolent. He spoke favorably of high wages. But under the fair seeming was utter tyranny.

He would have nothing to do with labor unions. He would tolerate no resistance to his autocratic will. He paced his men by machines that strained their nerves to the breaking point. When they had produced more cars than could be sold, he closed the plant; and when their meager savings were exhausted, he left them to be supported by the community, while from his safe retreat in Florida he made light of the problems of unemployment.

Henry Ford refused to give a dollar to help men who have helped him pile up a billion dollars; and when they came in numbers to ask for work, they were drenched and half-suffocated, and shot.

A few years ago, Ford was one of the most popular men in the country. He had carried mass production and the concentration of industrial power to its highest limits. He was hailed as the prophet of a new industrial era. Now, the mask is off. The hero of mass production is just a factory tyrant; as selfish, as stupid and as cruel as the tyrants—political and industrial—who went before him.

An effort is being made to blame the Communists for the trouble. There were as many Communists on the Detroit side of the line as on the Dearborn side; but in Detroit, the will of Henry Ford is not quite omnipotent.

Communist leaders rejoice at the row—and why not? Henry Ford's bombs and bullets and ice-water made more converts to Communism in one day than all the missionaries from Moscow could make in a year without such aid.

When trade unions are barred, revolutionary societies thrive and grow—and revolutionists do not long rely on frozen mud for weapons.

Arbitrary power is always abused; and there are just two effective checks on the arbitrary power of industrial magnates today. One is taxation that pares down their power with their incomes; and one is the labor organization that meets massed money with united numbers.

If the killing at Dearborn helps the American people to realize and act upon these truths, it will not be wholly in vain.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Democracy the world over has good reason to rejoice in the results of the German election. Though President von Hindenburg did not get a majority over his combined opponents, he missed re-election by only 160,000 votes out of a total of 39,000,000 and his victory in the second balloting in April is regarded as certain. Hitler, fascist, and Thaelmann, communist, both bitter foes of democracy and advocates of dictatorship, failed in their effort to overthrow Hindenburg, who stands for the maintenance of the German republic and the rule of the people.

It is important to remember that the great German trade unions and their political voice, the social-democratic party, supported Hindenburg and were instrumental in his virtual victory. They enrolled in the "iron front" of enemies of fascism and communism and succeeded in holding Germany for democracy.

In Germany, as in the United States and other democratic nations, organized labor stands firmly against dictatorship of any kind.

* * *

In his book, "The Menace of Overproduction—Its Causes, Extent and Cure," Dr. Virgil Jordan, economist of the McGraw-Hill company, says:

"It is hard to see why anybody should suffer from having too much in a world where a great deal of want is found everywhere at all times. But in this society in which serving human needs is still secondary and incidental to making money, feast and famine are constant companions or always close on each other's heels."

Dr. Jordan means that there is no reason for want in a land of plenty, which is a thought that is daily gaining ground. If industrial and political leaders do not take cognizance of the growth of this opinion and act wisely and with decision, they will have no one to blame but themselves if they find themselves thoroughly repudiated and discredited.

* * *

When it is considered that a railroad train has run more than five million miles in nine years and has been "on time" 95.6 per cent, it seems like a good record for "punctuality" and "attendance" and speaks well for railroad men's devotion to duty.

The Capitol Limited of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad has made this record since it was first put in service on May 18, 1923, between Washington and Chicago, a distance of 786 miles in each direction, or 1,572 miles round trip.

Similarly, the National Limited has an "on time" record of 97.2 per cent in more than four and a quarter million miles run since it was inaugurated seven years ago on April 26, 1925, between Washington and St. Louis, 890 miles, or 1,780 miles round trip.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

The supreme authority of the American Federation of Labor is its annual convention, and this assembly is made up of delegates chosen from national and international unions affiliated with it as well as from state, central and local trades unions. In addition to attending to the routine convention matters this yearly gathering of Federation delegates elects the national officers who form the executive council which guides its administrative affairs.

In order that the Federation may not be so inclusive as a central organization that it becomes paralyzed through inability to function properly because of its tremendous size, it is divided into five departments, namely, the Building Trades, Metal Trades, Mining, Railroad Employes and Union Label Trades. Funds of the Federation, which in reality is made of these five separate departments, are derived from a per capita tax on the membership of the trade over which each department has supervision. Each of the above departments is delegated its own autonomous sphere of activity. For example, the miners' union does not attempt to meddle in nor control the union label activities of, say, the boot and shoemakers' union, which belongs to the Union Label Trades Department of the Federation. Nor do the printers, for instance, who are members of the Union Label Trades department, attempt to take the lead in the settlement of a controversy between, say, the metal trades union and their employers. The only time when the activities of different departments make contact is when the Federation itself calls for concerted action. Until then, the unions of each trades department in the Federation apply themselves solely to their own problems, but always on the alert to cooperate with other departments when requested to do so either by the Federation or departmental officials.

Here's a good one from the lips of a well-known merchant: "The sale is never closed until the customer is so well satisfied that he tries to sell the product to someone else."

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

Knowledge Is Power.

Tommy was fond of squeezing tooth paste out of his shiny new tube. His mother, finding it necessary to limit the amount to the purpose in view, warned him one morning not to take too much.

Tommy—How much may I take?

Mother—Oh, a little bit, about the size of a bean.

Tommy gave the tube a tremendous pinch and out shot a long ribbon of paste.

Mother—Tommy! Is that the size of a bean?

Tommy—Sure, Mom. This is a string bean.

* * *

Henry—How sweet of you to back that horse because it had the same name as mine!

Jacob—It had the same habts, too. It got there half an hour late!

* * *

Wise—When was tennis first mentioned in the Bible?

Otherwise—You've aced me.

Wise—When Joseph first served in Pharoah's court.

* * *

The Six Ages of Women.

Five
Fifteen
Twenty-five
Twenty-five
Twenty-five
Twenty-five

* * *

A woman's favorite sport is shopping for things she knows she can't afford—a man's is doing things he suspects he ought not to do. . . Maybe some of the flappers kiss so much now, before they're married, because they see how few mother gets. . . If wives and stenographers would only co-operate, no man would have a chance to get far from the dotted line between his desk and his doormat. . . Apparently, no girl of today plans to remain married long enough to "get into a rut" or let any man become a positive habit with her.

* * *

Wife (on their return from the party)—Do you realize what you did?

Husband—No; but I'll admit it was wrong. What was it?

* * *

Amos—Why so sad?

John—I am insolvent.

Amos—How much have you made over to your wife?

John—Nothing.

Amos—How much money have you invested abroad?

John—Not a penny.

Amos—Man alive! You are not insolvent—you are ruined.

* * *

Agnes—Isn't it remarkable how Alice keeps her age?

Clara—Yes, she hasn't changed it for ten years.

* * *

Nervous Suitor—I've come to see your sister.

Little Brother—She's been expecting you.

Nervous Suitor (beaming)—Ah! that's good. Here's a quarter for you. How do you know she's been expecting me?

Little Brother—She's gone out!

* * *

"The bride," says a Detroit society item, "was attired in a suit of tan."

* * *

When a gold digger starts chasing after a Scotchman, she gets a good run for her money. . . When the meek inherit the earth, their hardest problem will be trying to collect rent from the unmeek. . . Every now and then we come across a house-to-house salesman who is so rude we don't know whether to slam the door in his face, or to slam his face with the door. . . Leap year doesn't signify that girls should jump at conclusions. . . Flattering a man is like after-dinner speaking. The whole thing depends on knowing when to stop.

Story of Power Trust "Greed" Told to the Senate by Wagner

By GEORGE L. KNAPP in "Labor"

Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, told the senate last week how the federal power commission, created to preserve the rights of the American people in American streams, has refused even to listen to the application of an American city for a tiny portion of the water of the Niagara river.

It is a story of greed and gall almost unparalleled; the power commission and the power trust working hand-in-glove to complete a monopoly on the great boundary stream, and keep the city of Lockport, N. Y., from building a publicly-owned plant.

"Out of all the vast flood which pours down the gorge of the Niagara river," said Senator Wagner, "the United States is permitted a daily diversion of not more than 20,000 cubic feet per second. That limitation is contained in the treaty of May 13, 1910, between the United States and Great Britain.

Trust Grabs Water.

"Of this total sum, 19,725 cubic feet are held by the Niagara Falls Power company, under license No. 16, issued by the federal power commission. The remaining 275 cubic feet per second were, until recently, covered by license No. 15, held by a group of licensees."

Having secured 98.63 per cent of the American share of the waters of Niagara, the power trust decided to take in the other 1.37 per cent—the 275 cubic feet covered by license No. 15. This was mainly a matter of "inducing" the holders of that license to give it up. In May, 1928, the holders of No. 15 surrendered it to the power commission, which could then grant this water to any applicant complying with the law.

If the company had not been quite so greedy, it might have finished the deal at once. But the federal power act provides that the government may take over the project when the license expires by paying the net cost of that project.

So, to "gyp" Uncle Sam when the time came, and, meanwhile, to furnish an excuse for high power rates, the company filed a statement of its "costs" in securing the release of this 275 cubic feet of water per second, but the commission refused to accept it.

This, it should be remarked, was under the old power commission, before Bonner was brought east from California to make things easy for the power trust. William V. King, chief accountant of the commission, and Charles A. Russell, solicitor, were responsible for blocking this attempt to pad the "valuation."

Senator Wagner told the senate the story in detail. Here, it is enough to say that, while the dispute about costs continued, the commission gave the company a temporary permit, which later was renewed. This permit, on the most liberal interpretation, expires the last day of August, this year. January 9, the city of Lockport, N. Y., filed an application for this water.

"There was but one narrow question before the commission," said Senator Wagner, "namely, was the city of Lockport entitled to be heard?"

The city of Lockport was not heard. The commission held that the Niagara company had preempted this 275 cubic feet per second, although it had not complied with the law by filing a statement of expenses which the commission could accept. It had failed to comply with the law in other respects.

"The policy of the federal power act to grant preferences to municipalities is being thwarted," declared Senator Wagner.

"The senate ought not to let this matter rest where it is. We should at least become aware of the policy laid down in the decision of the commission. If we choose to approve the commission's policy, let us do so deliberately. If we disapprove it we ought to take action before the present decision congeals into precedent and precipitates into vested rights."

Story of Two Countries.

Charles A. Russell, former solicitor of the commission but summarily "fired" when the new commissioners took office, is representing the city of Lockport, and has filed suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia to mandamus the commission to hear the application of Lockport. The case will be heard in March.

It only remains to note the very different results of Niagara water in the two countries which it divides.

On the Canadian side, it has been used to build up the greatest public enterprise in the world, the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, which sells current for domestic use at an average of less than two cents per kilowatt hour.

On the United States side, it has been used to build up one of the greatest units of the power trust, to add to vast fortunes, including that of Andrew Mellon; while the average cost of current for domestic use in the part of New York corresponding to Ontario in nearness to Niagara Falls is seldom less than five cents per kilowatt hour.

Union Men on Wisconsin Jobless Insurance Body

Madison, Wis.—Selection of an advisory committee to the Wisconsin industrial commission on unemployment insurance was announced by A. J. Altmeyer, commission secretary.

The committee consists of three representatives of the employers, three representatives of labor and a representative of the commission. The labor representatives are: Henry Ohl, Jr., Milwaukee, president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; Jacob Friedrich, Milwaukee labor leader, and Fred G. Gastrow, Madison, legislative counsel for the Wisconsin council of carpenters.

The committee has the right to arrange for the representation of other interests on the advisory group if necessary.

The committee will discuss with the industrial commission the general plan of procedure in administering the state unemployment insurance law, which becomes compulsory July 1, 1933, if by that time 175,000 Wisconsin workers are not employed under satisfactory voluntary insurance plans.

SOVIET UNION STOPS HIRING AMERICAN SKILLED WORKERS

New York.—The Amtorg Trading corporation, official agency of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, stated that despite announcements that at present American mechanics are not engaged for work in the soviet union, thousands of applications continue to pour into the office.

Officials of the corporation said the cessation for the time being of hiring American skilled workers for soviet industries is due to the temporary shortage of living quarters.

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Veal Legs, lb. 14½c
Dressed Hens, 3 to 6 lbs., lb. 22c
Dressed Fryers, 2 lb. each, lb. 35c
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For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first take a stand on the sales tax?

A.—In 1921, when the convention held that year denounced the sales tax, as an attempt to shift the burden of taxation from those best able to pay it to the masses of the people. Labor has continued to fight the sales tax and is opposing proposals for such a tax in the present congress.

* * *

Q.—What has been declared an American Federation of Labor axiom?

A.—The 1915 convention set forth this as an A. F. of L. axiom: "What is worth having is worth struggling for."

* * *

Q.—Where and when was the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International union organized?

A.—In New York City, in 1901, as the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America.

Deserve better working conditions by aiding other workers to secure them. Demand the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD.

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Volunteer State Life Insurance Company
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Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

Norris Predicts Wilkerson's Defeat

Washington, March 23.—The senate will reject the nomination of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson as circuit court of appeals judge for the Chicago district, Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, predicted on March 15.

Organized labor has strongly protested against Wilkerson's nomination, charging that he has shown extreme bias against organized workers, in the drastic injunction issued against the railroad shopmen in 1922 and in other labor injunction cases. President Hoover is backing Wilkerson and recently praised his record in connection with the sentencing to jail of "Al" Capone, notorious Chicago racketeer and gang leader.

BORAH DENIES RETARDING SENATE ACTION ON WILKERSON

Washington.—Denial that the senate judiciary subcommittee was delaying action on the nomination of Judge James H. Wilkerson, of Chicago, to the federal circuit court was made in the senate by Senator Borah, chairman of the subcommittee.

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, chairman of the senate judiciary committee, predicted the rejection of the nomination. Organized labor opposed the confirmation of Wilkerson because of his drastic injunctions against labor in the railway shopmen's strike of 1922 and against the musicians' union.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

By E. E. CROSBY

Dyche sends in an old Park Row song "of the days when electricians did not have to sneak in the back way."

Heretix:

"'Twas the night before payday, and all through my jeans
I hunted in vain for the price of beans—
Forward, turn forward, O Time, in thy flight,
Make it tomorrow, just for tonight."

* * *

It seems since it was brought out that L. L. Lowe was so successful with his "courting" that Perry Howard has been induced to try it. Luck to you, Perry, but don't believe you are as fast as L. L.

* * *

I am able to report that Brother McDaniels is still a school boy. Hope he gets a good report card.

* * *

Frank Krugg is busy these last several days. Hope he don't eat up all the profit.

* * *

Grady McArthur and J. H. Lofty just simply can't give up and are still hanging out on the corner of Seventh and Cherry streets. Better stay away from the fire plug, Dutch.

* * *

Boys, the next regular meeting will be held April 6. Come one, come all.

Will soon be time to hear Jesse Clark bragging on his garden, as he always stands the crowd down that his is the best one in the south.

* * *

I think I saw Ed Carroll up to the automobile show and would you believe it he was talking about buying that $16,500 car. How can you imagine such a thing.

* * *

What has become of those electricians who use to go around bragging about how much overtime they had got in?

* * *

If anyone sees Fred Simon be sure and tell him that the price on automobile tags comes down a step the first of the month.

* * *

Hurrah, happy days are here again. I just saw Perry Howard and he extends an invitation to us all to come out to his house if we want red-worms. Boys, we all know spring is here. Let's get going.

* * *

Well, boys, I have not been around to see many of you the last several days, but it's nothing serious; just planting my garden.

* * *

Dyche seems to have the spring fever, or maybe the baseball fever. Just a-wondering which.

GREEN URGES FEDERAL CONTROL OF BITUMINOUS COAL INDUSTRY

Tells Senate Committee 1931 Convention of A. F. of L. Endorsed Principles of Davis-Kelly Bill—Mine Workers' Attorney Declares Measure Protects Both Miners and Operators.

Washington, March 23.—The strength of the organized labor movement was given to the Davis-Kelly bill creating a bituminous coal commission to regulate and control interstate commerce in coal by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Henry Warrum, attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, and representatives of the twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations, at the second session of the senate subcommittee to consider the measure.

The subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator Hatfield, of West Virginia, was told by President Green that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the 1931 convention of the federation unanimously supported the principles underlying the bill.

He submitted the resolution adopted by the convention, which declared that the scheme of the bill is to end ruthless competition and the wasting of our national coal resources by regulating the industry on the basis of its interstate commerce characteristics.

Benefits to Labor.

The benefits to the miners after the bill's enactment would still be determined by conference and bargaining through provisions which nullify the yellow dog contract and enable the mine workers to exercise their constitutional rights of free speech and assembly and their inherent right to affiliate with a trade union for the mutual benefit of all employed in bituminous coal mining.

Warrum Finds Bill Constitutional.

Mr. Warrum discussed the constitutionality of the federal regulation of coal mining contained in the Davis-Kelly bill. He declared that congress undoubtedly has the right to regulate the coal industry under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and to confirm his position he quoted from the legal report prepared by the United States coal commission in 1923.

Protects Both Mine Workers and Operators.

The bill, he said, permits joint selling associations of operators to strengthen their bargaining power and to eliminate cut-throat competition. But to permit the capital side of the industry to form such combinations and leave mine labor unable to organize and subject to individual "yellow dog" wage contracts was unthinkable. The bill, therefore, requires that the marketing associations shall recognize the right of the mine workers to organize and bargain collectively through their own representatives.

Congress Has Authority to Regulate Coal Industry.

Edmund D. Campbell, an attorney of Washington, D. C., also affirmed the constitutionality of the bill and the right of congress to license and regulate corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Mr. Campbell drafted a report on constitutional questions for the United States coal commission in 1923.

Dr. Ryan Sees Increased Industrial Justice.

Dr. John A. Ryan, professor of moral theology and industrial ethics at the Catholic university, Washington, D. C., and director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare council, gave the bill his unqualified support. He believed it would be the means of securing a larger amount of justice for every one concerned with the bituminous industry, including the consumers, and especially stressed the right of trade union organization, which the bill endeavors to secure for the mine workers.

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UNION-MADE
$4 $5 and $7
Sold Exclusively in Chattanooga by
Henderson & Coleman
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Let's Get Together
And Pull Together!

UNION LABEL

What is the objection to union-labeled products?

There would appear to be some objection or else there would be greater general demand for them.

Why not go into this matter now? The time was never more propitious for cooperative effort to popularize union-labeled products. Unionists are usually willing enough to lend aid to efforts to create demand for the label representative of their own craft. Why neglect union-made products of other crafts? Other organized craftsmen are asked to see that your label is on what they purchase. Isn't it only fair to see that their labels are on what you buy?

The union label on products of any description is indisputable evidence the goods were made by union workers, in a union shop and under union conditions. This is the main point in their favor.

By purchasing union-made products with union-earned money unionists are aiding each other. If all union-earned money were spent only for union-made products there would be no enforced idleness among members of organized labor.

Argument is heard that union-labeled products are not easy to obtain. Why aren't they? It is idle to assert that dealers will refuse to stock union-made products if shown sufficient demand exists. Why not create that demand?

Once in a while unionists declare this or that nonunion product is better suited to their taste than union-made goods of a similar kind. Is taste a matter of principle? Isn't it a cultivated sense? Did the founders of organized labor consider taste when formulating the principles upon which the movement is predicated?

No unionist can justify his attitude of noncompliance or indifference unless and until he has exhausted all reasonable efforts to obtain for himself and his home products that bear the symbol of fair labor. There are, perhaps, times when a certain article is unobtainable, but a quest for it may arouse sufficient interest among dealers to make it easy to find the second time inquiry is made.

Labeled hats, shoes, cigarets and other goods are easily obtained in most sections simply because demand for them has been so great dealers have realized the wisdom of stocking them. The average merchant has slight regard for sentiment in business. He wants to handle goods that move. Move the first consignment for him and he will order the second at once.

A demand must first be created. And if organized labor does not create the demand for union-made products, who will?

United and consistent effort to create and maintain a demand for union-made products will lessen unemployment, increase wages and decrease working hours to the glory of the organized labor movement.

THE LABEL COMMITTEE
Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**
2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**
3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46719
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Ponds vs. William Ponds

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Ponds is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next May rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of March, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Tillett & Weatherford, Attys. 4-1

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by George C. Gatzel and wife, Margaret C. Gatzel, dated November 10, 1924, of record in book "Z", Volume 18, Page 507 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932.

between the hours of 10 a.m and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Numbers Seven (7) and Eight (8), Moore and Lamer Subdivision in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 60 of the Register's Office of said County. Said lots front thirty-nine (39) feet each on the North line of a thirty (30) foot unnamed Street and extend back northwardly, of uniform width, a distance of ninety-five (95) feet to the South line of Lots Numbers One (1) and Two (2) in said Subdivision.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of March, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by George C. Gatzel and wife, Margaret C. Gatzel, dated November 10, 1924, of record in book "Z", Volume 18, Page 505 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932.

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Numbers Nine (9) and Ten (10), Moore and Lanier Subdivision in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book Number Five (5), Page Sixty (60), of the Register's Office of said County. Said lots front thirty-nine (39) feet each on the South line of a thirty (30) foot unnamed Street and extend back Southwardly of uniform width a distance of ninety-five and three-tenths (95.3) feet to the North line of Lot Number Seventeen (17) in said Subdivision.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of March, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by T. M. Clemons and L. T. Prigmore, as Tenants in Common, dated March 1, 1926, of record in book "Z", Volume 19, Page 427 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

The following property located in the Southeast Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of Section Thirteen (13), Township Six (6) North, or Two (2) South, Range Three (3) West of the Basis line, Ocoee District and described as follows. Beginning at a point on the East side of the Brainerd or Parker Gap Road on the line between Mrs. Helms' property and the property hereinafter described; thence South sixty-seven (67) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes East with said line thirteen hundred six and one-tenth (1306.1) feet to the quarter section line; thence Northeastwardly with the said quarter Section line twelve hundred ninety-five and three-tenths (1295.3) feet, more or less, to the quarter section line; thence South sixty-seven (67) degrees fourteen (14) minutes East along the quarter section line three hundred twenty-two (322) feet, more or less, to a stake, thence South twenty-three (23) degrees eleven (11) minutes West twenty-two Hundred three and five-tenths (2203.5) feet, more or less, to a point four hundred (400) feet North of the Brainerd Road, said point being the Northeast corner of Grove Park Addition, plat of which is not yet of record; thence North sixty-seven (67) degrees West along the north line of said Addition fifteen hundred forty-five and four-tenths (1545.4) feet, more or less, to the East side of Brainerd Road; thence along the East side of the Brainerd Road in a Northeasterly direction nine hundred two (902) feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing forty-four (44) acres, more or less.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-15

WHITNEY SAYS WILKERSON'S INJUNCTIONS SHOULD BAR HIM FROM FEDERAL JUDGESHIP

Issued Injunctions to Establish Compulsory Work and Uses Neither Mercy Nor Justice in Interpreting the Legal Rights of Labor Declares President of Railroad Trainmen's Union.

Chicago, March 23.—A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, in a radio talk over station WCFL, gave a vigorous statement of the reasons why organized labor opposes the confirmation by the United States senate of the appointment of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, of Chicago, to the federal circuit court of appeals.

Mr. Whitney's talk was in reply to an editorial in the Chicago Tribune to the effect that Wilkerson should be confirmed because of his action as trial judge in the Capone case. The editorial also stated that labor's opposition to Wilkerson is based on the desire for revenge growing out of his injunctions in labor cases.

Antagonism to Labor.

"In labor's opposition to Judge Wilkerson," Whitney said, "there is a desire to keep from a high public office a man who many times has arbitrarily gone out of his way to pounce upon the poor working man's rights.

"As United States district judge he has shown clear antagonism to the legitimate exercise of the rights of wage-earners to organize and to act together for the protection of their common interests, which, in the industrial history of our country, too often have been trampled upon by judges who undertake to make law, rather than to interpret it fairly and in the light of the supreme written commands of the majority of the people.

Injunctions Deprived Labor of Legal Rights.

"Without notice and without any compelling reason or righteous purpose, he has issued sweeping injunctions which have deprived workers of rights confirmed in them by law.

"His criticism of labor organizations have revealed his prejudice and class conscious bias, which unfit him for promotion to a higher judicial office.

"Judge Wilkerson has attempted repeatedly to extend the authority of his court outside his jurisdiction as in the case of the notorious Daugherty injunction of 1922 and in the case in which he attempted to subpoena the president of a labor organization from outside the state of Illinois, for which action he was unanimously reversed by the United States supreme court.

Compulsory Work.

"He has attempted to deny to workers their constitutional right to refuse to work under unacceptable terms and conditions of employment.

"He has even attempted to compel men to work without a contract of employment.

"His judicial record proves his great impatience with the efforts of working men to exercise their rights or to obtain common justice at the bar over which he presides.

"To be sure, Judge Wilkerson showed admirable courage in dealing with a notorious gangster in a particular case.

"But is there any man of whom some good cannot be said?

"A man is not qualified for public office merely because he has done one, or many, good things, if by other conduct he has shown a disposition to be guided by principles which are, or will be, inimical to the best interests of the general welfare.

Lacks Mercy and Justice.

"The intense suffering which the present depression has brought to the homes of millions of working men in this country should be persuasive admonition against placing in high judicial office a man whose record proves that he is not motivated by human mercy on common justice in interpreting the legal rights of the working man."

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11410
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. W. Buster vs. Sam Vinson

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said court, in the case of W. W. Buster against Sam Vinson, sent up by said court for condemnation of land by Luther Hamby, a Justice of the Peace in said County, to satisfy a judgment of $79.34 and costs rendered July 30, 1929, by S. T. Carter, J. P., in favor of W. W. Buster against Sam Vinson, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land: Part of Lot No. 40, Lot 1, McLean Addition, size 40 x 110, fronting on Pleasant Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. The above lot is assessed to Cordelia Vinson in the Tax Assessor's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in May next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1932,

within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

4-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Fred McDowell and wife, Florence McDowell, dated September 2nd, 1929, and registered in Book T, Vol. 26, Page 60, in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the payment of seven of the purchase money notes secured by said Deed of Trust, each of said notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars; and said default having continued for more than thirty days; also having made default in the payment of taxes for 1931; and the owner and holder of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust demanding and requesting the foreclosure of said Deed of Trust to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, the remainder of which is about $1,590.00, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will on

SATURDAY, the 16th DAY OF APRIL, 1932,

within legal hours in front of the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcery for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower, and homestead, the following described real estate in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being the east half of the east 43½ feet of the west 87 feet of lots 9, 10, Block 8, Green and others subdivision of lots number 6, 7 and 8, Pursley heirs tract, in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 3, Range 4, west of the basis line, Ocoee District, as shown by Plat in Book A, Vol. 4, Page 503 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parcel of land having a frontage on the north side of East 33rd Street of 43½ feet and extending northwardly of uniform width a distance of 70 feet, being the same property heretofore conveyed to D. M. Brown and wife, Margaret Brown, by Gertie Koons and husband, I. B. Koons, by deed recorded in Book X, Vol. 19, Page 522 of said Register's office.

Said Deed of Trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be by me as Trustee only.

This 18th day of March, 1932.

4-15 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

Six-Hour Day Inquiry Approved by Hoover

Washington. — President Hoover signed the resolution passed by congress calling upon the interstate commerce commission to investigate the feasibility of establishing six hours as a basic workday for railroad employes. Eight hours is the present basic day.

The commission's report will include estimates of the cost of establishing the short day for all railway employes. The commission is also directed to determine what effect the shorter day would have on railway operation and service.

The resolution was urged by the Railroad Labor Executives' association and the American Federation of Labor, who regard reduction of hours as the only adequate method to attack unemployment caused by labor-displacing machinery.

Conferees Modify Anti-Injunction Bill

Washington.—The senate and house conferees agreed to strike from the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill a senate amendment prohibiting federal courts from issuing mandatory injunctions. With this change they agreed to present a unanimous report assuring final approval of the bill which has passed both houses.

After the adoption by the senate and house, the bill will go to President Hoover for his signature.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EMPLOYES GIVE 2,500 SUGGESTIONS YEARLY

Philadelphia, Pa.—Four years ago the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad established a bureau of new ideas to bring out suggestions from employes for various sorts of improvements in the company's transportation system.

W. W. Atterbury, president of the company, announced that the employes are turning in about 2,500 practical suggestions annually. He said the percentage of ideas accepted was 33.3 per cent in 1931, 32.9 per cent in 1930, and 19 per cent in 1929.

Union Complains Of "Speed Up" in Lawrence Mills

Efficiency Methods Adding to Already Grave Situation by Displacing Employes, Textile Workers' Organizer Charges.

Lawrence, Mass., March 23.—That "we are living in this city on a human volcano that may erupt most any time and plunge the city into another strike" was the warning contained in a letter sent to Mayor William P. White by Horace A. Riviere, general organizer of the United Textile Workers of America.

Mr. Riviere cited a full-page advertisement in a local newspaper of Feb. 24, 1931, signed by Lionel J. Noah, president of the American Woolen company, which was "a promise made to the workers and the public that the appliance of efficiency experts would be discontinued."

"Now the efficiency experts are here," Mr. Riviere charges. "Yes, back again. In the Washington mill there are fourteen of them, and a similar number in all of the mills, all busy in placing workers on the unemployed list by forcing those that remain in the employment of the corporations to do more work through an additional number of machines per worker, or else a greater revolution of speed per machine."

The general local situation is greatly aggravated by the fact that the 1,500 employes in all municipal departments have not received any pay for more than six weeks. Mayor White says the city cannot borrow money from the bankers until it is shown that all departments are "operating within the budget" adopted by the city council late in January, which contemplated a cut of 20 per cent in wages or a 20 per cent reduction in working forces or working hours. The police, firemen and school department employes have so far refused to take the cut, the operation of which is the only way that these departments can "operate within the budget."

GOVERNMENT TROOPS CALLED IN MEXICAN MINERS' STRIKE

Fresnillo, Zacatecas, Mexico.—Government troops arrived here "to preserve order" about the property of the Fresnillo corporation silver mines in the wake of a strike of 3,000 workers.

The walkout came as the result of an attempt by the company to reduce wages.

The mines are controlled by foreign capitalists.

MORE ABOUT WILKERSON

(Continued from First Page)

the position Mr. Richberg took before your committee.

"In reply to the libelous propaganda inspired by the Chicago 'Tribune' permit us to call to the attention of members of your committee a letter which Mr. Richberg addressed to you as chairman of this committee under date of Feb. 29, 1932.

Richberg Supported.

"It is impossible to add anything worth while to what Mr. Richberg said in that letter. We want you to know that as the chief executives of these railroad organizations, we are in complete accord with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Richberg.

"We want to particularly approve his suggestion that the owner of the Chicago 'Tribune,' the man who must be held responsible for this lying propaganda, should be brought before this committee. Of course, he will not be able to sustain the charges and innuendoes which he has written into his editorials. But he should not be permitted to evade the issue."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

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FLOWERS
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"Miss Gertrude's"
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(Member F. T. D.)
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Aids Digestion, Stimulates Liver Kidney Action; also fine as Tonic home should be without it. Safe. Sure.

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Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Civil Service and all commercial branches. Individual instruction. DAY and NIGHT SCHOOL. C. W. Edmondson, LL.B. M. Accts., Prest.
Power Bldg.—Sixth and Market

Archibald—Won't you ever look with favor upon my suit?

Annabelle—I didn't want to appear rude, but it looks to be as if it needed cleaning and pressing.

Do you know Your Union Label

UNION LABEL
Stove Mounters International Union
Union Label of Stove Mounters
INTERNATIONAL
UNION MARKET
Store Card of Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
INT. MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA
This Certifies that these Castings have been made by competent, first-class workmen who are members of the Int. Molders Union of North America, an organization opposed to inferior and prison made goods.
All infringements upon this Label will be prosecuted according to Law.
UNION MADE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
Union Label of American Federation of Musicians
UNION SHOP!
Shop Card of Journeymen Barbers' Union
Union Label of Bill Posters and Billers' Alliance
Emblem of Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Ry. Employes of America
C.I.U. NO. 1
Coopers' Union Label
UNION LABEL
O.P.&C.F.I.A.
314
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label
Union Label of Tobacco Workers
METAL POLISHERS INTERNATIONAL UNION
Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union
Upholsterers' International Union of North America
UNION MADE
Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings
U.L.W.I.U. UNION-MADE
United Leather Workers Union Label
THE UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA
REGISTERED
United Hatters of North America Label
Union Label of Sheet Metal Workers
Jewelry Workers' Union Label
Store Card of Retail Clerks
Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners
Bookbinders' Union Label
CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL
Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union Label
B U C W
Brick and Clay Workers' Label
Machinists' Union Label
Plate Printers and Die Stampers' Union Label
I.P.E.U.
International Photo-Engravers' Union Label
Local Pressmen's Union Label
Paper Makers' UNION LABEL
Used on Rolls and Bundles
GLOVE WORKERS OF AMERICA
UNION LABEL
Glove Workers' Union Label
THIS MACHINE OPERATED BY A UNION OPERATOR
MPMO
AFFILIATED WITH AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Emblem of Paper Engravers and Moving Picture Machine Operators
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL
Allied Printing Trades Label
BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union Stamp
Local Typographical Union Label
Union-made Cigars.
This Certifies
Cigarmakers' Union Label
Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America
Card of Union Waiters
THE STOGIES
UNION STOGIE
A. F. of L. Label
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF GARMENT WORKERS UNITED STATES AND CANADA
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
REGISTERED
894230

WARNING TO TAXPAYERS

Up to and including March 31, County Tax is payable at my office with the usual penalty.

If you carelessly put off paying your taxes until after March 31, the following penalties will be added:

ON A TAX AMOUNTING TO

$25 with added penalty of $2.50—total.....$27.50

$50 with added penalty of $4.75—total.....$54.75

$75 with added penalty of $7.00—total.....$82.00

$100 with added penalty of $9.25—total.....$109.25

Why not borrow the money and save paying such exorbitant fees to the back-tax collector?

I appeal to the taxpayers to come to my office and pay their taxes before March 31 and save their penalties.

ALVIN SHIPP, County Trustee

Say this to the Advertiser: "I saw it in the Labor World"

OWNED BY THE CHATTANOOGA TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR WORLD

DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ALL THE WAGE-EARNERS

"United We Stand; Divided We Fall!"

Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 1, 1932 | Number 49

REID HOPEFUL FOR PASSAGE LEGISLATION

eclares Congress Favors Labor Proposals.

IRTHRIGHT TALKS ON STATE MATTERS

ficials Guests of Central Body—New Officers Nominated.

. V. Reid, of Memphis, chairman the joint legislative committee of Tennessee Federation of Labor the Railroad Brotherhoods, and C. Birthright, secretary-treasurer the Journeymen Barbers' Interna- al union, were guests of Chatta- ga trades unionists at Monday 's meeting of Central Body, and h of these veteran Tennessee la- officials delivered addresses in ich some important information d advice was offered the delegates.

Mr. Reid had just returned from a nference at Washington, and he de- red that, while members of con- ss are disturbed at the present uation, the outlook for legislation the masses is more hopeful at present time than at any other iod in history. He went into de- in explaining the situation with pect to various measures being dorsed by organized labor and er progressive groups, and advised ng certain lines with respect to part of this legislation.

Mr. Birthright's remarks were con- ed principally to the situation in nessee, political and otherwise, d he urged upon the delegates that ll representation be sent to the ual convention of the state body Nashville in May.

Jim Williams, representative of the ited Mine Workers, who is re- rted as a "regular" at Central ly meetings, discussed conditions the coal mining industry in Ten- see and Kentucky.

Nomination of officers, which will osen at the annual election April indicated the retirement of at three veterans in the official ff. M. H. Ortwein, who has ved five consecutive terms as sident, declined renomination, as Matt Gerlach, a veteran of eight- years' service, as secretary-treas- r, and A. C. Kamin, who has held position of recorder for the past years.

Other nominations made Monday ht are as follows:

Vice-President—T. R. Cuthbert and E. McDaniel.

Financial Secretary—T. R. Cuth- rt.

Recorder—W. L. Gardner.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Joe Dobbs.

Doorkeeper—Tom Lawhorn and T. Shue.

Trustees—George Forbes, C. R. Hyles and W. L. Wergin. (Three be elected.)

Directors of The Labor World—W. Eckenrod, W. A. Witt and R. L. . (Three to be elected.)

Delegates to the Tennessee Federa- n of Labor—Paul Aymon, T. R. bert and W. E. Eckenrod.

R HELD IN CONSPIRACY PLOT TO MURDER TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

Washington.—U. S. Commissioner Athern C. Turnage held for the ral jury four men and a woman arged with conspiracy to commit der in connection with an alleged to assassinate Charles E. Haury, rvisor of local union of the In- ational Union of Operating Engi- rs.

The defendants, George MacSullen, Johnson, Walter Reed, his wife, Kaye Reed, and Burt Carpenter e charged by police to have plotted assassination of Haury on two rate occasions. Johnson entered as of guilty.

TISH ORDER SOVIET LUMBER

London, Eng.—Timber Distributors, ited, an organization of British er importers, representing 160 s, announced a contract with ies of the Union of Socialist So- Republics for the delivery of ,000 cubic feet of lumber this

4-STATE MEET OPENS MONDAY

Aymon and Williams to Attend Labor Congress, Representing Chattanooga.

Paul J. Aymon and Ben Williams will leave Saturday for Meridian, Miss., to attend a three-days' session of the South Central Labor congress, composed of delegates from Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, which opens Monday in the Mississippi city.

W. E. Cheek, of Nashville, and W. C. Birthright, of Indianapolis, will join the Chattanoogans at Birmingham. President Holt Ross, of the Mississippi federation, announced that the conference will consider problems of vital importance to workers in the territory covered, and delegates from each state and from central bodies and local unions are expected to attend.

Twenty-five representatives of international unions have already signified their intention of being present, Mr. Ross said.

Proposed Slashes Blow to Business Labor Head Says

Lowering of Government Wages Would Have Most Demoralizing Effect on Economic Situation, Congress Told.

Washington, March 30.—New moves in congress to cut the pay of government employes have drawn from President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, another vigorous protest against government wage reductions.

Money saved by cutting government workers' pay would do little toward balancing the budget and would lower the workers' efficiency and morale, President Green says in a statement appealing to congress to actively oppose all attempts which may be made to reduce salaries.

Government wage cuts will have a "most demoralizing effect" on the economic situation and intensify social unrest and discontent, President Green declared.

"The proposal advanced by some members of congress to reduce the salaries of government employes cannot be based upon the alleged necessity of balancing the budget," President Green's statement said. "This is made clear because an analysis of the facts and figures shows that the amount of money which would be saved to the government through the imposition of a reduction in governmental salaries would be comparatively small. At best only a few millions of dollars could be saved. Such an amount would carry little weight in balancing income with expenditures, but such a reduction in the buying power of government employes residing in all sections of the country would be keenly felt by manufacturers, merchants and business men, as well as the government employes. A reduction in the volume of sales, caused by this reduction in wages, would be greater than the actual loss in buying power. Such action would have a most disastrous effect, particularly at this time, when strenuous efforts are being put forth to increase and enlarge markets and stimulate buying power so that unemployment may be reduced and ultimately overcome.

"The effect upon the morale and efficiency of government workers who would be forced to accept reductions in wages would very greatly injure the administration of the affairs of government.

"In some branches of the government federal employes have been dividing the work available with their fellow-workers and at a personal sacrifice have been making a most direct contribution toward the relief of unemployment. There are many thousands of government employes who always have been and who now are underpaid. Even the members of congress and expert, trained men and women working in different departments of the government are receiving salaries far below a fair and just remuneration for their services.

"No one can dare assert that the salaries paid members of the supreme court, the judiciary, members of congress, trained men and women employed to do special work for the

(Continued on Last Page)

An Unfortunate Attack

Mr. George Forbes, prominent in city and state labor circles for many years, and, particularly more recently, an active participant in many civic and fraternal projects looking to the upbuilding of Chattanooga and the peace and prosperity of its citizens, was, almost overnight, transformed into a wild-eyed, ranting Communist by an editorial writer in the Chattanooga Times, who construed remarks made by the labor official as "loose, inflammatory, unrestrained, inciting," or what have you.

Basis for the editorial attack was an address delivered Sunday morning at the open forum being held at the Julius and Bertha Ochs Memorial Temple, and Mr. Forbes, together with other prominent citizens who have from time to time expressed their views on questions of public interest, was an invited guest of the forum promoters, and although the rules provide that the speaker shall submit to thirty minutes of questioning following the address, first adverse criticism came in the newspaper editorial, published Tuesday morning and consuming a full column of the morning paper's valuable editorial space.

Several who heard the address, however, and many who read the report in Monday's daily papers, professed to have found nothing of a subversive nature in any of its phases. Citizens in various walks of life rather described the remarks as altogether constructive and temperate, with a solemn warning that some measures must be devised to check the constant increase in unemployment and consequent starvation for thousands. But—

"Nothing is to be gained," the editorial said, "while everything may be lost, by preaching prejudice, class hatred and waving the red flag of revolution * * *"

It has become quite a fad of swivel-chair oracles in these parlous times to brand all and sundry who protest against a social system which starves one man and enriches another beyond all reason, as "radicals, reds, communists," or by any other opprobrious epithet which the vocabulary of the paid writer includes. But when an editorial writer in Chattanooga, even by inference, places a citizen of the type of George Forbes in one of those undesirable groups, said writer goes a long way. While Mr. Forbes, it may be said, is unperturbed by the attack, he has in his favor the fact that he has for years been an employe of the United States government, and an honorable record for service to his country in time of war—as a volunteer. But of deeper significance, and what is vastly more important, is that he spoke last Sunday as a representative of a unit of the American labor movement, and his remarks have, in the main, the hearty approval of his associates in organized labor. Who is there left today who will deny the patriotism of the American Federation of Labor and its program?

Without particularly referring to the Times editorial writer, it might be said also that if some of those who sit behind mahogany desks and dictate platitudes for the prints, complacently concluding that "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world," would take the trouble to go out into the highways and byways and listen to expressions from some of the half-starved victims of this depression, they might not be so ready to jump to the conclusion that he who warns against impending danger is uttering "loose, inaccurate" phrases, or has joined the so-called "radicals." Such writers might be of more service if they joined with those who recognize danger in starvation of thousands of patriotic citizens and are earnestly striving to bring about some plan of relief which will assure the perpetuity of our beloved country and its institutions.

The general conclusion of the Times editorial writer appears to be that there is no hope for the program of the American Federation of Labor. Assuming that this impression of his expression is correct, we sincerely trust it will not be shared by any considerable number, for when the times comes, if ever, that patriotic, law-abiding, peace-loving American workingmen are denied the hope held out by their 100 per cent loyal organizations, then may God help us all!

In our opinion the editorial was thoroughly unjustified, to say the least of it, and its conclusions were not borne out by the facts in the case. This estimate of the incident is given weight by every one who heard the address Sunday, and with whom The Labor World has been able to communicate. It is fully supported by regrets expressed by Rabbi Benjamin Parker, who invited Mr. Forbes to speak on "The Part of Labor in American Civilization," by others who are actively identified with the forum, and by scores of citizens who have besieged Mr. Forbes and other labor officials with telephone calls and personal visits to express their confidence in him and their disagreement with his critic.

The cry of "peace, when there is no peace," is mockery, and our problems will not be solved by attacks upon a patriotic citizen who has the foresight and the stamina not only to face facts but to state them publicly.

GEORGE FORBES DISCUSSES "LABOR'S PART IN AMERICAN CIVILIZATION" AT OCHS TEMPLE

"The Part of Labor in American Civilization" was discussed last Sunday morning by George Forbes, local labor official and civic leader, at the open forum being conducted at the community center of Ochs Memorial Temple. Mr. Forbes sketched the progress of labor through organization, and pointed out its value to the government in times of national stress. He called attention to humane legislation placed upon the statute books, and compared living conditions of a century ago with those of today, claiming for intelligent thought among wage-earners a share of the credit for all such progress.

He outlined the program of labor for the future, and offered suggestions as to relief in the present depression.

At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Forbes answered numerous questions from his audience, and was congratulated upon his remarks by practically every person present.

He said, in part:

Prejudice and ignorance are the two greatest drawbacks to American civilization. We are getting away from them more every day. Travel, education and meetings like these you are conducting will eventually make brothers of us all. With 26,000,000 autos running all over this country, people getting better acquainted and understanding each other, it's going to change our feelings toward our fellow citizens, and with $500,000,000 being spent on foreign travel by American tourists every year, the end of our wars is just like prosperity—it's just around the corner.

The prejudice of the wealthy and well-to-do against the workers also must be eradicated. They must realize that unless the workers are making good wages, there is no prosperity and the depression will continue. The cause of our depression is our antiquated industrial and economic system. In this age of invention and modern machinery we have failed to make an equal and just distribution of earned wealth; thereby preventing the purchase of our products by those for whom they were intended. A man with a modern machine can produce more in a six-hour day and a five-day week than his father did with his twelve-hour day and a month's time.

With our purchasing power curtailed by a slash in wages and a machine hand able to produce more in five years than he could purchase with his wages of a lifetime, is it any wonder that we hear the cry of over-production? The only thing we have not modernized is our beer making machinery and with that we have gone back to the primitive.

The program of organized labor must be adopted or a better one substituted for our capitalists' greedy system of more for dividends and less for wages. Industry must give more thought to the producers and consider their welfare as a vital factor in our economic system, or some morning they will wake up to find so swift a change that all the king's men can't put Humpty Dumpty back together again.

Of the 8,000,000 unemployed in this country, how many could be depended upon to uphold a capitalistic system that denied them and theirs the right to a mere existence? What do you suppose is in the minds of these men as they return to their hungry family with the same old story, "no work?"

One hundred and fifty years seems a long time to stand on your head, but in the evolution of the human race it is only a day. The men who are out of work today are the same flesh and blood as the men who staged

(Continued on Last Page)

GEO. FORBES SUBMITS "RETORT COURTEOUS"

George Forbes, object of an editorial attack by a writer in the morning paper by reason of remarks made in an address Sunday morning, Thursday gave out the following interview to The Labor World:

"If the worthy editorial writer of the Chattanooga Times would devote more time to reading history and helping decent, forward-looking citizens to peacefully and patriotically correct a system that is leading our beloved country to chaos, and, as I suggested Sunday, help to establish a system of more general distribution of work and a more equitable division of earned wealth, instead of writing inflammatory articles against those who are upholding the established institutions of our government, he would be a much more useful citizen.

"Another point that I touched upon in my talk was the retirement of superannuated employes. That might help in his case, also. I am surprised that he did not use my remarks about modern machinery as an argument against the Eighteenth amendment.

"In regard to his reflection upon my patriotism, when my country needed fighting men I volunteered for service—which is a better demonstration of patriotism than filing an exemption."

PRINTERS TRY RELIEF PLAN

Novel Method for Assisting Unemployed Adopted by Local Union.

(By Wrong Font)

The Chattanooga Typographical union has introduced a new plan for taking care of its unemployed members, which apparently is going to be a huge success. It has been enthusiastically received by the members who are working steady, on whom rests the burden of providing the means for payment of unemployment benefits.

The new plan involves the purchase, by the union, of time from the regulars, to be given to the unemployed. The latter part of the week the chairman of each chapel posts on the bulletin board the number of days work it is necessary for the union to purchase for unemployed members in that chapel. Then all regulars who wish to sell a day's work draw to see which ones sell. The lucky regulars then get a day of leisure for which they receive two-thirds pay. The unemployed members work in their stead and receive full pay.

This plan enables the unemployed to receive more pay each week than if they drew benefits direct from the union, and makes the burden lighter on the regularly employed members, because of the fact that they will receive two-thirds pay from the union when they give a day's work to an unemployed member under this plan.

Bakers' Union Offers to Make Bread for Needy

Volunteers to Co-operate in Effective Use of Farm Board Wheat to Relieve Hunger Among Unemployed.

Washington, March 30.—The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union, in a telegram to President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has offered the services of its members in making bread from federal farm board wheat for the country's needy.

The telegram, signed by Charles F. Hohmann, secretary of the international union, and the other officers, said:

"With reference to the legislation passed by congress directing the United States farm board to distribute forty million bushels of surplus wheat among the needy unemployed and, as we understand, it is provided in this legislation that this distribution be in the form of bread, therefore the Bakers' International union offers theirs and their local unions' services in effectively and practically carrying out free of cost this legislation and will use our influence with our union employers accordingly. We authorize and request you to transmit this information to the properly constituted authorities, the United States farm board and the Red Cross."

Mr. Green announced that the offer of the organized bakers was promptly transmitted to the representatives of the farm board and the American Red Cross.

ALIENS ROUNDED UP AND PICKETS JAILED IN OUTLAW COAL STRIKE

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Pennsylvania police started a round-up of aliens whom they charge with inciting violence and stoning workers in the insurgent strike in the anthracite region.

The strikers broke away from the authority of the United Mine Workers of America and struck in defiance of the district officials of the union. Their major demand is the equalization of work.

Martin F. Brennan, of Shamokin, president of District 9, United Mine Workers, denounced the strike as illegal and appealed to the men to return to work. "As sure as the sun will set, the insurgent movement is bound to fail," he told them in a statement.

At Jessup the authorities sent eleven insurgent pickets to jail for ten days. They were charged with stoning miners on their way to the Underwood collieries.

HOLDS SCHOOLS SHOW FAILURE IN ESSENTIALS

O'Guin Declares System Needs Revision.

TOO MANY BOOKS HANDICAPS TRAINING

Modern Education Fails of Purpose to Develop Better Citizens.

By W. W. O'GUIN

Recently thirty-one seniors at Knoxville High school were asked when and where George Washington was born, and not one answered correctly.

Four frankly stated, "I don't know." One said he was "born at home." Another said he was born in 1775, the year he took command of the revolutionary forces. Only one told where he was born, and even that one did not attempt to give the date of his birth.

A class of eighty-eight in an eastern school was reported to have "flunked" completely on this question.

As an old-fashioned school teacher who taught when teachers did not have anything else to do but teach, and children did not have anything to do but study, I have for a long time believed our present system of education was falling short in fundamentals.

These reports of the lack of information of our present-day high school seniors is but a confirmation of the views I have held, in common with thousands of others, that our teachers and our pupils are required to cover entirely too much territory at one and the same time.

The failure of these particular students is no reflection upon these particular high schools. No doubt Chattanooga and Hamilton county could do no better. When a 10-year-old child has so many books to carry to school that he needs a truck or a wheelbarrow to carry them, it is little wonder that he fails to grasp the fundamentals, and but little if anything else.

Teachers are not at fault. They are doing the best they can. No teacher can cram so great a variety of facts into the head of a young child at one time as is now required by our educational authorities. In fact, the teacher has thousands of things to do these days that were not required of her twenty-five years ago.

A few months ago, a university professor, commenting upon the failure of university students to acquire much information during their college days, said the great trouble was in the high schools, which send students to the universities without any foundation upon which to build an education.

A few years ago I attended a meeting of the Nashville city board of education, as the representative of a Nashville newspaper, and I heard the superintendent of the city schools, in an address before the board, declare that "teaching has become a lost art. The teacher has so much to do besides teach that she has no time left for teaching," he told the board.

Noticing that I was taking notes of what he said he asked that I refrain from publishing his statements. When he started again I began noting again, and he courteously told me that if I did not stop it, he would have to ask me to leave the meeting. I stopped but went to him after the meeting and begged him to let me quote him in my news story. He steadfastly refused, declaring it would place his job in jeopardy.

I have always thought of him as an efficient superintendent lacking only in courage. Since that time he has lost his job, too.

Why, under our present system, before a girl can go out into a farming section and teach an elementary school she must be able to pass an examination in vocal music, but she need not know a solitary thing about agriculture. This always seemed a bit unusual to me as well as all out of joint.

For several years I have had occasion to associate with young college men and have found them woefully lacking in the information essential to their business. Most of them could

(Continued on Last Page)

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FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1932.

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter IV
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part X

II. Jesus' Social Opportunism.

It is a fact that one's life today is largely lived according to program. In a casual way we call our manner of living "civilization," implying an advance over life's antecedent stages of the past centuries, but if we were a little more exact in expressing ourselves we would say, or rather admit, that life today is what we have permitted it to become, for any "civilization" is just what men themselves make it.

WM. L. MOSS

If we have allowed life today to become systematized and institutionalized, thereby externalizing human relationships, and through these methods of living we as human beings have lost much of our former spirituality and feeling, then are we not justified in asking, with reference to our manner of living, "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" In other words, can we with justice expect anything else than loss of both spirituality and sacrificial love if we allow our lives to be guided and controlled by those very elements which, mankind's history itself presenting the most convincing illustrations, inevitably produce such regrettable fruits? Honesty compels us to admit we cannot anything else.

"But the world was what it is before I was born," someone says. "I am not responsible for its present civilization. I must either get in step with civilization or be trampled underfoot by its onward march of progress." On this point Jesus has no direction to give, no criticism to offer, but in another sphere of man's life He makes things clear for us, for He speaks plainly concerning our inward [illegible]. He approaches, then, the social question from within and deals not with institutions or systems, but with individuals. No matter what a man's environment, Jesus would awaken his desire for the higher life. He was right, for within the problem of better social conditions lies always the problem of the better man. Herbert Spencer once said, "There is no political alchemy by which you can get golden conduct out of leaden instincts." Applying all this to what has been said above in this article, we learn that, since every civilization is created by the human beings who live it, as individuals we must not hope our civilization will become better unless we as individuals each contribute his part toward making it better. "Cleanse first," said our Teacher, "the inside of the cup . . ." That a man's first social opportunity is a personal one.

LABOR QUERIES

Q.—In what state was the United Mine Workers of America organized?

A.—In Ohio. The union was formed at Columbus, Jan. 25, 1890.

* * *

Q.—Who was the first president of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City?

A.—Horace Greeley, famous editor and newspaper publisher.

* * *

Q.—Has organized labor indorsed the development of waterways?

A.—Yes. The 1909 American Federation of Labor convention indorsed proposed deep waterways projects and asked congress to appropriate money for their construction. Similar declarations have been made since then.

Five hundred coin-operated radios have been installed in a big Chicago hotel. Guests have their choice of stations and a maximum volume setting prevents annoyance. The instruments have been installed on a percentage basis, at no cost to the hotel.

Something to Think About

Throughout the land the mode of living is being changed for great numbers of men, women and children.

Unemployment is doing something tragic to our people.

The current issue of the American Federationist paints a graphic picture of this change. Every trade unionist will want to read it and a lot of bankers, stock brokers, Morgans, Rockefellers and others OUGHT to, but probably will not read it.

Turn to the back pages, buried among advertisements, where the field reports are to be found.

Read the things that come in from the field—what organizers and other observers write.

Here, in these records, is one of the most biting reports yet written of the damnable effects of unemployment.

Here is a story that tells more than professors and "experts" can tell. These reporters ARE the genuine experts. They SEE what is happening.

* * * *

Standing out like deep gloom spots are the reports of evictions and losses of homes by foreclosure.

Families that have saved for years cannot make their payments and the homes go under the hammer.

Doubling up of families is reported from city after city. Three, four and more families, piled together in houses too small for one.

A mill town reports families grouping around one family in which there is the possessor of a mill job. Only families containing a mill employe can have a house. That house becomes a refuge.

A southern town reports white families moving into Negro sections.

Town after town reports community chests broke or inadequate.

Down, down, down the scale these thousands go, planting their tired feet ever nearer the bottom.

* * * *

Many, thus driven down, will never get back up. No wave of so-called prosperity will ever lift them again. One reason is that there will never again be the jobs and another is that they will have lost too much of the courage necessary to fight their way back.

Civilization, as we have it, is for those who can fight upward. It was not made for those who have lost heart and courage.

Men and women are being unfitted to live in the environment that has punished them.

The statisticians don't tell us about these things. They tell of human units, but not of human beings.

An organizer writes: "My neighbor is being forced to lose his home."

Another writes: "Workers are moving into less desirable districts, the trend being toward the slum districts."

* * * *

Humanity is the one prime asset of a nation. The nation is losing that asset—FAST.

We have never had a peasantry or proletariat, as Europe has known those classes. We have never had that loss of spirit and self-confidence and self-respect that moves a democratic and free people to dig in and fight against adversity. This depression is sinking thousands beyond the recovery point. THAT, Messrs. Bankers, Politicians and Co., is something to think about.

Brandeis Calls the Turn

It is by no means necessary to agree with the recommendations of Mr. Justice Brandeis in order to agree with his striking declarations of last week that the present order of things is in a terrible state of disorder and inefficiency.

Brandeis spoke out, in the course of a court decision, pointing to the conflict between law and natural development, bitterly slashing away at the social injustice of our time and declaring that perhaps more regulation of corporate conduct is required.

Great wealth and corporate power have wrought enormous abuses. The learned justice leveled his arraignment well and labor will agree. It will agree also that there is danger unless there is remedy. That the remedy must be more Government regulation is not so clear.

However, if enough are convinced that there are wrongs that demand rectification the chances are that in the end America will find the right remedy.

Congress and Unemployment Relief

The failure of Congress to provide relief for the nation-wide distress caused by the refusal of employers to employ around eight million working men and women was strongly condemned by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address from Washington on the unemployment situation.

"All classes of people have been hoping," Mr. Green said, "that the economic condition would improve and that the number of unemployed would be substantially reduced.

"This mental attitude was fostered and encouraged through the belief that when Congress met something substantial would be done to relieve human suffering and to create work opportunities.

"They believed that Congress, with a full sense of appreciation of the seriousness of the situation, would appropriate funds for relief purposes and launch a wide and comprehensive public works program which would provide work, directly and indirectly, for millions of people.

"In fact, it was this hope and belief which influenced many people to appeal for a special session of Congress last summer.

"The attitude of Congress toward the distressing economic condition which so seriously affects the entire nation has been most disappointing.

"Notwithstanding the inability of local and State relief agencies to supply adequate relief to those who are in dire need, Congress has failed to supplement their efforts through the appropriation of relief funds or through the origination and extension of a public works policy.

"The refusal of Congress to pass the Costigan-La Follette measure, which provided for an appropriation of three hundred and seventy-five million dollars to be used for relief purposes in the different States and communities where suffering is intense because of unemployment, was a bitter disappointment to the masses of the people.

"When men, women and children are hungry because wage earners are denied an opportunity to earn a living, they cry for food.

"Under such stress they cannot be convinced that they should go hungry merely because it is alleged that Federal funds cannot and should not be appropriated to buy food with which to feed them.

"The hungry cannot draw the fine line of distinction between the alleged duties and obligations of the communities, the States and the Nation.

"There is just one course to pursue in waging a successful war against unemployment at this time.

"Relief must be supplied for the purpose of meeting the requirements of an acute situation and work opportunities must be created so that those who are able and willing to work may be privileged to do so.

"We know full well that it becomes the duty of society to relieve distress, to supply food to the hungry, and to thus protect our social order so that the democratic institutions of Government may remain perpetuated and secure."

A Pied Piper to Lead Jobless

A "rat killing time" is no longer a figure of speech in Little Rock, Ark. In fact it has become a means of giving a number of unemployed men jobs.

Every building owner in the city has been requested by the War Against Depression, United Action for Employment Committee, to give orders for rat extermination in their buildings.

A Pied Piper in the person of Merlin Moore, from Pine Bluff, was engaged, and orders from any one wanting to get rid of rats, mice and roaches on their premises will be solicited. The work must have expert supervision, but those making up the various crews of exterminators may be anybody who hasn't a job and wants to work. Mayor Knowlton named March 16 as "rat and mouse" day. The American Legion, American Federation of Labor, and other allied organizations in the campaign to find a million jobs for a million workers do not draw the line on the jobs; what they want is action, and they appear to be getting it in Little Rock.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

Each succeeding depression swings down deeper. There is a limit to the tensile strength of all things, including societies and governments.

How far down can depressions go without becoming collapse?

If that could be foreseen it would be almost possible to measure within a year the hour of collapse, unless control is developed and exercised through an organized, disciplined human race in industry.

Let the savants, the doctors of philosophy and the professional economists analyze that and see what they can do to it—or about it.

* * *

Surely there is an herculean task ahead for labor, for trade unionism.

A task also for everyone else. For full success in this business of governing industrial progress and continuity requires organized human machinery in every sphere of industrial usefulness.

The great burden is upon labor, because labor sees the way.

But all others have their grave responsibilities.

If they will not help, at least let them have the good grace and the far-visioned patriotism not to get in the way.

For if collapse does come, the whole works will crash!

* * *

If all communities did as well as organized labor in raising relief funds, there would be far less distress and misery than now exists. Take, as one example, the relief work of Typographical Union No. 6, New York City.

With 11,000 members, No. 6 has donated more than $3,000,000 for its unemployed in eighteen months. Relief began in July, 1930, and has been maintained ever since, the union just having voted to continue it. In comparison with the $18,000,000 raised by New York City's emergency unemployment relief committee in the entire city, with its millions of inhabitants, the contribution of "Big Six" is an outstanding achievement.

* * *

It has become increasingly evident that President Hoover's plan of maintaining prosperity by keeping wages up has been thrown to the winds by the industrial concerns of large proportions operating nonunion establishments. It is plain basic industries are proceeding upon the theory that the payment of dividends is the most important thing and that whatever happens to labor is no concern of theirs.

The inevitable consequences of that course of thought and action are to further reduce purchasing power of the masses of the people of this country so that their entire income will be devoted to absolute necessities and eliminate the purchase of those things which make for an improved standard of living and leisure in which to enjoy it.—The Typographical Journal.

* * *

Drastic legislation proposed in congress ostensibly designed to curb communist activities is dangerous. Such proposed legislation menaces fundamental constitutional rights. There are plenty of laws now to deal with violence or conspiracies against the government.

The influence of every intelligent citizen should be set against any effort to force American thinking and American political activity into rigid channels. Every such effort is anti-democratic and subversive of American principles and institutions. The rights of individuals and minorities to think, speak, print, assemble and vote as they please must be safeguarded, so long as the exercise of these rights does not break the peace of the community. Otherwise society falls into an intolerant stagnation, and all hope of progress is at an end.

WORK FOR JOBLESS MILLIONS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT THING

McGrady Tells Senate Committee That Creating Work for Our Eight Million Unemployed Is More Important Than Balancing the Budget—Gives A. F. of L. Support to La Follette Public Works Bill

Washington, March 23.—The most important thing for the congress of the United States to do is to provide work for the eight million unemployed in order that they may live in decency and comfort.

Balancing the budget is a secondary matter.

These were the emphatic statements of Edward F. McGrady, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, to the senate subcommittee on education and labor, in giving the full support of the federation to the La Follette bill to provide for an administration of public works, to expand the public works plan, and to authorize a $5,500,000,000 bond issue to finance the projects.

Cost of Unemployment.

"The principal criticism we have heard of this bill," Mr. McGrady testified, "is its cost. Our answer to that is that the cost of unemployment will far exceed eventually the cost of creating employment.

"We have notified the leaders in our government that already the serious human consequences of unemployment are apparent in American families. There is loss of courage, bitterness, disrespect for law, desperation. These will last long after the depression.

Unemployment Figures.

"We do not see any improvement up to the first of this month in spite of the program adopted by the present congress. Our survey gathered from 29,000 points in the country during February shows in all skilled trades 21 per cent unemployed and 20 per cent employed part time, in the building trades 63 per cent unemployed and 16 per cent unemployed and 24 per cent part time, and in the printing trades 18 per cent unemployed and 31 per cent part time."

Mr. McGrady presented the following comparative figures on unemployment in these trades for the last three years during the month of February:

	Per Cent		
	1930	1931	1932
All trades (unemployed)	22	27	31
Building trades	43	52	63
Metal trades	18	29	37
Printing trades	5	10	18

"We don't look for any marked increase in employment for 1932 or 1933," Mr. McGrady told the committee. "We predict that we will have just as much suffering next winter as we have had the past winter, unless the federal government will take the initiative to create work for the people."

Recommends Home Building Loans.

The witness especially commended the provision in the La Follette bill to loan $100,000,000 to limited-dividend corporations for construction of houses.

"There are 12,000,000 families in the United States today," he said, "that are housed little better than animals. There are millions of houses in which there is no running water, no heat, no gas, no electricity. This is largely true in the agricultural areas, particularly in the southern states." He described such housing provisions as "money well spent," which would "draw great dividends."

Balancing the Budget.

"We are not afraid that the government will be unable to balance its budget," continued Mr. McGrady. "We have little patience with the propaganda in the press and in congress that the outstanding thing for the present congress to do is to balance the budget. We maintain that the outstanding thing is to provide work for human beings in order that they may live in decency and health and comfort.

Why the 10-Hour Day Now?

It is evident that too many employers are taking advantage of the acute needs of men and women and are forcing them to return to the archaic 10 and 12-hour work-day. Every employer who does that is adding to depression, not easing it. There ought to be some kind of social stigma attaching to conduct that increases human burdens at a time when the whole nation cries for relief.

OUR WEEKLY MARKET BASKET

EVERY PURCHASE GUARANTEED
EASY WAY
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417 Market Street 2310 McCallie Avenue

100% HOME OWNED STORES

LARD PURE or COMPOUND, Very Best Grades — 4 Pounds..... 25c
TOMATOES Size 2 Cans, 19 Ounces, Two Cans..... 13c
WESSON OIL New ½-Pint Size, for Can..... 14c
BAKING POWDER "Calumet" 10c Size, 2 Cans 15c; Lb. Can 22c
SUGAR "Domino" Powdered or the Browns, 1-Lb. 10c Size, Package..... 7c
PORK & BEANS "Armour's Veribest," 16-oz., Reg. 10c Size..... 5c

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IF YOU WANT THE
BEST
FLOUR
MADE
Buy—
Orient
Made by Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga

Memorial Offers Musical Success

Famous Comedian Comes With Company of 75 Artists.

MISS PAULA STONE

Probably the most beloved man in the American theater, and the peer of any current comedian, Fred Stone, with his tricks and his clowning, his grotesque dances and his hilarious songs, will come to the Memorial auditorium on Tuesday, April 5, in his latest and biggest musical comedy, "Smiling Faces." This is far and away the most sumptuous extravaganza in which Mr. Stone has ever appeared, both as to the colorful, elaborate settings, and in richly opulent costuming.

Further, Mr. Stone is surrounded with the most excellent array of supporting artists, not only that has ever appeared with him, but that has been gathered in one show in many seasons. First and foremost in his support is his engaging daughter, Paula Stone, whom audiences took instantly to their hearts when she made her debut with her father in "Ripples" a couple of seasons ago.

Then there are the nimble-footed singing comedian, Roy Royston; the vivacious Viennese soubrietto, Lotti Loder, and the captivatingly droll Billy Taylor. The alluring evolutions of the Albertina Rasch dancers are another great feature of the production, as well as the singing and dancing ensemble of seventy-five, which includes a host of Broadway's prettiest and most fleet-footed show-girls and dancers.

Not only does "Smiling Faces" boast of a consistent and interesting story, but there is ample opportunity for Mr. Stone to display a whole new bagful of his typical startling stunts and tricks. There are many musical numbers—an even score, in fact—and many delightful dance numbers, in many of which Mr. Stone and Paula participate.

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Ready Cash
For your taxes, improvements on your home, or for other obligations. Loans made on most reasonable terms and paid back by the week or month.
Citizens Savings & Loan Corporation
Ground Floor Volunteer Life Bldg.
Opposite Central Market

TIMES CHAPEL NOTES

By WRONG FONT

f you should happen to drop into Times composing room some et and see a mad scramble around man holding a hat in his hand, think someone is passing out a ful of cigars or taking up a collection. It will merely be the regulars drawing to see which ones will get a night off with part pay. The regulars are very enthusiastic about the new plan of the union for taking care of the unemployed members.

* * *

Ted Kirby and Charles Turner are moving again. Both of them are moving somewhere out in Highland Park. If many more of the Times men move to Highland Park the name will have to be changed to Times Park.

* * *

"Preacher" Lawrence caught three days' work last week and it must have made him sick. Anyhow, he didn't show up around the shop the first few days of this week, and upon inquiry, illness was given as the reason.

* * *

Don't fail to read the magazine section of the Times next Sunday. There will be a story in it about the Union Printers Home and Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89, illustrated with pictures of the Home. The Times chapel is very grateful to the management of the Times for the publication of the story.

* * *

Some free lance photographer came up the other night and took a group picture of the men. He came back the next night with the proof to take orders for copies of the picture, but I don't think he had much luck. Maybe if he would give a drink with each picture he would sell more.

"If I got constipated, I would get dizzy and have swimming in my head. I would have very severe headache.

"For a while I thought I wouldn't take anything—maybe I could wear out the headaches; but I found they were wearing me out.

"I found Black-Draught would relieve this, so when I have the very first symptoms, I take Black-Draught and now I don't have the headache.

"I am a firm believer in Black-Draught, and after using it 20 or more years, I am satisfied to continue its use."
—*F. E. McKinney, Orange Park, Fla.* E-171

THEDFORD'S
Black-Draught

WOMEN who are run-down, or suffer every month, should take Cardui. Used for over 50 years.

SENATOR HEBERT KNOCKS UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Washington.—A system of federal unemployment insurance would be "impractical if not unthinkable," Senator Hebert, of Rhode Island, chairman of the special senate committee on unemployment insurance, said in a radio address.

In the place of unemployment insurance he suggested reserves by employers, with voluntary contributions by employes, the entire amount to be placed in a trust fund set up individually for each employe.

HOOVER PROCLAIMS MAY 1 NATIONAL CHILD HEALTH DAY

Washington.—President Hoover proclaimed May day, 1932, as Child Health day and invited all welfare organizations to unite in suitable observances to "awaken the people of the nation to the fundamental necessity of unremitting effort for the development of the health of the nation's children."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

"Say it with Flowers"

Joy's

Joy Phone 6-7168

817 Market Street

NOTICE!

The law provides that 1930 City Taxes be given to delinquent tax attorney October 1st, 1931. To prevent added penalty and court cost on the taxpayer, 1930 taxes have been held in the Treasurer's office, but they cannot be held longer than April 15th.

On April 15th all 1930 delinquent taxes will be given to the delinquent tax attorney for collection. Court cost and 10 per cent. penalty will be added.

I urge all 1930 delinquent taxpayers to avoid this expense.

F. K. ROSAMOND,
City Treasurer.

AUDITORIUM ONE NIGHT ONLY TUES. APRIL 5

NEVER BEFORE—MAYBE NEVER AGAIN
—AT SUCH LOW PRICES—
Because of the Huge Seating Capacity of Beautiful Memorial Auditorium We Are Able to Offer FRED STONE at Prices Far Below Those in All Other Cities of America.

FRED STONE in
HIS NEW MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
"SMILING FACES"
with PAULA STONE
75 GLAMOROUS ENSEMBLE 75
Mail Orders Now (Seat Sale Starts Tues.) 50c to $2.00—Boxes $3.00

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

W. B. Dyche, Pitching Nine Innings for E. E. Crosby.

The other morning, sitting in my office, I heard someone coming down the hall singing, "You Can Put Rocks in My Shoes, But You Can't Stop Me from Lovin' You." Well, it got to my door and in popped one Ira Patten. He just kept on singing, and after so long a time took a dollar out of his pocket, smiled, looked at the dollar and the song broke out afresh.

* * *

Brother W. L. Williams is very busy since the storm, but that don't disturb the smile, which reminds me of a saying by W. D. Nesbit: "The thing that goes the farthest towards making life worthwhile, that costs the least and does the most, is just a pleasant smile. The smile that bubbles from the heart, that loves its fellow-man, will drive away the clouds of gloom and coax the sun again. It's full of worth and goodness, too, with manly kindness blent. It's worth a million dollars and doesn't cost a cent."

* * *

Bill London is not seen very much in town lately. I wonder if those hogs are taking up his time.

* * *

Bill Irwin went in a store the other day and said to the clerk, "I notice you advertise you have just received 200 suits from..... that you are selling for..... Is that true?" The clerk: "Yes, sir, that is true." Bill: "Well, I would like to try them on."

* * *

Say, fellows, E. E. Crosby is some farmer. He set out some frost-proof cabbage slips and noticed in the paper that we were going to have some cold weather so he pulled the slips up and took them in the house by the stove to keep them from getting frost-bitten. And he has eight hens and a rooster and is getting ten eggs a day. Beat that one if you can.

* * *

J. H. Lofty has stopped electrical work long enough to get established in the pigeon business. He is buying them at half price because they have their tails pulled out, so if anyone wants to sell pigeons to Dutch pull the tails out first.

* * *

Bill Cooper has taken Perry Howard up on the redworm deal and is busy these days, as Harrison branch has risen since the storm.

* * *

This is a new song by a brother. The tune is that old one about "tell me how long will I have to wait." Here goes: "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust, the bill collectors won't see me if I see them first."

* * *

Ed Carroll does not seem to mind conditions a bit, as he says as long as John D. and Morgan both have plenty he should worry.

* * *

Boy, O Boy, since it has been let out that the baseball tickets are to be sold this year at the corner of Seventh and Cherry streets, Jack Frost has begun to hang around a great deal and he is on speaking terms with everybody. Not long now until opening day.

* * *

First Man—"My fiancee's lipstick seems to have a different taste from other women's."

Second Man—"Yes, sort of orange flavor, hasn't it?"

* * *

True, Brother, True.

Only as we stand together for the protection and promotion of our rightful welfare and progress will we get what is due us.

NO FEDERAL LOANS FOR BUSINESS RANK AND FILE

Vast Corporate Interests Benefit from Federal Funds But Little Fellows Get No Aid—Big Banks Fear Open Hearings on Federal Reserve System Reorganization Bill.

Washington, March 23.—Few periods have produced such dramatic moments in the economic and financial fortunes of the American people as are to be observed in Washington at this time.

Measures of far-reaching consequence, involving new precedents, are under consideration, with the legislative and administrative branches of the government in a state of turmoil, and, in many respects, of uncertainty.

The administration is seeking to lean toward inflation, at least enough to overcome the effects of drastic deflation. Difficulty is being faced in marketing government securities. The understanding is that large banking interests have served notice on the government that it must balance its budget with higher taxes before they will assist in marketing additional securities.

Under the concentrated attack of a group of members of both parties in the house, the manufacturers' sales tax bill has been subjected to drastic and sweeping changes. Surtaxes on incomes have been raised to practically the war-time level, with a maximum of 65 per cent on net incomes of $4,000,000 or more.

Other increases made in the bill are expected to increase the total revenue from this source by $200,000,000 above the provisions when the bill was introduced.

These increases are preliminary to a concerted assault upon the sales tax, which as originally proposed, was intended to raise $595,000,000 of the entire $1,096,000,000 in new revenue sought in the Crisp bill. The present indications are that the bill will not be disposed of by congress for some time, possibly not before midsummer.

The expected drop in income tax returns on March 15 was more than realized by the treasury. The receipts for the fiscal year, when the full returns are tabulated, will probably be about $1,000,000,000, compcompared with $1,860,000,000 last year, and $2,411,000,000 in the year before. This is a decline of about 60 per cent in two years.

A veritable storm is gathering over the head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, with division of opinion within its own ranks, and the president is trying to act as a mediator. Most of the loans made so far have been to vast corporate interests. Some banks have been relieved, but little has been done to restore to communities any part of the more than $4,500,000,000 that has been carried down as deposits in bank crashes.

Financing financiers will not restore prosperity, it is pointed out, nor will it prevent other banks from going to the wall. The understanding about the corporation when it was launched was that it would assist the rank and file of business and industry to easier credit and getting men and women back to work.

So far at the head of the line of borrowers has been the great railroad corporations, and usually going away with a handsome slice of funds. The railroads are making little effort to rely upon self-help.

This corporation has two billion dollars at its disposal now and no informed person believes that this sum will be more than one-third adequate in providing for demands which it must eventually meet if any material progress is made in accomplishing its mission.

The bill of Senator Glass, of Virginia, to effect a reorganization of the federal reserve structure, is also in the doldrums. Demands from bankers to be heard on the bill have poured in from all over the country. Large banks fear, however, that open hearings may develop a flood of complaints from little banks, and stories of how they have been squeezed to the wall with a further "deflationary" movement in business and industry as a result.

The country in its present weakened condition, is is claimed, could not withstand the shock of the revelations in the offing.

Ravages of unemployment, with reduced standards of living, continue at an unduly high level, with suffering and privation generally on the increase. Distress calls upon charitable agencies are unprecedented, and apparently greater in volume than at any time in the last half century.

Patronize our Advertisers.

WHO'S AT FAULT?

Complaints of failure to receive The Labor World are constantly being reported to this office. Members of Local Unions are reminded that the various secretaries are charged with the duty of furnishing complete lists of their members, with addresses, but if your secretary does not supply same, call 6-7562 and we will immediately adjust the complaint.

DEMAND YOUR PAPER!

READ THE NEWS OF INTEREST TO OUR VARIOUS CRAFTS, AND

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

OUR PLATFORM

1. **We stand for the best interest of the working people.**
2. **We are emphatically opposed to violence and intimidation at all times.**
3. **We are opposed to the Industrial Workers of the World and their methods.**
4. **We are opposed to Socialism as impractical and Bolshevism as un-American, and not being in accord with the policy of the American Federation of Labor.**
5. **We believe in the settlement of labor disputes by peaceable and conciliatory methods.**
6. **We believe in the mutuality of interest of all persons in industry and are opposed to those destructive forces that would decrease production at the expense of labor.**
7. **We believe that permanent prosperity for the wage-earner will be secured only when workers become home owners and we pledge our support to every sound movement to attain this end.**
8. **We believe in a wage system based on the skill and energy of the workman, insuring the advancement of the competent and stimulating the less skillful to greater efforts. We include in this a minimum scale for workmen.**
9. **We favor strict sanitary conditions and the adoption of modern methods for checking contagious disease, and for the protection of the lives of working people.**
10. **We favor the safeguarding of the lives of workmen in mills, mines and factories, and laws that will require such safety devices as may be necessary to bring this about and enforce fair conditions of employment for labor.**

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46719
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Mae Ponds vs. William Ponds

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that William Ponds is a nonresident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton county, notifying said nonresident to appear at the next May rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a Rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 8th day of March, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
Tillett & Weatherford, Attys. 4-1

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by George C. Gatsel and wife, Margaret C. Gatsel, dated November 10, 1924, of record in book "Z", Volume 18, Page 507 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Numbers Seven (7) and Eight (8), Moore and Lanier Subdivision in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, page 80 of the Register's Office of said County. Said lots front thirty-nine (39) feet each on the North line of a thirty (30) feet unnamed Street and extend back Southwardly of uniform width, a distance of ninety-five (95) feet to the South line of Lots Numbers One (1) and Two (2) in said Subdivision.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of March, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by George C. Gatzel and wife, Margaret C. Gatsel, dated November 10, 1924, of record in book "Z", Volume 18, Page 505 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lots Numbers Nine (9) and Ten (10), Moore and Lanier Subdivision in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book Number Five (5), Page Sixty (60), of the Register's Office of said County. Said lots front thirty-nine (39) feet each on the South line of a thirty (30) foot unnamed Street and extend back Southwardly of uniform width a distance of ninety-five and three-tenths (95.3) feet to the North line of Lot Number Seventeen (17) in said Subdivision.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 25th day of March, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by T. M. Clemons and L. T. Prigmore, as Tenants in Common, dated March 1, 1926, of record in book "Z", Volume 19, Page 427 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Second (2nd) Civil District, County of Hamilton, and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

The following property, situated in the Southeast Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of Section Thirteen (13), Township Six (6) North, or Two (2) South, Range Three (3) West of the Basis line, Ocoee District and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the East side of the Brainerd or Parker Gap Road on the line between Mrs. Helms' property and the property hereinafter described; thence South sixty-seven (67) degrees thirty-seven (37) minutes East with said line thirteen hundred six and one-tenth (1306.1) feet to the quarter section line; thence Northeastwardly with said quarter Section line two hundred seventy-five and three-tenths (275.3) feet, more or less, to the quarter section line; thence South sixty-seven (67) degrees thirty-one (31) minutes East along the quarter section line three hundred twenty-two (322) feet, more or less, to a stake; thence South twenty-three (23) degrees eleven (11) minutes West twenty-two Hundred three and five-tenths (2203.5) feet, more or less, to a point four hundred (400) feet North of the Brainerd Road, said point being the Northeast corner of Grove Park Addition, plat of which is not yet of record; thence North sixty-seven (67) degrees West along the north line of said Addition fifteen hundred forty-five and four-tenths (1545.4) feet, more or less, to the East side of Brainerd Road; thence along the East side of the Brainerd Road in a Northeasterly direction nine hundred two (902) feet, more or less, to the point of beginning, containing forty-four (44) acres, more or less.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-15

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of the authority vested in the undersigned Trustee by a Deed of Trust executed by Fred McDowell and wife, Florence McDowell, dated September 2nd, 1929, and registered in Book I, Vol. 26, Page 60, in the register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, and default having been made in the payment of seven of the purchase money notes secured by said Deed of Trust, each of said notes in the sum of Fifteen Dollars; and said default having continued for more than thirty days; also having made default in the payment of taxes for 1931; and the owner and holder of the indebtedness secured by said Deed of Trust demanding and requesting the foreclosure of said Deed of Trust to satisfy the payment of said indebtedness, the remainder of which is about $1,590.00, I, J. A. Long, Trustee, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, will on

SATURDAY, the 16th DAY OF APRIL, 1932,

within legal hours in front of the west door of the Court House in Chattanooga, Tennessee, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder at public outcry for cash in hand and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, the following described real estate in the Second Civil District of Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being the east half of the east 13½ feet of the west 67 feet of lots 9, 10, Block 5, Green and others subdivision of lots number 6, 7 and 8, Pursley heirs tract, in the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 2, Township 3, Range 4, west of the basis line, Ocoee District, as shown by Plat in Book A, Vol. 4, Page 503 of the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said parcel of land having a frontage on the north side of East 33rd Street of 43½ feet and extending northwardly of uniform width a distance of 70 feet, being the same property heretofore conveyed to D. M. Brown and wife, Margaret Brown, by Gertie Koons and husband, I. B. Koons, by deed recorded in Book X, Vol. 19, Page 522 of said Register's office.

Said Deed of Trust warrants the title as clear, free and unincumbered, but said sale will be by me as Trustee only.

This 18th day of March, 1932.

4-15 J. A. LONG, Trustee.

Always demanding the UNION LABEL and SHOP CARD is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

FEDERAL REGULATION DECLARED ONLY HOPE FOR COAL INDUSTRY

Miners and Operators, Advocating Davis-Kelly Bill, Tell Senate Subcommittee Government Control Is Sole Method by Which Coal Business Can Be Saved from Utter Ruin.

Washington, March 30.—Federal legislation for regulation of the bituminous coal industry is the only method by which the coal business can be stabilized and saved from utter ruin.

This was the statement made not only by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, but by prominent coal operators to the subcomittee of the senate committee on mines and mining which is holding hearings on the Davis-Kelly coal regulation bill.

The Davis-Kelly bill proposes to establish a system under which all corporations that mine or ship coal in interstate commerce shall be required to take out a federal license. Under such license such companies could then organize selling pools, and regulate and limit production to correspond with demand. Cut-throat competition among coal companies, which has been and still is one of the major evils of the coal business, would thus be elimniated.

Miners' Rights Recognized.

The bill also would give miners the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. Coal companies taking out a license would be prohibited from discharging an employe for joining the union.

Howard Showalter and John H. Hatfield, large West Virginia operators, told the subcommittee they favor the passage of the Davis-Kelly bill, because it affords the only possible remedy to save the sick industry. J. B. Hosford, head of a large coal company in the Pittsburgh field, made a similar statement. He said nothing except government regulation would do any good.

"What is the lowest wage that is being paid to coal miners in the Pittsburgh field?" Hosford was asked.

"I have heard of men who get as little as a dollar a day," was his amazing answer.

Green Urges Bill.

In a strong plea for the bill, President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, told the subcommittee that conditions among the miners "are not living—just existing."

"More children are starving among mining communities than anywhere in the country as a result of present economic conditions and destructive competition in the industry," he said.

Edmond D. Campbell, Washington attorney, testified that congress can constitutionally regulate coal corpotions operating in interstate commerce. Campbell, who investigated constitutional phases of proposed federal regulation of the coal industry for the John Hays Hammond commission in 1923, said that the Davis-Kelly bill is entirely constitutional under decisions of the United States supreme court.

Henry Warrum, Indianapolis, counsel for the United Mine Workers, supported Campbell's contention and indorsed the bill on behalf of organized labor.

Bill's Foes Seek Delay.

Non-union coal companies, represented by the National Coal association, are endeavoring to delay all action on the bill, because they know if it can be brought to a vote it will quickly be passed by both senate and house.

MORE ABOUT SCHOOLS

(Continued from First Page)

talk long and loud of the "ridiculousness of the Bible" and denounce religion with vigor and then could not spell the simplest word correctly.

Some time ago a college boy, born and reared in Hamilton county, asked me what is the county seat of Rhea county.

Is there not something wrong with the system that turns out this sort of product? The only excuse for public education is that it makes better citizens. If it is failing in this then there is no reason for it. Does the development of atheists make better citizens? If so, in what way?

In my judgment it is time the masses were demanding that our educational system be revised so that the training given will more aptly fit the student for the battle of life.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11410
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
W. W. Buster vs. Sam Vinson

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said court, in the case of W. W. Buster against Sam Vinson, sent up by said court for condemnation of land by Luther Hamby, a Justice of the Peace in said County, to satisfy a judgment of $79.34 and costs rendered July 30, 1929, by S. T. Carter, J. P., in favor of W. W. Buster against Sam Vinson, it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land: Part of Lot No. 40, Lot 1, McLean Addition, size 40 x 110, fronting on Pleasant Street in the City of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee. The above lot is assessed to Cordelia Vinson in the Tax Assessor's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in May next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1932, within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

4-15

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46778
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
George T. Keith vs. Anna R. Keith

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Anna R. Keith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of March, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

T. O. Jewell, Atty. 4-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46787
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Blanche Shaw vs. H. G. Shaw

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. G. Shaw is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 30th day of March, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

4-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. J. M. Ware and G. K. Winsor.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and a replevin having been issued on one Hot-Point Range in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Monday, April 25, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., and make defense to said suit, or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 30, 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS, Justice of the Peace.

4-22

MORE ABOUT FORBES' SPEECH

(Continued from First Page)

the Boston tea party or the French who stormed the bastille, because they were told to go and eat grass.

The Russians, who so completely exterminated the royal family only a few years ago, were a very patient people, inclined to be meek and mild and supposed to have been under perfect control. The hunger urge is something that cannot be restrained by social laws and the temperament of the American people, once they have lost control of their better selves, would make a Commanche Indian look like a Sunday school teacher.

The principles and progress of organized labor have justified its existence; most of the humane legislation that is on our statute books today was passed either at the request or with help of organized labor. The free schools, free textbooks, child labor law, workmen's compensation law, safety device law and many others are the results of our efforts.

But as to our future program: We believe that human rights are greater than property rights, we do not believe that the multitude should be enslaved and starved that a few might prosper. We believe that a business that wants to pay big dividends to stockholders and high salaries to officers and not pay a living wage to the workers is a menace to humanity and cannot justify its existence. And by a living wage we mean a just wage, one with which a man can support and educate a family. Another principle is security of employment, a so-called living wage is miscalled if the employer is free to lay off the workers and thus have them carry the burden and the sacrifice when a depression sets in.

The practice of dismissing employes in order to cut down expenses and costs while dividends to stockholders and salaries to officers are not disturbed is also unfair. If the business of this country, and by business I mean both employer and the employe, had created a fund out of their earnings to be used in an emergency like we have now, instead of paying enormous dividends to stockholders and million-dollar bonuses to their executives and spending wages needlessly and extravagantly, old man depression would only be a transient instead of a regular boarder. There is no more justification for the continued existence of a business that cannot carry its normal working force in time of depression than for one that cannot pay a living wage.

The red menace is a matter that bothers the minds of organized labor less probably than any other group. However, we are despised and feared more by it than any other of the American organizations. They could not hope to recruit members from the bankers association or the chamber of commerce, but they did hope to disorganize and recruit to their own cause the members of the American Federation of Labor. The seed of the Russian red movement was planted in American soil by the reds, but it is being fertilized by the oppression of the workers by big business; the depression was the sunshine and rain that made it take root and sprout, but the American labor movement was just the boll weevil to them. If labor in this country had not been well organized, with wise men like William Green and Frank Morrison at the head, the red movement would be a matter for the army to cope with, instead of just being a problem for a few policemen.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

FEDERAL PAY

(Continued from First Page)

government, in addition to the many thousands of federal employes, are commensurate with the services rendered by them, and yet if congress imposes a reduction in the salaries of government employes practically all of those just enumerated will be compelled to endure further personal sacrifice in serving the government of the United States.

"One of the most stabilizing influences in this distressing period of our history has been the fact that the government has steadfastly maintained wage standards wherever possible. If, after three years of economic distress, this policy is abandoned and reductions in wages and salaries are forced by the government upon its employes it will have a most demoralizing effect both upon the economic situation and upon the efforts which are being put forth to prevent reductions in wages in private industry.

"Labor has exercised great patience and endurance during the most trying period in the economic life of the nation. It has strongly opposed wage reductions in private industry. In localities where lower wage standards have been forced social discontent is manifested in no uncertain way. A reduction in the salaries of the employes of the government forced upon them by action of congress would greatly inflame the minds of labor and its friends and thus an intensified state of social unrest and social discontent would prevail.

"Some leaders of congress have admitted that practically no financial benefit would accrue to the government through the imposition of a reduction in the salaries of government employes. It has been asserted by some that a reduction in wages should be imposed because of its psychological effect. Surely this is not a good and sufficient reason for the imposition of a horizontal reduction in the salaries of thousands of government employes. The real psychological effect would be to influence employers in private industry to further reduce wages.

"The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor are appealing to the members of congress to exercise sound and sober judgment at this critical period in the economic life of the nation. We are asking them to oppose actively and sincerely all attempts which may be made to impose a reduction in the salaries of the government's faithful and efficient workers."

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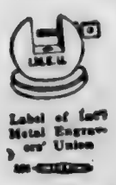
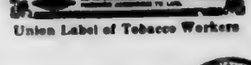

Label of Int'l Metal Engravers' Union

Union Label of Metal Polishers' Union

United Leather Workers Union Label

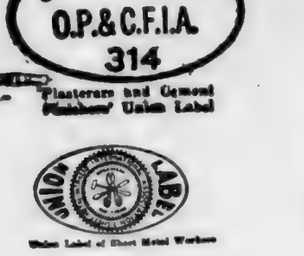


Union Label of Tobacco Workers

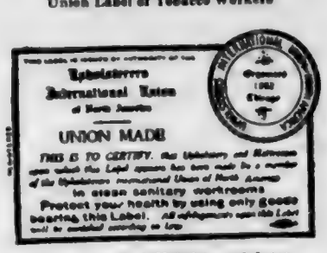
Upholsterers' Label used on Awnings

United Hatters of North America Label

Union Label of Carpenters and Joiners

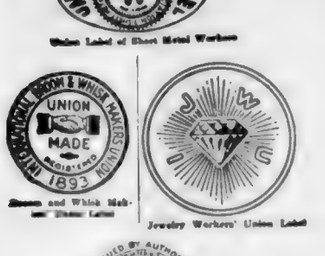


Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union Label



Union Label of Upholsterers' International Union of America

Store Card of Retail Clerks



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Union Labels of Electrical Workers

Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

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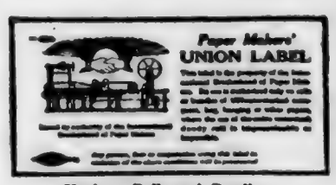

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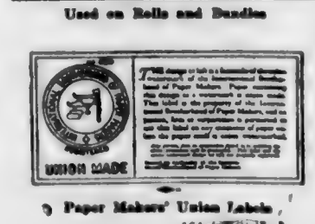

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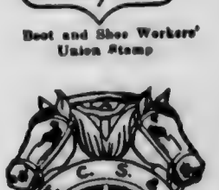
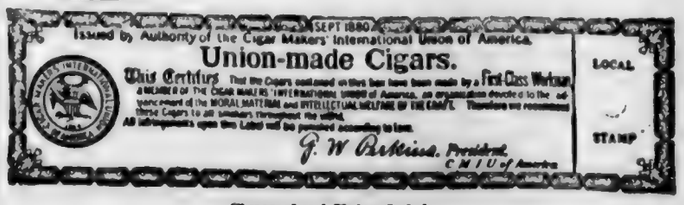


Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America

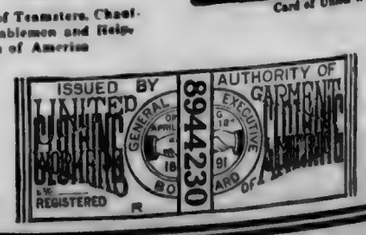


Cigarmakers' Union Label

Card of Union Waiters

Label of Stogie Makers

A. F. of L. Label



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Volume XVI | CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, APRIL 22, 1932 | Number 52

ASHVILLE SEES BIG ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTION

dications Point to Large Gathering.

ILL CHAIRMAN ENTERTAINMENT

apital City Unionists Prepare Hospitable Reception for Visitors.

Nashville, April 21.—Reports com into Nashville from various parts the state indicate that the attend- e at the thirty-sixth annual con- tion of the Tennessee Federation Labor, to be held in this city on nday, May 2, will be the largest years.

Already Memphis has indicated that ery local union and the trades coun will send a full representation to s important gathering. Chatta- ga will also elect to the limit, and nville and other places can al- gs be depended upon to come all ned with every delegate that is owed. So it looks that this gath- ng will be representative of the re labor movement of the state.

As has been stated before in these umns, many important matters l be considered by the convention, ly the depression and its effects on the lives of the workers; the hing of wages by some employ- ; the selection of state and na- l officials to serve for the ensu- year, as well as many other mat- s of vital concern to the workers. The sessions of the convention will held in the Labor Temple, McAdoo , and will be presided over by ident Paul Aymon, of Chatta- ga.

The convention will be called to or- Monday morning, May 2, at 10 ck, and after the address of wel- e and responses will organize for rk, adjourning at 12 o'clock to al- the delegates and visitors to par- pate in the sightseeing tour of hville and Davidson county. On nday evening a theater party has n arranged at the Princess theater those in the city in attendance at convention.

Tuesday the delegates will com- nce working at 9 a.m. and will tinue until late in the afternoon. Tuesday evening the entertain- nt will be in the nature of a din- at the Noel hotel, with oratory ding sway long after the late ur is served.

Wednesday, the final day of the vention, will find the delegates y winding up all business and cting officials to serve for the en- ng year.

There will be plenty of work for delegates, yet **no one can say** t there has not been entertainment ugh sandwiched in to break the notony. All visitors to the con- tion will be accorded the same ileges as delegates in the enter- nment program, and it is hoped t there will be visitors from every tion of Tennessee in attendance at convention.

Invitations have been issued to minent labor officials to be pres- at the convention, and it is ex- ted that there will be at least one ernational labor official in the city ing the convention.

The committee appointed to ar- ge for the convention and for the ertainment of the delegates and tors follows:

Albert E. Hill, chairman; E. E. odard, John Anderson, A. J. Si- , W. P. Kallock, J. W. Caudle, s Mary Slate, W. C. Clark and F. Nicholson.

The following subcommittees are sting the general committee in ing the convention plans a suc- :

ommittee on Hotel—Andrew J. Si- , W. E. Cheek, W. C. Clark.

ommittee on Theater—R. T. ve, M. F. Nicholson, Stanley nnor.

ommittee on Automobiles—An- w J. Simon, H. E. Ridley, Stanley nnor.

ommittee on Entertainment—Miss y Slate, Lynn Peal, W. P. Kal- , J. B. Anderson, E. E. Woodard.

Factory Inspection Department Submits Report of Activities

Annual report of the division of factory inspection, department of labor, state of Tennessee, has just been released by the chief, M. F. Nicholson, and includes some interesting figures. Prosecutions for violations of female labor laws number fourteen, with a total for fines assessed after convictions of $250. The number of persons employed who are under 16 is given as forty-five, but employment certificates have been issued to minors by city and county school superintendents to the number of 1,274.

Average weekly wages for males over 16 years of age is given as $20.66, while that for females is $13.36. This compares with $9.03 and $6.67 for minors.

The report offers food for reflection and is as follows:

Industries inspected, 2,481.
Employes in establishments inspected, 111,889.
Male employes over 16 years of age, 71,406.
Female employes over 16 years of age, 40,439.
Male employes under 16 years of age, 18.
Female employes under 16 years of age, 27.
Average weekly wages earned by male employes over 16 years of age, $20.66.
Average weekly wages earned by female employes over 16 years of age, $13.36.
Average weekly wages of male employes under 16 years of age, $9.03.
Average weekly wages of females under 16 years of age, $6.67.
Female labor reports during year 1931, 889.
Child labor reports during year 1931, 303.
Special reports during 1931, 837.
Total reports during 1931, 2,029.
Cases prosecuted for violation of female labor laws, 14.
Fines assessed for violation of female labor laws, $250.00.
Employment certificates issued to minors between ages of 14 and 16 years by county superintendents of schools, 290.
Employment certificates issued to minors between ages of 14 and 16 years by city superintendents of schools, 984.
Total employment certificates issued to minors between ages of 14 and 16 by city and county superintendents of schools, 1,274.
Orders issued on child labor laws, 62.
Order issued on female labor laws, 619.
Orders issued on elevators, 299.
Orders issued on fire escapes and fire protection, 209.
Orders issued on safeguarding machinery, 2,255.
Orders issued on sanitation, ventilation, etc., 513.
Total orders issued, 3,957.

Silk Union Plans To Press Drive For Stabilization

New Organization to Demand Regulated Hours of Work as First Step in Big Campaign for Better Conditions.

Allentown, Pa., April 20.—The newly organized American Federation of Silk Workers, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, is to undertake at once a campaign to stabilize conditions in the principal eastern silk textile manufacturing centers.

Mass meetings will be held in all silk centers to develop public pressure for a demand for regulated hours of operation in silk textile manufacturing establishments as one step in the stabilization campaign.

This program was adopted at the second meeting of the American Federation of Silk Workers held here. Election of officers and the adoption of plans for an intensive organization drive for unemployment insurance were other features of the meeting.

Arthur McDonnell, veteran representative of the United Textile Workers, presided at this meeting which was opened with the reading of an outline for future activities recommended by the Associated Silk Workers' joint board of Paterson which had been requested to present these proposals.

Allentown Called to Lead.

Sixty delegates representing unions from Paterson and Phillipsburg, N. J., West New York, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Easton, Stroudsburg, Allentown, Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa., enthusiastically applauded Clarence Moster, of the Allentown Central Labor union, who called upon the Allentown Silk Workers to lead the fight in the silk industry for better conditions.

Moser pointed out that, during the period 1920 to 1930, although improved machinery was increased by 50 per cent and profits increased by 91 per cent, wages to workers increased only 16 per cent because of lack of strong labor unions.

Carpenters Call State Meeting

L. E. Smith, president, and W. E. Cheek, secretary-treasurer, of the Tennessee state council of carpenters, have issued the call for the thirteenth annual convention of this organization, to be held in Nashville on April 28 and 29.

After a busy session of two days the delegates will again assemble on Monday morning and will represent their local unions in the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor.

PREVAILING WAGE INDORSED.

All candidates for mayor and city commissioners of Cedar Rapids, Ia., declared themselves in favor of the prevailing wage rate and employment of home labor on city contracts.

FIVE-CENT MEALS PROVIDED FOR JOBLESS IN MONTREAL

The "Folks" Kitchen, of Montreal, Can., established by Harry Hershman and operated by the People's relief organization for the unemployed, has furnished over 30,000 meals to the hungry jobless during the last four months. A minimum charge of 5 cents is made for meals, in order that those who dislike the thought of charity may feel that they are paying for what they get. In addition, hundreds who cannot even afford the 5 cents are fed free. A number of Montreal labor unions have indorsed the project and generous contributions for additional funds to save hundreds of jobless from starvation.

IDLE RELIEF IN WYOMING.

The trades assembly of Casper, Wyo., voted to continue for thirty days their unemployment relief plan of furnishing sleeping accommodations to the jobless. Since the assembly started this work last fall more than 1,150 nights lodging have been given to the homeless. It is not believed that the unemployment situation will improve much this year. Consequently the cots will be stored for use again in the fall. Very few union men have applied for this help, over 90 per cent of the cots furnished having been to unorganized workers.

ONE WEEK'S WORK PER MONTH FOR IDLE OF HIBBING, MINN.

The village council of Hibbing, Minn., decided to provide one week's work a month for the unemployed. It is called the "week-a-month" labor plan.

"Hibbing has never been faced with an unemployment situation similar to the one existing at this time," says the St. Louis County Independent. "Hundreds of men, who under normal conditions have never appealed to the village for work, are now applying not only to the employment office, but to individual members of the council to give them at least two weeks so that they will be able to get by until things open up around the mines or other summer employment presents itself."

ROTATION OF WORK RECOMMENDED FOR LOS ANGELES CITY EMPLOYES

Los Angeles, Cal.—The city government of Los Angeles has laid off over 300 employes this year. Expressing its belief that the emergency should be met by reduction in working hours instead of lay-offs, the Los Angeles local of the Technical Engineers' and Draftsmen's union urged that the salary ordinance be amended to permit the re-employment of all dismissed city employes in their former positions on the basis of the eight-hour day and five-day week.

If either a shortage of funds or work should occur, the union's resolution said the working time should be reduced to whatever extent necessary to keep all the employes at work with a proportionate reduction in salary but no reduction in the daily rate of pay.

The resolution was approved by the Los Angeles Central Labor council.

HERE'S A TALE ABOUT A SNARK IN KENTUCKY

Writer Pillories Cumberland "Justice."

REVIEWS INCIDENT IN HARLAN COUNTY

Literary Masterpiece Chides State's Attorney for Buffoonery.

Ever meet a snark?
What? Never even heard of one?
Well, here's a perfect description.

Mr. John Wiltbye, writing in "America," a religious weekly, reviews the hippodrome perpetrated recently by public officials in Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky, when a group of students took it upon themselves to investigate conditions among the miners of that benighted community, and straightway ran into the law in all its majesty as practiced in the Cumberlands, and were "shooed" away from the state with pompous ceremony.

Mr. Wiltbye's description of the circus—or tragedy, according to the viewpoint—constitutes, in the opinion of The Labor World, one of the most scintillating and effective gems of sarcasm which it has ever been our pleasure to read, and it is passed on to our readers for their enjoyment and edification:

When Daniel Boone went over the mountains and first gazed upon the delectable country of Kentucky, my native commonwealth, he had nothing worse to fear than "bars" and cats and Indians. No troll lay in wait to trip, no poltergeist disturbed his dreams, and communists had not been so much as heard of. But the scene has changed since Daniel made that gap in the Cumberlands a gateway for the pioneers who poured in from Virginia and the Carolinas. Today if you would travel Boone's path into the old commonwealth, you need a passport, and not a little red booklet from Washington either, but a document that will survive the scrutiny of a snark.

Now a snark, as all the world knows, is a most unpleasant companion, even on a sunny day. Its taste, the poet sings, is meager and hollow, but crisp, and it rejoices in a most ambitious nature; which last I take to mean that it has a weakness for its name in headlines on the first page of the newspaper. Of course, there are many different sorts of snarks, all undesirable, such as those which have feathers and bite, and others which have whiskers and scratch; but the infallible mark by which your true snark is distinguished from the bogus, is that which is most commonly, but, as I think, incorrectly, designated as the Third.

The Third is its slowness in taking a jest,
Should you happen to venture on one,
It will sigh like a thing that is deeply distressed,
And it always looks grave at a pun.

The growth of snarks has been most marked, I regret to say, ever since Kentucky began to vote for republicans. In my day we bore with republicans as we did with any other affliction permitted by an all-wise Providence, but we herded them, as far as possible, in the mountains, where they shot up one another most effectively, with results that to a normal democrat were positively gratifying. Meanwhile as was fitting, the democrats occupied all the offices, and drew all the salaries. They waxed fat and unwary, until one of them, Col. Richard W. Tate, the state treasurer, commonly known as "Honest Dick," walked off with every penny in the till, and never stopped until he got to Japan. That put something of a crimp in the party; while but a peccadillo, it was hard to explain; and in 1896, after 104 years in the Union, the old commonwealth grew petulant, and sat a republican in the governor's chair. Since that time, as any democrat can understand, snarks have burgeoned, particularly in the lush soil of the mountain districts. But the snarkiest snark of them all is Brother Walter B. Smith, attorney for the commonwealth, it appears, with headquarters at Middlesboro, in the county of Bell, adjacent to the county of Harlan.

That assertion will be affirmed by any of the young ladies and gentlemen who departed from the effete east, on Holy Thursday, bound via bus and two Fords, for Bell and Harlan counties. If ever a group went a hunting for a snark, it was this assemblage of college girls and boys. They found him, too, in the person of Brother Smith, standing vigilant guard in the Cumberlands—whereat, just as happens in the books, they softly and silently vanished away. But not so silently, after all.

It is difficult to tell any story in which a snark figures. Your wits tangle up, like a fly in a saucer of molasses. So let us take a fresh start. Why did these young ladies and gentlemen desert their college homes for a visit to Harlan and Bell counties, Kentucky?

Well, it appears that they are social-minded persons, and they desired above all else to find out why the miners and operators and the officials cannot live in peace and harmony while the coal is being dug out of the hills. Or was being dug out. So they decided to go down to Kentucky, and by interviewing all the parties concerned, amass an amount of information which might or might not be assessed, evaluated, tagged, and corrected to mean elevation and average humidity, at some later time. Leaving New York on Thursday, they calculated, wind and weather permitting, to get over the mountains, and begin their exhaustive investigations by Saturday noon.

By investigating hard all that afternoon, and beginning again on Sunday morning, these social-minded investigators (most of whom, probably, had never met a Kentuckian in situ in all their lives) felt that they could bring the intensive investigation of the troubles in the coal fields to a close by Sunday afternoon. We work fast these days. Then they would wearily climb into the old bus and the Fords, freighted with knowledge, wisdom and data—with data, at any rate—to trundle over the mountains back to Broadway.

It is difficult to see in this bunch of simpletons dire peril to the civilization that has struck deep root in the counties of Harlan and Bell. Being a snark, however, and therefore totally devoid of a sense of humor, Brother Smith reached a different conclusion. Wrapping himself in the old flag, he went out to guard the mountain passes. Presently the cough, the choke, the snort, the grind, of the ancient bus and the moribund Fords, fell on his vigilant ears. His senses had not deceived him! The Red army was at hand, and all the churches, schools, hearthstones, and civilization itself, of the counties of Harlan and Bell (originally christened Josh Bell county) trembled on their hitherto unassaulted bases.

A pause as the motors shifted their weary gears, but in a brief moment history can be made. Like the young Napoleon at Arcoli, Brother Smith bared his bosom—figuratively, I trust, since the morning air in the mountains is a trifle raw—and as there was no bridge at hand to be immortalized, advanced to the middle of the road. Quickly his henchmen followed him, the flower and chivalry of the counties of Bell and Harlan, and more quickly than my machine can tap out the tale, the academic invaders from the effete east were in the toils of the law. Huzzas made the welkin ring, and tears coursed down the bronzed cheeks of Brother Smith's shock troops, as they realized that all the churches, schools, hearthstones and civilization itself, no longer tottered in the counties of Harlan and Bell. Even the stills were safe.

"Who are you?" demanded Brother Smith, in firm, even in stentorian tones. "Do you believe in God? Have you any connection with the communists?" Or, at least, these are the winged words reported by the esteemed New York Herald-Tribune, on the day that followed the battle in the mountains.

Now, after a cramped night in a bus, this seemed a jarred and jangled welcome, somewhat out of tune with that hospitality for which Kentucky is noted in the guide books. The students retorted in words both winged and barbed, and as the tumult grew, Brother Smith decided to retire with his quarry to the courthouse. "Are we under arrest?" inquired a slow-witted student from Boeotia. "You are being investigated," was the snaky reply. I begin to think that some of these students, if not full-fledged snarks, were more than a bit snarkish.

When the curtain went up at the courthouse, the Hon. George E. Vanbeber was discerned, R., advancing, C., to the bench, and the investigation began. A student demanded his lawyer, naming John R. Neal, of Covington. Since Mr. Neal lives somewhere down in Tennessee, and not in Covington, there was point in the reply of the snark that it would take

(Continued on Last Page)

Not Too Late to Start Campaign For Union Label, Manning Says

Washington, April 20.—It is not too late to start in the big April union label campaign, John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, pointed out this week. The campaign is being conducted throughout the nation under the direction of the Union Label Trades Department.

"Success in any undertaking is accomplished by hard work," Mr. Manning told International Labor News Service. "Just sitting idly by waiting for something to happen or waiting for some one else to do something, will never bring success.

"What is true of one line of endeavor is equally true of another. To make a success of the April union label campaign, every trade unionist, every local union, every central body and every international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor must act together and spend all union earned money for the products and services of brother trades unionists.

"There is a great opportunity during the period of the campaign to explain to those outside of the movement that the purpose of the campaign is to maintain union standards of living and wages. Many converts to the cause of union labeled merchandise and union services will be made when the campaign is made clear to them.

"It is not too late to start the campaign now. Those who are not actively engaged in the campaign are invited to start now. The Union Label Trades Department is ready and willing to do all possible to help all interested now or later. Free label literature can be secured by writing to 202 American Federation of Labor building, Washington, D. C.

"Deep appreciation is expressed to those who are co-operating in the campaign and doing all possible to relieve unemployment among trades unionists by means of their purchasing power."

Railroad Unions Ask Disapproval Of Merger Plan

Labor Urges Commerce Committee to Reject "Four-System" Proposal on Ground It Is Not in Public Interest.

Washington, April 20.—Disapproval of the "four-system plan" of consolidating eastern railroads was asked by the Railway Labor Executives' association, representing twenty-one railroad labor organizations, in a brief filed with the interstate commerce commission on April 16. The commission was asked to reject the plan on the ground that it is "not in the public interest."

The commission was asked to approve the plan by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads, which are parties to the consolidation proposal. The New York Central, also a party to the plan, did not join in the brief.

The brief of the Railway Labor Executives' association was filed by Donald R. Richberg as counsel. The brief asked by the commission not to "commit itself" to any plan of consolidation that might adversely affect railroad workers and the communities on the railroads involved, by preclusion of future changes which might become necessary.

"We desire to make it entirely clear," the brief said, "that the employes of the railroads here involved are opposed to the four-system plan as a whole, on the ground that the proposed consolidations will not be in the public interest; and we earnestly request that the commission take no action upon the present recod which will in any way commit the commission to the approval of any consolidation of railroads which may be proposed in conformity with said plan."

It was declared that if the commission should give its approval in whole or in part to the carriers' plan so as to bring about modification of the commission's plan, "and such approval should carry with it the express reservation that the commission is not thereby committed to the approval of any consolidation as unification of railroad properties as proposed in the pending application; but that the commission, not having undertaken unification as outlined in the pending application is in the public interest, will be entirely free, upon the making of any application for unification of railway properties here involved either to disapprove of such application if it appears upon the evidence presented that such unification is not in the public interest, or to attach such terms and conditions upon such unification as in the judgment of the commission may be necessary to protect the public interest."

UNION POLITICAL ACTION IN UTAH

The Ogden, Utah, Trades and Labor assembly instructed T. E. Myers, secretary of the assembly, to urge every local union in the state to cooperate in forming a non-partisan political organization for the election of men and women to office who are favorable to the enactment and enforcement of legislation in the interest of labor and the common people.

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE TO OPEN MONDAY

Outstanding Men on Week's Program.

OPEN DISCUSSIONS ON PUBLIC WEAL

Citizens Invited to Participate in Talks on Timely Topics.

An exceptional opportunity to hear addresses by outstanding national leaders of various types of thought will be offered in the Institute of Justice presented by the University of Chattanooga beginning Monday, April 25, and continuing throughout the week.

Dr. Alexander Guerry, president of the university, has secured acceptances of invitations to appear upon the program from such leaders as the following:

Patrick H. Callahan, Louisville, business executive and author; Charles Abram Elwood, sociologist, author and teacher; John Erskine, college professor, author, critic, composer; William H. Kiekhofer, college professor, author; Gordon Jennings Laing, educator, author; Frank J. Loesch, lawyer, author; Harley Leist Lutz, economist, teacher; William E. Mikell, author, professor of law; Roscoe Pound, university professor, author, and Norman Thomas, socialist, author.

Each and every one of the above men is a nationally known authority in his particular field, and the subjects selected are of general interest, particularly at this time. It is planned to have round-table discussions following the addresses, in which the public is invited to participate.

"The institute is a means by which the University of Chattanooga attempts to have an open discussion of social, economic and political matters affecting the public welfare," Dr. Guerry said. "There is no admission charge for the addresses or for the round-table conferences. The public is cordially invited. A limited number of reserve seats, however, will be sold for the evening addresses to those who wish definite reservation for the series of evening talks, which may be secured by communicating with S. F. Bretzke, comptroller of the university."

The institute opens Monday morning at 10:30, and will continue each morning and evening throughout the week.

The institute proved a most interesting and profitable move last year, and it is believed that, with the type of men on this year's program, even larger crowds will take advantage of the opportunities offered by the very commendable action on the part of the university authorities.

Park Barber Shop Newest Venture

The Park barber shop, located at 111 East Seventh street, is the newest business institution of this character for Chattanooga. But there is nothing "new" about the names of those who are connected with the enterprise.

John Harrison, one of the best known "boss barbers" in Chattanooga, is the proprietor, and associated with him are two others no less known, in the persons of C. E. Milliken and A. H. "Tommy" Thomas. The new shop is equipped in modern style, and Mr. Harrison reports business "is fine, thank you."

CARPENTERS REDUCE WAGES.

The carpenters' union of Birmingham, Ala., announced a reduction in its wage scale to 75 cents an hour for expert workers. Secretary H. E. Hagood stated the work done by members of the union is guaranteed, and that if the work is not satisfactory it will be done over again at the union's expense.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1932

The Social Ideals of Jesus of Nazareth

An Interpretation

Written for The Labor World
By WILLIAM L. MOSS

Chapter IV
JESUS' TEACHING ANALYZED
Part XIII

II. Jesus' Social Opportunism.

The curse of modern social life is not its ownward sweep; this is only natural progress, and we cannot stay it, try as hard as we may. This becomes clear when we think of life as an immense clock which the Master Clock-maker has set in motion. We cannot control the unceasing clockwork movement of the larger mechanism of life, i. e., civilization, or the natural progress of mankind. But the smaller movements of social progress and decay, the restricted pendulum movements, so to speak, of life that go on within a narrow space of time from generation to generation are not beyond our control. Just as a clockmaker uses certain mechanical devices to keep the swing of the pendulum of a clock within definite limits in order that the timepiece will run rhythmically and assure its owner of chronometric accuracy, so men can bring the smaller movements of social progress and decay in life under control and keep them within reasonable and proper bounds, thus minimizing the chances of one human being exploiting another.

WM. L. MOSS

But how? We must look, as I have repeatedly pointed out in this series of articles, to the individual for help. Social progress and decay, as indications of the larger and ever-forward lateral movement of life, the progress of mankind itself, affect the individual. So it is to the individual to whom we must look to make man's social life bearable. This calls for the devotion of the individual to a spiritual ideal of social life. But what can an individual do, someone asks, in a life where the masses of men are fighting, not for their ideals, but for their very daily bread? What can an individual do amid such widespread destitution and the overcrowding of our cities; what can he accomplish in the face of flagrant vice and universal political corruption; how can he have the heart to talk ideals to a people gripped by industrial slavery and kept down through starvation wages?

CLERKS RENEW AGREEMENTS.

The Retail Clerks' Union of Seattle, Wash., secured renewal union agreements from twenty-seven stores with more on the way, according to a report by Leo L. Ledwich, business representative of the union.

Restless, could not sleep

"THERE were days when I felt like I could not get my work done. I would get so nervous and 'trembly' I would have to lie down. I was very restless, and could not sleep at night.

My mother advised me to take Cardui, and I certainly am glad she did. It is the first thing that seemed to give me any strength. I felt better after the first bottle. I kept it up and am now feeling fine."—Mrs. T. R. Gibson, Fort Payne, Ala.

B-176

CARDUI HELPS WOMEN to HEALTH

Take Thedford's Black-Draught for Constipation, Indigestion, and Biliousness.

The Blond and the Gray

The most recent of several Hollywood stars to be received by President Hoover is Jean Harlow, the platinum blond.

Somehow, we seem to remember that when another well-known California woman called upon the President a few weeks ago, the doors of the White House were found closed. She was the 80-year-old mother of Tom Mooney, now serving a life sentence in a California prison for implication in the bombing of a preparedness parade in San Francisco in 1916, a crime which it is now generally agreed he did not commit.

How About Industry's Soldiers?

Congress—the most radical in years—has given us the lame duck amendment, the anti-injunction law and several other things. Now it is enmeshed in the problem of whom to soak for taxes and what to do with the bonus.

Legion officialdom, standing on its convention record, declares against the bonus. Legion posts by the dozen declare for it. A great many congressmen are for it, harking to the posts, rather than to the national officers.

The debate thus far has given the nation a staggering picture of the meaning of bonus legislation. More important, it has let the light in on the fact that the men who went to France are not the favorite sons when it comes to benefits.

* * * *

The soldiers of industry tell no such story of easy paths to just treatment. Not even now are there compensation laws in all states. Many have bad ones, some have none.

There is no glamor about the risks of industry, but a man can be made just as much a cripple in just as short time in a factory as on a battlefield.

It is a fine thing to have good treatment for anybody. It is a lot finer to have it for all.

To conclude it all, the best way to secure justice for all who toil, whatever their place in the scheme of work, is to organize strong trade unions.

The American Legion is just now getting a splendid lesson in trade union value, while labor and legion work side by side. Let it be hoped this lesson is not under-rated or soon forgotten.

Take It or Leave It!

Items of More or Less Interest Picked Up From Various Sources

CY KOLOGY, EDITOR

It's True Enough.

One sure way to bust
Friendship bubbles,
Try to make your friends
Share your troubles.

* * *

A scientist says that mankind is of vegetable origin. Obviously. Men descend from monkeys, monkeys from trees. . . In our opinion the biggest chump is the fellow who shakes the plum tree while others gather the fruit. . . Nowadays England expects every man to do his duty, and pay it, too. . . One wife out of every three is the ideal helpmate, we are informed. But how many of us can afford three wives? . . . Our idea of an ideal marriage is one where the husband is treasurer and the wife is a treasure. . . A man's ideal wife is one in whose society he can spend a whole evening and not notice it. . . It may not be polite to stand around with your hands in your pockets, but they had better be there than in somebody else's pockets. . . A man who falls in love with himself never has any rivals. . . People with lots of pepper in their make-up are the salt of the earth.

* * *

It takes the present-day Janes, muses Handsome Hal, to get down to cases—"vanity," "cigarette" and "divorce."

* * *

Johnny giggled when the teacher read the story of a man who swam a river three times before breakfast.

The Teacher—You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you, Johnny?

Johnny—No, sir, but I wonder why he didn't make it four times and get back to the side where his clothes were.

* * *

Lady Speaker—Now, is there any man in the audience who would let his wife be slandered and say nothing? If so, stand up.

A meek little man rose to his feet.

Lady Speaker (glaring at him)—Do you mean to say you would let your wife be slandered and say nothing?

Meek Little Man (apologizing)—Oh, I'm sorry, I thought you said slaughtered.

* * *

The chap who says his wife don't understand him, simply's got to say something, if he hopes to get away with the stuff he's trying to pull.

* * *

A little neighbor girl came in with a scratch on her face. Her mother said:

Mother—Why, Janis, what has happened?

Janis (looking very unconcerned)—Oh, that's just where I scratched myself on the cat.

* * *

The Boy—Now be careful. These canoes tip over very easily.

The Girl (timidly)—Would it be safe, to—to—

The Boy—Yes?

The Girl—To shift my gum to the other side of my mouth?

* * *

Business Man—If 1932 is as bad as 1931, I'll eat my hat.

Friend—That is—if you have one.

* * *

What has become of the old-fashioned girl whose ambition was to grow up and wear a corset? . . Some people sleep late trying to make their dreams come true. . . The next time you think of an alibi, remember that Adam blamed Eve but didn't get away with it.

* * *

Speaker—Gentlemen, I think that we glue manufacturers must stick together.

Gentleman (in the rear)—The feeling is mucilage.

* * *

A skunk has four legs and a gossip has two.

* * *

Here's another version of an old poem: "Mary had a little mule, and it followed her to skule, and the teacher like a fule, stepped up behind the mule and hit him with a rule, and then there was no skule.

* * *

Sunday School Teacher—And why did Noah take two of each kind of animals into the ark?

Bright Little Boy—I guess he didn't believe that story about the stork.

* * *

Here's a hopeful item: "It looks like all there is to do is to keep our shirts on, cut every dollar of unnecessary expense all along the line, keep as sweet and reasonable as possible and wiggle out of it as soon as we can."

LOOK WHO'S FIRST WITH CONGRATULATIONS!

The Labor World will be "sweet sixteen" next Friday—if it lives that long. Here's the first "radiogram" of congratulation, and if all of our radios were as loyal and true supporters as is the gent who sent the message below, we would face the future with extreme confidence. In any event, it is a pleasure to acknowledge felicitations from a 100 per cent booster:

The Labor World:

Many congratulations upon your rapidly approaching birthday! I understand that you will now be "sweet sixteen," and it's to be hoped you have reached the age of discretion, but I doubt it! I will hope for the best, however.

So, "here's to your good health, and your wife's health, and may you live long, and prosper."

Yours lovingly,
H. F. BROWN.

Via Radio.

LOS ANGELES LABOR LEADER GOES TO CIVIL SERVICE BOARD

The city council of Los Angeles, Cal., confirmed the appointment of A. W. Hoch as a member of the municipal civil service commission. Mr. Hoch has been active in the labor movement of Los Angeles and California for a number of years. In 1930 he was elected president of the California State Federation of Labor an dre-elected in 1931. He is also business representative of the Los Angeles local of the International Association of Machinists.

FARM AND LABOR POLITICAL CLUB

The Contra Costa Farm and Labor Political club was organized at Richmond, Cal. The club believes the farmers and the workers are the joint victims of the present economic situation and that they should join forces for their mutual benefit.

The Passing Show

Note and Comment on Things Doing in the March of Events

The subcommittee on child labor of the White House conference on child health and protection has made a "discovery."

"An income earned by the chief wage-earner of the family sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living is basic to a normal solution of the problem of child labor," the committee announces, recommending first that this problem be solved.

This is just what organized labor has been contending for many, many years. If the subcommittee had only gone a little further and pointed out that strong organization of the workers is "basic" to maintaining "a decent standard of wages," it would have really said something.

* * *

It requires a page in the New York Times to list the serial numbers of the bills turned over by Col. Charles Lindbergh to the kidnapers of his infant son.

It is one of the most graphic exhibits of the rule of gangdom that has come to this nation.

One learned professor is moved to suggest that we return to the days when outlawry was punished by summary death at the hands of any citizen.

Some states still have laws permitting this treatment of criminals. Outlawry is proclaimed against a man and he may then either give himself up or be liable to execution at the hands of whoever chances first to meet him.

We shall come to our national senses and return to a condition of sanity and freedom from gangsters or we shall come to some such method as the learned professor proposes. It is idle to suppose that the American people will much longer tolerate bandit rule brought about by racketeers.

* * *

The mental state of the German people with reference to reparations may be explained partly by their understanding of the accounting methods used in calculating the damages done to France and Belgium, as compared with the accounting methods used in calculating the values of the ships, goods and other properties seized by the allies or turned over after the peace treaty.

For instance, it is claimed by the Germans that the four million tons of German shipping which were taken from them had an actual value, at the time of delivery, of 5,753 million marks; while the allowance made for this property in the credits given by the reparation commission amounted to only 749 million marks.

It is claimed also that for military stores actually valued at 200 million marks, allowance was made by the reparations commission in the sum of only 89 million marks.

Based upon a tabulation made by the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C., the German claim is that while the total disbursements by France for reparation of damage in the zone of war and occupation amounted to 14 billion marks, the actual values turned over to France amount to more than 20 billion marks.

UNEMPLOYMENT

TWENTY-FIVE MILLION JOBLESS

At the opening of the sixteenth annual conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, the statisticians of the organization estimated that the world army of the unemployed totals between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000, with from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 dependents. The conference will discuss methods of reducing the number of the jobles.

$600,000 RELIEF FUND URGED FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington—Welfare organizations urged the appropriations committee of the House of Representatives for "prompt action and approval" of the measure appropriating $600,000 for unemployment relief in the District of Columbia.

The community chest during the early winter secured pledges for $2,000,000 for the care of the needy, but the associated organizations declare the heavy increase in unemployment distress is far beyond the ability of the charity groups to handle.

President Hoover gave his approval to the request for the $600,000 relief measure.

JOBLESS RELIEF IN TACOMA

The laborers' union of Tacoma, Wash., uses the newspapers to ask those who have odd jobs around the garden or home, foundations to be dug and similar work, to call up the union office, which will furnish the men from the union's unemployed members. The men, the union says, can be relied upon to do the work effectively. The union has jurisdiction over hod carriers and building and common laborers.

JOBLESS CITIZENS ORGANIZE LEAGUE TO HELP SELVES

The jobless workers of Tacoma, Wash., organized the Unemployed Citizens' league of Tacoma. "The main purpose of the league," officials explained, "is to render to the unemployed through themselves mutual aid looking towards their own sustenance. They propose to co-operate in securing fuel for their homes and to raise through co-operative gardens foods, such as potatoes and vegetables, which will help greatly in reducing the cost of living not otherwise obtainable." The Tacoma school board gave the league permission to hold its meetings in public school buildings.

THEATER OWNERS USE RUMP PICTURE OPERATORS' UNION

The Utah Labor News charges the managers of the Rialto and State theaters in Salt Lake City and the Colonial theater in Ogden with employing members of a rump union organized with the purpose of aiding the employers in defeating the just demands of the two locals of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada in these cities. It is claimed the union members were locked out without the customary two weeks notice called for in their contract.

KROGER GROCERY PICKETED.

As part of their campaign against the "unfair" stores of Dayton, O., the Meat Cutters' union picketed the Kroger grocery and meat market. The Kroger, Atlantic and Pacific and Piggly-Wiggly chain stores are on the "we don't patronize" list of the entire organized labor movement in Dayton.

TAXI DRIVERS' FEE ABOLISHED.

The city council of Los Angeles, Cal., repealed an ordinance requiring taxicab drivers to pay an annual fee of $2 to the city. Officers of the taxicab drivers' union have sought this action for some time. With underpaid drivers, every little helps.

Jobs and Men

A Series of Contributed Editorials Discussing Industrial Conditions.

(Continued from Last Week)

THE Industrial Workers of the World, whose strongholds in the last few years have beeen the agrarian sections of the west, represent the revolutionary spirit in workingmen's organizations. They have made no secret of the fact that they wished to turn the laboring man's efforts to stay the encroachments of capital upon his political and economic rights into a class struggle of the most bitter and sanguine sort. The Industrial Workers above all else oppose the spirit of mediation and compromise (intrinsic parts of collective bargaining, and which is characteristic of the American Federation of Labor's dealing with capital) and their officers and organizers have consistently preached that as workers surrender their attitude as the enemies of capital and are willing to arbitrate they become obstacles in the way of their own economic advancement.

Largely, the Industrial Workers have been forced, by their bitter opposition to the whole program of the A. F. of L., to become the uncontested friend of the industrial outcast (or "unemployable") and the immigrant worker, both classes really needing education and not organization. The "floating" type of worker, a vagrant at heart, and only working when forced to do so by an inward urge, having its seat in his stomach, needs education, and the newly-arrived immigrant, unable to speak the language of the people among whom some enterprising steamship line's agent has deposited him in return for his lifetime's savings, is in dire need of Americanization more than anything else. The fact that the vagrant and immigrant were being boosted by a labor organization to a position of the same importance as the skilled and taxpaying worker clearly demonstrates some stand had to be taken in regards to them. The public accepted the A. F. of L. and not the Industrial Workers as the spokesman of the skilled and taxpaying American workman and decided to educate the immigrant, leaving the vagrant to be dealt with by the better class of American workingmen. Accordingly, social service and patriotic societies as well as fraternal orders and other organizations many years ago instituted "Americanization classes" in practically every city of any size. Thus, while it is not generally recognized, the A. F. of L. has been directly responsible through its stand as an organization, and the activities of the rank and file of local labor unions for another distinctive step of advancement for a portion of the common people.

SPEEDWAY SIGNS UP WITH BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The Oakland Speedway association of Oakland, Cal., signed an agreement with the Building Trades council, pledging the association to recognize the wage scale and agreements of the building trades in its maintenance and construction work. When the agreement was signed the council removed the association's name from the "we don't patronize list."

WAGE CUTS OPPOSED BY TACOMA PLUMBERS

The Plumbers and Steamfitters union of Tacoma, Wash., adopted a resolution opposing wage cuts for city, county or state employes. The union pointed out that any action to decrease American living standards would neither aid in restoring prosperity nor in lightening the taxpayers' burden.

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The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

NION PRINTERS MAINTAIN OR INCREASE WAGE SCALES

ng-Time Contracts and New Temporary Agreements Granting Concessions to Publishers Enable Typos to Prevent Pay Cuts and Demonstrate Benefits of Organization.

New York, April 20.—"Except in a isolated jurisdictions, printers' nts are maintaining prosperity era gs on newspapers either by con- ts that have been signed for long ods or by making some working essions to renew scales from year ear. Most of the exceptions are ements to temporary wage reduc- s in return for shorter workdays," me H. Walker writes in Editor Publisher, organ of the newspa- publishing business. The article inues, saying in part:

"A study of International Typo- hical union negotiations outside the larger centers reveals a condi- where publishers are continuing e scales effected during 1929 and through the depression period. increased wages are not entirely of the picture in the story of new racts. Scales that are being re- ed, largely on one-year agree- ts, nearly all represent peak es reached under terms of pre- ly negotiated three-year con- cts.

Big Cities Keep Up Scale.

New York City and Chicago, where agreements affect so many ers, naturally hold the spotlight the labor stage at this time, but tically every other city and town the country is having its own wage ing controversy. The two big s with basic pay for printers e $60 a week play a large part keeping the average scale for spaper printers up to $52 a week. tually all of the larger cities of country have reached that aver- or bettered it. Printers of the ller places have it as their goal. As a general rule publishers are anding pay reductions in negotia- s toward new printer contracts. re are some instances, notably in x Falls, S. D., where employers e signed renewals without asking revision. There are other cases cord where the printers have ntteered to accept a wage reduc- pending return to normal condi- or to maintain working forces. Birmingham (Ala.) News-Age- ld printers have agreed to a con- tract that provides a 7 per cent wage reduction in 1932, 2 per cent in 1933 and return to the 1931 scale in 1934. In Youngstown, O., every department, except the composing room, has taken a wage reduction. Eugene, Ore., typographical union has rejected a demand for a 15 per cent cut.

"Because they claim it would interfere with their own relief program, printers in Pittsburgh have rejected a proposal for a 10 per cent reduction in the next six months, subject to another half-year extension. By a supplementary agreement, Huntington, W. Va., local has accepted a reduction. A temporary scale has been put into effect until Sept. 30 in Peoria, Ill.

"Exceptions to the rule include the signing of a three-year contract in Ashtabula, O., providing a $5 increase by 1934; a five-year contract in Charleston, Ill., with a $5 boost; and three-year agreement in Paducah, Ky., with a $3 increase.

"Worcester (Mass.) Post not only agreed to a new three-year contract at the prevailing scale recently, but installed new equipment in the composing room. Danbury, Conn., printers will enjoy existing wages for three more years under their new contract. Likewise, old standards have been renewed in Atlanta, Ga.; Altoona, Pa., and Lansing, Mich.

"Maintenance of wages has made possible a large amount of direct relief to unemployed printers and their families by I. T. U. locals themselves. President Howard recently announced that no union printer had been forced to apply for public charity. In addition to direct relief payments and voluntary five-day schedules, the I. T. U. with a membership of 80,000 in 800 towns and cities has paid out a huge sum in pensions.

"The condition among printers generally prompted President Howard to report to the I. T. U. membership that 'our organization has weathered the most disastrous economic storm of the century and our members have suffered less and sacrificed less than any other class of workers in America.'"

ew York Relief Fund to End Unless $20,000,000 More Is Provided

w York City, April 20.—In a r to Mayor Walker, Frank J. lor, commissioner of public wel- , said that the city's unemploy- t relief work, affecting nearly 00 of the 828,000 persons now iving aid from public or private cies could not go on unless an tional $20,000,000 is provided for period from June to November.

mmissioner Taylor urged imme- e consideration of the problem a view to timely action. He ted out that all of the $12,500,- appropriated by the city unem- ment relief would be exhausted the end of June and that all of $18,000,000 raised by the emer- y unemployment relief commit- would be gone before many weeks.

"Never in the history of the city of New York has there been so much poverty and misery appealing for public aid," Taylor's letter said. "Never have so many families reached the end of their resources. Never have so many been threatened with eviction, illness through lack of nourishment, and even starvation, as at the present time. The work of the welfare department and the other associated activities during the past winter has been more extensive than that performed by the Belgian relief commission during the world war."

ST. JOSEPH BUILDING TRADES CONDEMN CONVICT QUARRIES

The Building Trades Council of Jefferson City, Mo., protested against practice of state penitentiary officials in using convicts in competition with free labor in that city.

The council declared the prison officials are operating a quarry in Jefferson City and delivering crushed rock at $1.10 per yard, which it was stated is below actual cost to employers of free labor. As a result other quarries are being closed or operated on part time, with unemployment for many of the employes.

The council charged that convicts are paid 5 cents a day, while free labor receives 45 cents an hour for the same class of work. The free labor quarries deliver crushed rock at $1.50 per yard and cannot compete with prison quarry prices of $1.10 per yard.

COMMUNISTS' SCHEME BLOCKED

The effort of the communists to secure a foothold in the Central Labor union of Dayton, O., were blocked when the union refused to send delegates to the Ohio conference of unemployed councils. The proposition to send delegates was made to the central body by representatives of the Dayton unemployed council, which was spotted as being a communist organization. President Breidenbach declared the communists have for years been trying to inject poison into organized labor, "always trying to disrupt it."

LABOR TEMPLE REFINANCED.

The Labor Temple of Portland, Ore., was refinanced by the sale of $65,000 two-year, 5 per cent bonds. The new issue retired the 7 per cent bonds for a like amount issued in 1930. The bonds were sold to local unions and individual members.

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THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—A BUSINESS INSTITUTION

Above layout was used in the magazine section of the Chattanooga Times recently, and its reproduction here is a courtesy of that paper. Accompanying the pictures was a splendid story of the work of the International Typographical Union, and Chattanooga union, No. 89, written by J. H. Crump, who also furnishes the following descriptive matter: (1) A front view of the lawn and main building of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, Colo. Note the beautiful arrangement of walks and flower beds. (2) Harris D. Hix, president of Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89. (3) Finney T. Carter, secretary-treasurer of Chattanooga Typographical Union No. 89. (4) I. J. Gardner, who holds the second longest continuous membership with No. 89, forty-two years, forty years of which he has been foreman of the Times composing room. (5) A part of the dairy buildings and herd of thoroughbred cows which furnish dairy products to residents of the Union Printers Home. The dairy is unsurpassed by any privately owned dairy in Colorado. (6) T. J. Davie, one of No. 89's oldest members. He was a charter member of the old Central Labor Union when it was organized in 1896. He worked for twenty-five years in the Times job department, and is now Will Shepherd's man Friday on the Hamilton County Herald. (7) Pikes Peak as viewed from the north lawn of the Union Printers Home. (8) An inside view of the third floor sleeping porch of the Home main building which is entirely enclosed in glass. (9) Inside view of the Home's greenhouses. Note the chrysanthemums and geraniums in full bloom.

The Union Printers' Home

By A. H. Holland, Librarian

For more than a third of a century the Union Printers' Home has stood a magnificent monument to the humanitarian propensity of a great labor union. It has been a tremendous undertaking for the International Typographical union to erect and properly support an institution devoted exclusively to its sick and aged members, therefore the success of the home is phenomenal—almost unbelievable. The institution is worthy of any man's investigation. It is a real show place. It is different. It has a fixed purpose and is performing a great service.

To consider the home in terms of dollars and cents only is to create a wrong impression in the mind of the reader, yet something of the magnitude of its monetary strength and requirements must be recited to give a proper understanding of its importance and permanency.

The maintenance and operating expenses of the home for a recent year were more than $300,000. Of this sum, $30,000 was expended for miscellaneous improvements and repairs. To meet this enormous outlay 78,000 men and women of the International Typographical union have pledged their substance.

The home property includes a farm of over 275 acres which is cultivated intensively. The wide expanse of grassy lawns, studded with stately elms, maples and poplars and other varieties of shade and ornamental trees and shrubs, and a wealth of blooming flowers, is a delight to the eyes of summer visitors and a source of continual satisfaction to the residents. Special attention is given to husbandry and horticulture and the institution employs an experienced farmer and florist. Rare plants and flowers are propagated during the winter season in large greenhouses. Back of the park looms the imposing four-story red and gray volcanic stone main edifice. Situated on an eminence, the home overlooks the cities of Colorado Springs and Manitou. In the distance is an unobstructed view of Pike's Peak and miles of mountain terrain. For the greater part of each year the peak is snowcapped and its hoary head alternately glistens in the sunlight and is an attraction for ominous storm clouds.

The home farm products for one year amounted to over $30,000, and showed a net profit of approximately $5,000. Supplies for table use taken from the farm consisted of 42,390 gallons of milk and cream, 5,839 pounds of butter, 3,177 pounds of veal and 14,898 pounds of pork. The garden produced sixteen varieties of vegetables throughout the summer season. In season fresh fruits and vegetables are used almost exclusively, though at other times it is necessary to depend upon canned goods. Every article of food is inspected and carefully prepared so that it may be served in an appetizing manner. Accepted business practices are followed in the purchase of the many supplies required for the home.

The highest number of residents housed in the home at any one time has been 352. The average number taken care of in recent years has been 345. Because of deaths and those who may vacate in the course of a year, the yearly turnover of residents will ordinarily reach 175. The comfortable housing of the residents is the first consideration of the management, and is being accomplished in the best possible manner. The buildings as a whole are substantial and commodious. The rooms of all residents are cheerfully and comfortably furnished. The kitchens are sanitary and the dining rooms bright and inviting. The food is plentiful, good and wholesome and the variety is sufficient to permit of the careful dieting of residents in the interest of their health.

Though a tuberculosis sanatorium is connected with the home the institution has a wider scope. Thorough and intelligent treatment is given residents whatever the nature of their ills. High blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease, etc., are successfully combatted by the home methods.

The medical staff of the home is kept at a high state of efficiency. The percentage of cures and helpful treatment among the residents is as high as could be expected. The hospital furnishings and equipment are of the best. Kindly care and home environment surrounds the aged and afflicted residents. Medical meetings are held at intervals in the institution, which claim the attention of the residents and have a tendency to educate false notions about diseases out of their heads. Lectures delivered at these meetings by members of the medical staff are instructive and interesting.

The aged member of the Typographical union, who comes here to spend his declining years, finds a delightful home atmosphere and careful attendants ready to administer to his needs. It has been aptly said of the home that it is the most uninstitutionalized institution in the world today. It is the mission of the home to promote health and happiness. It has a well defined theory that physical well-being is necessary to a contented mind and the building of bodily strength.

The social life of the home covers a wide range of amusement activities. At intervals the residents themselves stage minstrel shows and musical and literary entertainments. Recently here has been organized among the residents a home lyceum and popular and instructive affairs have been staged under its auspices. The weekly picture shows given during the ten months of the year in the library auditorium are a source of pleasure to every resident who is physically able to leave his room. Special affairs are arranged for the holiday season and there is an appropriate observance of Easter and memorial days. Croquet furnishes pleasant outdoor diversion in nice weather. There are billiards, checkers and chess to while away the time and many residents take keen delight in the card games which are usually in progress throughout the days and evenings.

Sunday afternoon religious services are held at the home throughout the year. The meetings are conducted by Colorado Springs ministers of various church denominations and are always the occasion for the offering of good music by church choirs and other high class talent.

The home possesses a splendid library of more than 10,000 volumes, and receives sixty daily papers and over fifty weekly newspapers, magazines and periodicals. The library contains works of fiction, poetry, literature and science and many residents devote a large share of their leisure time to reading.

There have been substantial and ambitious improvements in the home property in the building line. An $85,000 building has reached the foundation stage. This structure will be built of brick and concrete, will contain seventy-eight individual rooms equipped with every modern convenience. There will also be a roof cottage and basement garage. The erection of this building has been made necessary by the continual and growing demand for more accommodations for residents. The management hopes to be so situated in the near future so as to admit every worthy applicant for the home as soon as he has been approved for entrance.

Governor Kills Bill Breaking Contract With State Workers

Albany, N. Y., April 20.—Governor Roosevelt vetoed senate bill 614, introduced by the senate finance committee, which would require state employees enrolled in the state retirement pension to pay an additional assessment of three per cent of their wages into the retirement fund for one year, beginning July 1, 1932. The governor, in his executive budget, provided that the state should continue this payment out of the treasury as in former years, but the majority of the legislature cut the item of about $1,500,000 out of the budget and passed senate bill No. 614 instead. The state will now assume the three per cent again and thus relieve state employes from a virtual reduction of about three per cent in wages.

Governor Roosevelt filed a memorandum with his veto of the bill, saying in part: "I am vetoing this measure because it is one of the most unfair, unjust, discriminatory pieces of legislation sent to me by the legislature since I have been governor. Stripped of all camouflage, the legislature proposes to tax all members of the employes' retirement system 3 per cent of their salaries, for the purpose of paying, in part, a debt of the state on which for ten years the state has made payments.

"I do not propose, while I am governor, to permit the great Empire state to break its contract with the thousands of faithful, loyal, hard-working employes who have elected to make the state service a career and who are insuring against old age by contributing to this pension system. It is neither just, fair nor honest for the state to do this. The legislature, in order to preserve the integrity of the fund, will next year have to make the necessary contributions for this year as well as next."

Movie Queen Flo—Why do you look so down-hearted, dearie?

Movie Queen Jo—My lawyer just advised me that owing to the general depression I had better use my old husband another season.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46770
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
George T. Keith vs. Anna R. Keith

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that Anna R. Keith is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said Court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her.

This 28th day of March, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
B. DUDA, D. C.

T. O. Jewell, Atty. 4-22

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46787
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Blanche Shaw vs. H. G. Shaw

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is sworn to, that H. G. Shaw is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next May rules of said Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in May next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 30th day of March, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.

4-22

REPLEVIN NOTICE
Before J. B. Bayless, Justice of the Peace for Hamilton County, Tennessee.
Tennessee Electric Power Co. vs. J. M. Ware and G. K. Winsor.

In this cause it appeared by affidavit that the defendants are justly indebted to the plaintiff, and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, and a replevin having been issued on one Hot-Point Range in possession of said defendants, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Chattanooga, Tennessee, for four consecutive weeks, commanding the said defendants to appear before me at my office, 111 East Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on Monday, April 25, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m., and make defense to said suit, or it will be taken for confessed and be proceeded with ex parte.

This March 30, 1932.

J. B. BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

4-22

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Harry F. Newton and wife, Maude E. Newton, dated October 27, 1926, of record in Book "Z," Volume 20, Page 395, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit: Being a lot on the East side of Baldwin Street, between Vine Street and East Fifth Street, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the East line of Baldwin Street one hundred twenty (120) feet South of the South line of East Fifth Street; thence Southwardly along the East line of Baldwin Street thirty-five (35) feet; thence Eastwardly at right angles to Baldwin Street one hundred fifteen (115) feet to the West line of a ten (10) foot alley; thence northwardly along the West line of said alley thirty-five (35) feet; thence eastwardly at right angles to said alley one hundred fifteen (115) feet to the point of beginning.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-29

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. T. Murray, dated August 3rd, 1928, of record in book "M," Volume 28, Page 219, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the Third Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Four (4), Frazier, Colville and Dodson's Addition, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 5, Page 17, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the West line of Houser Street and extends back westwardly, of uniform width, to the west line of said Subdivision; its North line being one hundred sixty-seven and one-tenth (167.1) feet and its South line one hundred sixty-six and two-tenths (166.2) feet in length.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-29

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by H. L. Bible and wife, Ida R. Bible, dated June 8, 1921, of record in book "O," Volume 16, Page 53, et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the following described land situate in the First (1st) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number thirteen (13), in Block number five (5), L. E. and D. P. Montague's Subdivision of Highland Park, in the old Fifth Civil District, now a part of the City of Chattanooga in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat now found of record in Register's Plat Book No. 1, page 14, of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee. Said lot fronts fifty (50) feet on the North side of Duncan Avenue and extends Northwardly, of uniform width, a distance of one hundred thirty-five (135) feet to an alley.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 8th day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

4-29

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE
No. 46825
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Bessie Akins vs. Allen Akins

It appearing from allegations in complainant's bill, which is swon to, that Allen Akins is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made for four successive weeks in The Labor World, a newspaper published in Hamilton County, notifying said non-resident to appear at the next June rules of said court, to be held at the Courthouse in Chattanooga on the first Monday in June next, the same being a rule day of said court, and make defense to said bill or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

This 11th day of April, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
F. G. Redwine, Atty. 5-6

Patronize our Advertisers.

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11044
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Reuben D. Kellis vs. L. S. Hyde et al.

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said court, in the case of Reuben D. Kellis against L. S. Hyde et al., sent up by said court for condemnation of land by W. T. Thrasher, a Justice of the Peace of said county, to satisfy a judgment for $56.50 and costs rendered September 10, 1930, by W. T. Thrasher, J. P., in favor of Reuben D. Kellis against L. S. Hyde et al., it was ordered and adjudged that the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land: 7⅛ acres of land, old White Oak Mill property in Fourth district, Hamilton county, bounded on north by Bacon farm, on the southeast and west by the Runyan property.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the first Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the first Monday in January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on **MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932,** within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-13

ORDER OF SALE
No. 11580
State of Tennessee, Circuit Court of Hamilton County
Chattanooga Industrial Bank vs. Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter

To the Sheriff of Hamilton County, Greeting:

Whereas, at the January, 1932, term of said Court, in the case of Chattanooga Industrial Bank Corporation against Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter, sent up by said Court for condemnation of land by H. F. Lawrence, a Justice of the Peace of said County, to satisfy a judgment for $214.50 and costs rendered May 21, 1930, by H. F. Lawrence, J. P., in favor of Chattanooga Industrial Bank Corporation against Hugh E. Fry and Luther J. Carter, it was ordered and adjudged that the right title and interest of Luther J. Carter in the land described below, levied on under said above named judgment, be condemned and sold to satisfy the said debt and all costs.

Description of land: Two (2) acres of land, more or less, known in plat of record in the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, as the Sam H. Seymour lot; same being situated on the north side of Brainerd Road, and being the southwest corner of the old C. E. Shelton farm; likewise same being in the southeast quarter of the southwest half Section 18, Tract 1, S. R. 2, being the same property described in deed of H. T. Norman to said Sam H. Seymour July 5, 1912, and likewise to them by J. C. Heaton.

The above property was conveyed by Sam H. Seymour and wife, Marjorie A. Seymour, to Luther J. Carter and wife, Lee Carter, by deed dated September 24, 1926, and registered September 24, 1926, in Book W, Vol. 20, page 579 in the Register's office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, for a consideration of $550.00 cash.

We therefore command you, that you proceed to advertise and sell said land according to law, to satisfy said judgment, interest and all costs, and that you have the money derived from said sale before the said Court, at the Court House, in Chattanooga, the First Monday in June next, with this writ and a return thereon for your action.

Witness, Tom J. Rogers, Clerk of said Court, at office in Chattanooga, the First Monday In January, 1932.

TOM J. ROGERS, Clerk.
By W. MORGAN, Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to the above order, I will, on **MONDAY, MAY 16, 1932,** within the legal hours, at the west door of the Courthouse, sell the above described real estate.

CHAS. TAYLOR, Sheriff.
ISHAM McGEE, D. S.

5-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by Alfred Carr and wife, Laura Carr, dated December 11, 1925, of record in book "E", Volume 20, Page 248 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the notes representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of the equities of redemption, dower and homestead, at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following real estate in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, to-wit:

Being Lot One Hundred Fifty-two (152) Park City, D. P. Montague's Subdivision of part of the J. M. Dobbs Estate, in Hamilton County, Tennessee, as shown by plat of record in Plat Book 6, page 14, of the Register's office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-13

TRUSTEE'S SALE

By virtue of a deed of trust executed by W. C. Elkins and wife, Marie M. Elkins, dated October 13, 1923, of record in book "Z", Volume 17, Page 63 et seq., of the Register's Office of Hamilton County, Tennessee, reference to which is made for a full recital of its provisions, and for the purpose of satisfying the indebtedness therein mentioned (default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness) the undersigned, as trustee under said deed of trust, will, at the request of the holder of the note representing said indebtedness, offer for sale at public outcery to the highest and best bidder for cash and in bar of all equities of redemption, homestead, dower and all other rights of exemptions of every kind at the west door of the Court House of Hamilton County, Tennessee, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1932,

between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., the following described land situate in the Old Second (2nd), present Third (3rd) Civil District, County of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, to-wit:

Lot Number Twenty-three (23), Block Number Twenty-one (21), Normal Park Addition to North Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, as per plat of said Addition of record in the Registrar's Office of said County.

Sale will be made subject to any unpaid taxes.

Title believed to be good, but will sell and convey as Trustee only.

This 22nd day of April, 1932.

AMERICAN TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. Y. Chapin, Jr., Trust Officer.

5-13

SIX-HOUR DAY FOR IDLE RELIEF URGED BY CLEVELAND CENTRAL BODY

The Federation of Labor of Cleveland, O., unanimously adopted a recommendation that all local unions give prompt consideration to the proposal to inaugurate the universal six-hour day in order to spread employment and reduce the present strain on charity organizations and governmental departments caused by the necessity of furnishing the unemployed and their dependents with enough food and shelter to keep them alive.

COLORADO COAL COMPANIES CUT WAGES $1.72 PER DAY

Notices of a reduction in wages from $6.72 a day to $5, with corresponding reduction in tonnage rates, were filed with the Colorado industrial commission by twelve coal companies whose mines are located in the northern part of the state. The companies were the McNeil, Black Diamond, Liley, Russell, Imperial, Clayton, Crown, National Fuel, Boulder Valley, Shamrock, Leyden and Consolidated Coal and Coke.

WITH THE ELECTRICIANS

W. B. Dyche, Pitching Nine Innings for E. E. Crosby.

True to me, kind to me,
Never deceiving,
Cheering me, helping me,
Ever believing;
Sad for me, glad for me,
Never apart;
Dear to me, near to me,
"Pal of my heart."
Clean hearted, strong hearted,
All the way through,
Uplifting and tender,
Wonderful you.
Fair to me, square to me,
Life's dearest part,
Best to me, blest to me,
"Pal of my heart."

* * *

"Can you loan me five dollars?" asked John Kennedy.

"Sure," said Fred Simon. "Would you rather have an old five or a new one?"

"A new one of course," said John.

"Here is the one," said Fred.

"I'm four dollars ahead."

* * *

Well, well, that fellow E. E. McDaniels is front page stuff again, yet, or still—I dunno.

* * *

Play safe for the other fellow's sake, even if you don't give a goldang for your own safety. (Grady McArthur please note.)

* * *

Gene Patten, son of Ira Patten, came in the house crying and holding his head in his hands.

"What fell on your head?" Ira asked.

"I did," Gene said.

* * *

Vance Tallent—"Here's that 25 cents I have been owing to you for a year."

L. L. Lowe—"Keep it. I ain't going to change my whole opinion of you just for two bits."

Ed Carroll—"Who was the luckiest woman in the world?"

Ira Patten—"Eve. She couldn't throw up to Adam the better men she had known."

* * *

Life as We See It.

There isn't much to life but this:
A baby's smile, a woman's kiss,
A book, a pipe, a fire, a friend,
And just a little cash to spend.

* * *

Two colored men came along Cherry street where Howard and Butler were stopped and talking.

"Who am dose men, Sam?" asked one.

"Ah doan' know what dey names is," Sam replied, "but dey shore do recommen' deyself mos' highly."

* * *

While E. E. Crosby was milking a cow, a bull tore across the meadow towards him. Crosby did not stir, but continued with the milking. Observers, who had run to safety, saw, to their amazement, that the bull stopped dead still within a few yards of Crosby, turned around and walked sadly away.

"Weren't you afraid?" asked every one. "Certainly not," said Crosby. "I happened to know this cow is his mother-in-law."

* * *

Can those Lookouts play ball? You ask me. Well, sir, I was out to see the game Sunday for my first time this season and I had the best time I believe I ever had at a ball game, but I was afraid that the Lookouts would not be able to play any more this season. In the seventh frame the Lookouts batted around and no outs. Those boys from Atlanta came very near making our boys run themselves to death before they got them out. Go out and look them over for yourself.

A. F. OF L. REITERATES STAND AGAINST FEDERAL PAY REDUCTION

Green Declares Wage Reduction Would Lower Living Standards of Government Workers, Spur Private Employers to Slash Pay and Intensify Economic Degradation Accompanying Unemployment.

Washington, April 20.—A conference of a large number of the executives of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor met at the headquarters of the federation to consider the continued attempts of some members of congress to force pay cuts upon government employes. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., presided.

At the conclusion of the conference, President Green made the following statement:

"The representatives of millions of working men and women who met at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor repeated, with increased emphasis, their opposition to the imposition of wage reductions upon government employes.

"They voiced their unanimous protest against such a proposal and directed that an appeal be made to the friends of the masses of the people in congress to defeat it.

"Reports received at the offices of the American Federation of Labor from all sections of the country show that labor is greatly alarmed over the reported attempts of some members of congress to force pay cuts upon government employes.

"These workers know that if congress cuts wages the last line of defense against lower living standards for millions of working men and women will be broken down.

"Our boasted American standard of living will then be a myth.

"Wage cutting action by congress will serve as a signal to private employers to do likewise.

"This, in turn, will result in intensified economic and social degradation in the industrial sections of the country where unemployment, hunger and misery now acutely exist.

"This is no time for congress to launch upon an unsound economic pusillanimous program.

"It should not add to the spirit of social unrest through the pursuit of a wage-cutting policy.

"It should strive to build mass morale, inspire hope, stimulate buying power, restore prosperity and increase spiritual values.

"Congress can do this by announcing to the world that the American standard of living, prevailing among the employes of the government of the United States, will not be lowered through the imposition of a reduction in wages.

"The American Federation of Labor, speaking for the working men and women of the nation, appeals to the members of congress to preserve and protect the living standards established by government employes through years of effort.

"Do not add to the economic misery of our beloved country by voting to impose wage cuts upon thousands of faithful, trained, valuable government employes who, by the very nature of their employment, must depend upon congress for the protection and preservation of their living standards."

Building Trades Council Fights Move to Cut State Workers' Pay

Houston, Tex., April 20.—In a letter to organized labor in Texas, the Houston Building Trades council declares its unyielding opposition to reductions in the wages or salaries of any group of state workers. After referring to a move to call a special session of the legislature to cut the pay of all state employes, the letter says:

"The state employes are our coworkers, and in many instances their salaries and wages are too low already. Furthermore, we as workers have had enough of this wage cutting, and it is time to call a halt.

"To reduce the salaries and wages of state employes will only tend to reduce the buying power of thousands of more workers, and thereby help to retard the recovery of prosperity, and will only make an already bad situation worse.

"We therefore most respectfully request that you communicate immediately with your state senators and representatives, and vigorously protest against the calling of any special session of the Texas legislature for the purpose of cutting salaries and wages of any group of workers."

UTAH STATE BOARDS REFUSE PAY CUT URGED BY GOV. DERN

The state university and the state insanity board refused to cut the wages of their employes in accordance with the suggestion of Gov. Dern, who recommended that all state departments slash their pay rolls. Those familiar with the situation believe the proposed wage slash will be a failure. It is claimed the wages paid by Utah are even now too low, and are in fact less than the average in other western states.

UNION PRINTING PUBLICITY.

The union printers, pressmen, stereotypers and bookbinders of Little Rock, Ark., organized an allied council publicity committee to create a demand for the union label on printed matter and to give publicity to firms who use "Build Arkansas Industries" as their slogan and then have their printing done elsewhere.

MORE ABOUT

SNARKS

(Continued from First Page)

too long to fetch him. "Of course," conceded the snark, with that courtly air indigenous to the inhabitants of Josh Bell county, "we can wait, but you will wait inside of our nice new jail." Naturally, all the students, being students, shouted that they, too, wanted to go to jail.

Frowning darkly, the snark perceived that he was being foiled. Whoever heard of an investigated person, with access to counsel, anyway? So without further ado, he said that he would require all the students to put up a peace bond, not because of an offense done against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, but because they looked like persons who would do that very thing at the first opportunity. The Hon. Vanbeber missed this opportunity of quoting Madame Roland, and the show—the investigation, I mean—went on.

In the next scene, Brother Smith told the students all about the nice gentlemen who had helped to capture them at dawn. "They are the sons of the pioneers of this nation," he said, in his snarkiest manner. "All that is sacred to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is represented in these people you have here." He was sure that the students, on the other hand, were at best suspected characters. He suspected them, to begin with, and what other sort of people would come to Bell county voluntarily? "There are no two sides to this proposition; you are going to do what we say. If you come here to investigate, we are going to do the first investigating." And so on and so on, for half a Tribune column.

At this point, Col. Reed Patterson was introduced to the court, as a prominent attorney of Pineville, Ky. Just how he got into the film is not clear; possibly the snark had cannily retired to consult with a Boojum. Col. Patterson was martial in demeanor and verbiage, but I am inclined to think that he is a courtesy colonel, like Jack Dempsey, who was recently raised to the Kentucky peerage by Gov. Ruby Laffoon. Standing by the county judge, Col. Patterson let it be known that he and his people were tired of having visitors from the east coming in and investigating them. "The streams of these mountains will run red with blood," brayed this priceless ass, "before we will surrender our country."

There really wasn't much to be said after this gory apostrophe, directed against the students, the bus, and the two Fords. But the students said that they had no money for bonds, and the snark said that in that case it became his painful duty to expel them from the counties of Harlan and Bell; and the curtain went down. When last heard from the students had climbed into the bus and the Fords to chug back to the east. Departing, they muttered sundry sentiments, one of which was that since an Englishman in their party had been slapped by one of the sons of the pioneers of this nation, they were going to lodge a complaint with the British ambassador. Another student, a lady, I think, and a very young one, said she was going to tell Senator Costigan all about it—the old meanies!

That about finishes the story of the Snark, with a touch—and more than a touch—of the trial of the knave for stealing the queen's tarts. But it's a sad story, after all. Brother Smith probably enjoyed himself, and I have no doubt whatever that the students did. But what about the miners?

Still, that's the wisdom we commonly bring to the solution of labor problems in this country. We hire a few snarks, and then all that troubles vanishes softly and silently away. However, it always comes up again. Some day it may come up with such fury that, to paraphrase the sanguinary Col. Patterson, the streets of our cities will run red with blood, as we surrender our country.

Our Advertisers are our friends.

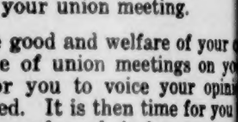
The fourth annual conventi the California State Council of ers, held at Pasadena, opposed reductions, indorsed the state p ing wage rate law, and urged federal appropriations for r mental work in the southern p the state.

SHYER SAYS

During the months of A and May we will fit any s Crystal

35c

with this adv.



815 Market Street

Go to your Union Meetings

Don't say you are too tired; the weather is bad; or th is too much quibbling and "hot air" to interest me.

Every time you miss a meeting and leave it to the oth fellow to look out for your interest, you are doing an inju tice both to yourself and your organization.

Your views on especially vital subjects should be rep sented in discussion and by vote, and the only way for t to be done is for you to be at your union meeting.

You are responsible for the good and welfare of your ganization, and non-attendance of union meetings on yo part is not excuse enough for you to voice your opini after a measure has been passed. It is then time for you concur in what has been done and work in harmony w the officers and other members of your union.

Go to your union meetings regularly and induce othe to do the same, because one important thing to remem is the meaning of the slogan:

"United we stand, Divided we fall."

Qualify Yourself -- Be Prepared to

VOTE!

And Put Our Friends in Office!

Recognizing the effectiveness of using the ballot, Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council provides in its laws that:

"Delegates must patronize a minimum of seven Union Labels during their term of office.

"Delegates must present at each election to this Council a current Poll Tax receipt unless exempt from payment of such tax."

It stands to reason that if UNION MEN do not VOTE, our lawmakers will not be those who consider OUR welfare.

Register . . .

Pay Your Poll Tax

. . . and VOTE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chattanooga Trades and Labor Council